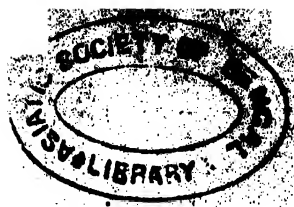


ANCIENT LAWS AND INSTITUTES OF IRELAND.

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ANCIENT LAWS

AND

INSTITUTES OF IRELAND.

ON the 19th day of February, 1852, the Rev. James Henthorne Todd, D.D., F.T.C.D., and the Rev. Charles Graves, D.D., F.T.C.D., now Bishop of Limerick, submitted to the Irish Government a proposal for the transcription, translation, and publication of the Ancient Laws and Institutes of Ireland.

On the 11th day of November, 1852, a Commission was issued to the late Right Honorable Francis Blackburne, then Lord Chancellor of Ireland; the late Right Honorable William, Earl of Rosse; the Right Honorable Edwin Richard Wyndham, Earl of Dunraven and Mount-Earl; the Right Honorable James, Lord Talbot de Malahide; the Right Honorable David Richard Pigot, Lord Chief Baron of Her Majesty's Court of Exchequer; the Right Honorable Joseph Napier, then Her Majesty's Attorney-General for Ireland; the Rev. Thomas Romney Robinson, D.D.; the late Rev. James Henthorne Todd, D.D.; the Rev. Charles Graves, D.D.; the late George Petrie, LL.D.; and Major Thomas Aiskew Larcom, now Major-General, Baronet, and Knight Commander of the Bath—appointing them Commissioners to direct, superintend, and carry into effect the transcription and translation of the Ancient Laws of Ireland, and the preparation of the same for publication; and the Commissioners were authorized to select such documents and writings containing the said Ancient Laws, as they should deem it necessary to transcribe and translate; and from time to time to employ fit and proper persons to transcribe and translate the same.

In pursuance of the authority thus intrusted to the Commissioners, they employed the late Dr. O'Donovan and the late Professor O'Curry in transcribing various Law-tracts in the Irish Language, in the Libraries of Trinity College, Dublin, of the Royal Irish Academy, of the British Museum, and in the Bodleian Library at Oxford.

The transcripts* made by Dr. O'Donovan extend to nine volumes, comprising 2,491 pages in all; and the transcripts* made by Professor O'Curry are contained in eight volumes, extending to 2,906 pages. Of these transcripts several copies have been taken by the anastatic process. After the transcription of such of the Law-tracts as the Commissioners deemed it necessary to publish, a preliminary translation of almost all the transcripts was made either by Dr. O'Donovan or Professor O'Curry, and some few portions were translated by them both. They did not, however, live to revise and complete their translations.

The preliminary translation executed by Dr. O'Donovan is contained in twelve volumes, and the preliminary translation executed by Professor O'Curry is contained in thirteen volumes.

The Commissioners employed the Rev. T. O'Mahony, Professor of Irish in the University of Dublin, who had with W. Neilson Hancock, LL.D., edited the two volumes of Brehon Laws already published, and A. G. Richey, Deputy Professor of Feudal and English Law in the University of Dublin, as Editors of this, the third volume of the Ancient Laws and Institutes of Ireland.

*The Palace, Limerick,
January, 1873.*

* These transcripts are referred to throughout this volume by the page only, with the initials O'D. and C. respectively.

ANCIENT LAWS OF IRELAND.

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(CONCLUSION),

BEING THE

corus bescna,

OR

CUSTOMARY LAW.

AND

THE BOOK OF AICILL.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR PUBLISHING THE ANCIENT
LAWS AND INSTITUTES OF IRELAND.

VOL. III.

DUBLIN:

PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE :

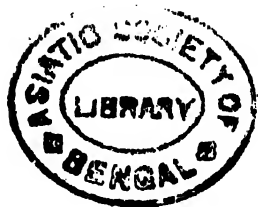
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1873.



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DUBLIN, 20th January, 1873.

MY LORD,

Having received instructions from the Commissioners for publishing the Ancient Laws and Institutes of Ireland, to edit the conclusion of the Senchus Mor, and the Book of Aicill, we have, in preparing the text and translation for the press, followed as nearly as possible the plan explained in the prefaces to the two preceding volumes, and have now the honour to submit to the Commissioners, the third volume of the Ancient Laws of Ireland.

We have prefixed a *fac-simile* specimen page of the MS. E. 3. 5, in the Library of Trinity College, from which nearly the whole Irish text of the Book of Aicill has been obtained. *Fac-simile* specimen pages of the MSS. H. 2. 15, and H. 3. 17, in the same Library, which have furnished the text of the Corus Bescna, will be found prefixed to Volume II. of the Ancient Laws of Ireland, published in 1869.

We are, my Lord,

Your Lordship's obedient servants,

THADDEUS O'MAHONY.

ALEXANDER GEORGE RICHEY.

The Right Rev.,

The Lord Bishop of LIMERICK,

Secretary to the Commission for Publishing the
Ancient Laws and Institutes of Ireland.

GENERAL PREFACE.

ANY Archaic laws, such as the Brehon Law Tracts published in this volume, may be studied from two different points of view ; they may be regarded either as a repertory of archæological information, or be studied solely in relation to the development of legal ideas.

From the incidental references, which every collection of ancient laws must contain, to the organization and daily life of the people among whom it was compiled, many facts may be gathered of the highest authenticity, by the aid of which an insight may be obtained into the forms and customs of societies which have otherwise perished utterly. The value of the evidence as to any early society afforded by its traditions and literature depends upon its being unintentionally and incidentally given. The heroic poem and popular legend display not so much the actual society of the date of the author, as an ideal society ; the foundation is real, but the superstructure imaginary, and it is impossible to fix where the former terminates and the latter commences. On the other hand, a law is useless unless adapted to the actual condition of the society to which it is applicable ; as soon as it ceases to be suitable, it is either superseded by a new law, or by imperceptible alterations, or legal fictions, reduced into harmony with the more modern condition of things. A customary law reveals in most cases a state of society more Archaic than that in which it prevailed, for except in a purely stationary society, the social change precedes the legal reform. The reports of decided cases, and the fictitious cases invented by the teacher of law for the illustration of legal principles and the instruction of his pupils, exhibit cotemporary society as it actually exists ; the object of the reporter or professor is inconsistent with any exercise of imagination.

From the Law Tracts comprised in the present volume

much social and historical information may be derived. From the *Corus Bescna* much, hitherto unknown, may be learned as to the form and rights of the early Irish Church, and the relation of heads of families, or aggregates of joint owners, to the societies under their control. The *Book of Aicill* is peculiarly rich in information as to the ordinary life and condition of the people.

In that portion of the latter work, named by the compiler "The Exemptions," is contained a large number of real or supposed cases to which the general principles before treated of are applied; in the attempt to treat of all possible cases of legal wrongs, the then existing society is displayed in many and various aspects. An analysis of the contents of this volume, with the object of ascertaining the civilization and manner of life of an ancient Irish Celtic tribe, could not be accomplished within the narrow limits of a preface; such a task must be left to some of those who have made Archaic and semi-civilized societies the special object of their study. It is not attempted by the editors to enter upon so extensive a field of inquiry; they desire to treat the Tracts from the second of the two points of view above referred to, namely, to lay aside all social or historical inquiries, and to endeavour to extract from the generally obscure original text, and the equally obscure and often contradictory commentary annexed, the general principles of jurisprudence which run through the whole, and with much diffidence to offer to their readers the conclusions as to the origin and composition of the works themselves which they have formed as the result of many and careful perusals.

It is useful first to inquire what is the nature of the contents of the two Tracts comprised in the present volume, and other similar Brehon Tracts; should they be correctly described as laws, or a code, or a digest? Upon what principle, and with what object have they been compiled? whether at one time, and by one person, or from time to time, and by many different persons? How far, if at all, is it possible to fix the date of their composition? It is a necessary preliminary to any inquiries of the above character.

out one which is upon such occasions generally disregarded, to ascertain both what the work in question professes and what it does not profess to be. None of the Brehon Tracts are described as the laws of any particular individual, or of any body of individuals, possessed of legislative powers; their names are derived from the more important subjects treated of, or from some locality connected with the composition of the work. The *Corus Bescna* lays no more claim to intrinsic authority than the work of Chitty on Contracts; the Book of Aicill acknowledges itself to be merely the collection of the dicta of two persons learned in the law. As in the body of the work, so in its title, the essential idea of law is absent; there is no command given, by one possessing authority, to do or forbear from doing any act; no sanction is declared against those who violate its maxims. It professes only to be a collection of laws existing antecedent to its compilation, a "*Recueil des coutumes*," a reduction into writing of the customs in accordance with which disputes were then arranged; nor are the Tracts merely compilations of pre-existing customs, they are compilations made without authority, and without the name of any specific lawyer being annexed to them.

This peculiarity can scarcely be appreciated without a comparison of them with the title and commencement of other customary codes.

The Welsh laws of Howel Dda commence: "Howel the good, seeing the Cymry perverting their laws, summoned to him six men from each cymwd in his principality. And with mutual counsel and deliberation the wise men examined the ancient laws; some of which they suffered to continue unaltered, some they amended, others they entirely abrogated; and some new laws they enacted," &c.

So also the secular laws of Alfred commence: "I then, Alfred, King, gathered these together and commanded many of these to be written, which our forefathers held, those which seemed to me good," &c.

As a compilation of existing laws, made by some person or persons who claimed no legislative authority, the Brehon

Tracts cannot rank as Codes, but must be considered merely as Digests, not digests in the use of the term in the civil law, but as in the vulgar English use, indicating merely that in the book in question were written out the accepted decisions upon certain subjects arranged in a sequence alphabetical or otherwise.

The form of the Brehon Tracts, and still more that in which they are necessarily printed, have a tendency to give an incorrect idea as to the mode of their composition. They consist, mostly, of an original text in distinct paragraphs, followed by a glossary and commentary, and present an illusive resemblance to the ordinary English law books, in which the sections of Acts of Parliament are printed with appended explanations and references to decided cases. It is evident that the portions printed in larger type are the subjects of the subsequent commentaries, and that to a great extent they are anterior to the disquisitions appended to them; but it is of importance to consider how far what may be called the original text constitutes in itself a complete work.

The very curious introduction with which the Book of Aicill commences, shows that its author contemplated a continuous compilation of the decisions of the two lawyers referred to therein, and therefore the same subject is frequently carried on uninterrupted through consecutive paragraphs of the text. On the other hand, many of the detached portions of the text not only contain no legal propositions, but consist merely of two or more words not forming even a complete sentence, but serving rather as a key or heading to the subsequent commentary, and having no meaning without reference thereto. This in many cases may be accounted for upon the supposition that the words in question are merely the first words of a traditionary rule, which was perfectly familiar to the compilers as soon as suggested. That such is the case in many instances is proved by the fact, that whilst in some manuscripts the initial words alone appear, in others the rule of which they are the commencement is given in extenso.

In many cases this explanation is not admissible, where the commentary itself contains the rules which should have been contained in the text to which it is appended. This is the case in much of that portion of the Book of Aicill which may be described as "The Exemptions." In that portion of the work are considered the circumstances which are to be taken into account in mitigation of the damages payable upon the occasion of an injury or wrong being inflicted. The principles regulating the measure of damages are here exhaustively treated. No abstract rules are laid down, but a series of possible cases is discussed, the different circumstances to be considered are detailed, and the extent is defined to which they should influence the ultimate result. In very few instances does the original text contain more than a statement of the particular injury to be treated of in the commentary; in many of the cases involving substantial questions of probable occurrence, the original text, curt and enigmatic in its expressions, may have been considered of less importance than the elaborate commentary annexed; but in other cases the injury alluded to in the text is of so very trivial, if not improbable a character, that it is incredible that it should have entered into the contemplation of a lawyer dealing with established customs or actual cases. Questions as to injuries caused by animals casting up clods, by a cat stealing food in the kitchen, or by a cat when mousing, cannot be considered subjects for serious discussion, or in relation to which customs should have grown up; they are either mere legal *tours de force*, or questions for mootings among pupils to practise them in the application of general principles.

In a text which professed only to be a collection of separate customs or dicta, loosely connected by reference to an artificial subdivision of the customary law, there was nothing to prevent the introduction of new headings, or further dicta relating more or less to the matter in hand.

As to the commentaries annexed, it is obvious that they are not the work of any one person or of any one time; frequent repetitions with variations occur; statements and

rules inconsistent and contradictory are mingled in one commentary; rules evidently laid down on the authority of known leading cases are followed by a paragraph to show that the precedent referred to should be distinguished. Much of the commentary is confessedly speculative, and does not represent any existing customary law; on its face it bears the appearance of a work which has grown up under the hands of successive generations of lawyers.

A false appearance of editorship is given by the fact that the glossary is appended to the successive portions of the text. It must be recollected that in the original the glosses, as in all mediæval manuscripts, are written into and between the lines of the text, and were introduced by the student who encountered a difficult passage or obsolete word, and had discovered or conjectured its meaning; a process similar to that which goes on at the present day in the Latin or Greek books of schoolboys.

In the case of an epic poem or an historical work it is difficult, without realizing the manner in which literary works were treated by transcribers and compilers in early ages of civilization, to understand how books which profess unity of authorship, and exhibit a unity of design, have been interpolated and altered, and even compounded of different works. In treatises such as those of the Brehon Law, the opposite difficulty arises; their subject, their contents, and their style are alike opposed to any unity of authorship; they are books which were never written, as modern books have been, but have grown into their present form and size through the constant introduction of distinct passages strung on to the original text by successive generations of lawyers.

The form of society in which the Brehon Tracts were composed is exactly that which would produce such a result.

The office of Brehon, by custom hereditary in special families, necessarily caused the customary law in Ireland to be treated in a manner different from that adopted where there was no separate legal profession. Although the brehonship was hereditary in certain families, the

Brehon had no exclusive jurisdiction in any specific district, nor any fixed salary for his services; his position was that of a professional lawyer, consulted by his clients and paid for his opinion. Brehons, who attained great fame as arbitrators, acquired wealth in the exercise of their profession. There were law schools at which the younger Brehons were instructed in their business and educated to act as judges, or rather as jurisconsults, exactly as in the present day young men are brought up for the bar. The natural course of education in any such law school would, in the absence of printed and the scarcity of written books, be primarily the commission to memory of short and pregnant paragraphs embodying the customs of the locality; the test of professional skill would be the application of the custom to imaginary cases. In an hereditary caste of lawyers and more even, in a law school, famous precedents and leading cases would be handed down exactly as in our English reports.

In the present cheapness and abundance of law books we fail to understand how such a system could be carried on, but it was not very different from the mode of instruction which prevailed in the Inns of Court prior to the introduction of printing. If the available library and writing materials of one of the Inns of Court had been confined to one or two volumes, and new legislation had been impossible, the result must have been works very like the Brehon Law Tracts. The contents of the bulky vellum books which have come down from the early Irish monasteries show how a book was used at once for reading, and writing into; every stray manuscript which was available was copied in, as were also all information acquired and facts deemed worthy of record.* We may imagine a school which possessed few, perhaps but one bulky folio volume, into which were

* It is this habit of copying in all available documents which gives so high a value to the monastic historians. Their estimate of the comparative value of facts was very different from ours, but they copied *literatim* every bull, proclamation, or Act of Parliament which fell in their way, instead of drawing on their imagination for their facts, and quoting in foot notes authorities which they had never read.

written by the teacher, when writing had become habitual, the Archaic traditional customs that previously had been orally transmitted, the explanations ordinarily given to the law classes, the points mooted by the teacher to test the progress of his pupils, the principles embodied in new leading cases, and the glosses on technical terms as they grew obsolete. All such additions would be introduced indiscriminately into every available portion of the page, of which practice a familiar instance is furnished by the Book of Deir, wherein modern history is written into and through the Gospel of St. Matthew.

If a book so treated be recopied from time to time, the ever accumulating mass of commentary, notes, and glosses, will on each occasion be reduced into the form of consecutive commentary upon the text to which they refer, and each new recension will in its turn be subjected to the same process, which will thus continue as long as the law school in which it had been initiated exists. Ignorant of the great world beyond the sea, and full of the *esprit de corps* of a local yet ancient school, the Brehon must have venerated such a book as more than the work of any author however celebrated. It represented to him the accumulated wisdom of successive generations; the sources of the law lay beyond the horizon of tradition; the master who had taught him, or he himself, had given to it the last touches of subtle elaboration.

If it be once admitted that the Brehon Tracts grew into their present form as here suggested, it is evident that to the works as a whole no particular date can be assigned. In the construction of such a work, two dates only can be fixed, the date of the first reduction into writing of the customs or dicta which formed the original text, and the date of the manuscripts which have come down to us. But even if the former of these dates were satisfactorily ascertained, little progress would be thereby made towards fixing the date of the customs so reduced to writing in the original text.

The phrase "the antiquity of a law" is ambiguous; it may mean, in the case of written laws properly so called, the date

at which any specific command followed by a specific sanction was embodied in a particular enactment. It may also mean the date at which any such specific command followed by a sanction, was given for the first time by the legislative power of the community. The law, in accordance with which murder is now punished with death, was enacted on the 1st of August, 1861, but the law (or rather a law) that murder should be so punished has existed for centuries in England. Many of the Acts of Parliament now existing are merely re-enactments, compilations, or adoptions of laws, which have been in existence for generations.

Every law properly so called must have been introduced at some ascertainable date, although such date may be anterior to the enactment of the law in its present form. The supreme legislative authority in every such case must at some period have laid upon the people a *new obligation before unknown*, to do or forbear some specific act, and annexed to the violation of such command a distinct sanction. The date of such an enactment may be ascertained; but, in speaking of the antiquity of customary law, there is no possibility of ascertaining the date of its introduction. It may be proved that a custom existed as a fact at a specific period, but it is impossible to assert that it was introduced at any specific date. The essence of a customary law is that it has no recognisable commencement; it is obeyed because it is recognised as a necessary condition of the existence of the society. When such a law is reduced to writing and published, there is no command to do or forbear, but a mere declaration that the members of the society, whose customs are so collected, have done or forborne to do such and such things so far as the memory of the oldest and wisest goes back. As to the mode in which customary laws grew up, and why in the case of various tribes of the one stock, their laws varied from each other, there never has been, and we never can obtain, primary evidence. Many of the customs which generally existed and now exist among tribal communities of the Aryan stock, may have existed among their remote ancestors prior to the dispersion of the nations.

The comparison of early customs with each other may prove that certain of them, common to many dispersed tribes, are of an antiquity which we have no means of estimating, but the customs which, on one such comparison, seem abnormal, may on further research be found to exist in other tribes still more remotely severed. Hence to confine our attention to any one collection of customs, and to speculate as to the antiquity of all or any of the rules contained therein, is waste of labour and can lead to no results.

A law or custom may be spoken of as ancient or modern without any reference to the date at which it was in force.

In all nations of the Aryan stock, the social forms of the primitive tribes are very similar; the original social unit is the family existing as joint owners of their property under the absolute government of the paterfamilias; the tribe is formed by an aggregate of families; the nation is an aggregate of tribes, often a union of smaller nationalities. During the whole process, from the date at which the isolated families coalesced into a tribe, down to the formation of nations embracing within their limits men of many tongues and traditions, the forms of social life have been constantly altering, and the law which, whether customary or enacted, is the mere reflection of the habits and wants of the people, has changed coterminously.

In all European nations the social changes have been uniformly in the same direction. Some nations may have proceeded further, others may have moved more slowly than their sister communities; some have been cut off in their very origin, some perished from unhealthily rapid growth; but all have started from the same point, and more or less clearly tended to the same result. The laws of all such nations though infinite in accidental variations follow the regular development of certain general principles of government and property.

A system of law therefore may be spoken of as either ancient or modern in so far as its general principles exhibit a more or less archaic, or a more or less modern form of society. Societies in very dissimilar stages of develop-

ment may dwell side by side ; therefore systems of law of most varying development may exist coterminously ; in a few days we may travel from Vienna to the districts of the frontier regiments, Croatia or Servia ; at Vienna the civil law is altogether modern, at Agram we are amidst archaic house communities.*

As two systems of law, representing very different points in the course of legal development, may be coterminous, so laws exhibiting the same stage of legal development may be of dates very much removed from each other. An archaic system of law may in point of time be posterior to a very modern system. The early English law, as contained in

* The original family system common to all the Slavonic nations has been preserved on the Austrian frontier, by having been adopted as the basis of a military organization.

This system, at once remarkable for its archaic character, and present legal existence, illustrates in many points the nature of the Irish Celtic family.

The subjoined description, an extract from the observations of a recent tourist, affords by anticipation to a general reader the information which may enable him to combine many passages in this volume which would otherwise seem disconnected and unintelligible:—

“The system of house-communities was, according to Slav writers, common to all Slavonic tribes, but in modern times it has only survived amongst the South Slavs or Croato-Serbs. For instance, it has long ago disappeared from among their nearest relations—the Slovenians or Wends of Carniola.

“The system of house-community, stated succinctly, is as follows : The land in the countries and among the class in which it prevailed did not belong to individuals, but was held as a sort of trust in perpetual entail for the benefit of house-communities. A house-community consisted of a number of individuals united by an actual, or occasionally a fictitious, tie of consanguinity. All the children of members of the house-community were *ipso facto* co-partners in the property of what we may call the family corporation. As a woman on marrying became at once a member of the house-community to which her husband belonged, membership in a house-community descended only through the male line. There were several instances in which men entered the community to which their wives belonged. This, however, they did, not in virtue of their marriage, but in consequence of their adoption by the community, which might—in fact often did—happen without any such affinity. Unmarried women belonged, of course, to the house-communities of their fathers, and widows to those of their late husbands. Should a widow having children marry again, the children of her former husband remained in the house-community in which they were born, while she herself passed into that of her second husband. An adopted member took the surname of the house-community into which he was received.

“At the head of each house-community stood the house-father, who alone repre-

the so called Anglo-Saxon codes, is ancient; the law administered in Britain by the Roman magistrate centuries before was comparatively modern, in many respects more modern than the law under which we live.

In marshalling the precedence of the phenomena either of the physical or the social world, priority in development is more important than priority in time. If it be once seen that priority in time is no true test of antiquity, we can realize how the marsupial animals of our own time are in reality more ancient than the extinct *felis speluncea* or the mammoth, and that the sturgeon of the Caspian, which supplies us with *caviare*, is more archaic than most of the extinct animals of the later strata.

sented it in its dealings with the outer world; for instance, with the government. Whatever may have been the case in former times, the house-father now resembles a constitutional monarch rather than an autocrat, and it is an understood thing that he governs the community, but first consults with all the older and, therefore, more influential members of it. Indeed, for all the more important transactions, such as the sale or mortgage of any portion of the property of the community, the purchase of land, in short, whatever actually affects, or may affect, its pecuniary position, the consent of a majority of the male and female members above the age of eighteen is required. It is generally understood that the house-father is to be the oldest man in the community, who is capable of performing all the duties of the office. Consequently, when a house-father feels that he is getting too old he resigns his position. At present the law directs that the house-father is to be elected by the members of the house-communion and approved by the military authorities. Should, however, the family not be able to agree in the election of the house-father, he is chosen by the committee of the commune or township (*Gemeinde-Ausschuss*). The house-father may be called to account for his administration of the common property, and in case of want of confidence another member of the community may be entrusted with extra keys of the chest and store-room, &c. A house-father may be only eighteen years old, but whatever may be his age he is always exempt from military service.

"Just as a house-communion could acquire land by purchase, so it could also sell portions of its own estate. At the same time it was not allowed to do what it liked with its own in the Military Frontier. All cases of transfer had to be submitted to the military authorities. The military regulations recognised two categories of landed property on the part of a house-communion—firstly, what we may call the hereditary entailed estate belonging to the family, considered by the authorities sufficient to enable it to discharge efficiently its military obligations, and, secondly, what the family had acquired over and above the hereditary estate. The first was, as a rule, inalienable, and only in especial cases could it be burdened to the extent of one-third of its value."—*Fortnightly Review*, No. LXIV., N.S., pp. 372, 373.

The principles generally found in archaic laws faithfully represent the condition of tribes formed by the aggregation of independent families; there is an absence of any legislative and judicial authority, and the idea of the state, is not only unknown but repugnant to their habits of thought. Their laws therefore are merely customary, and their judicial proceedings founded upon a consensual jurisdiction; the conception of crimes has not been formed, and all acts of wrong and violence, however aggravated, are treated as torts or delicts. Property is held in joint ownership either by the family or the tribe, and private ownership is the exception rather than the rule; the power of dealing with property is therefore very limited and testamentary disposition unknown. The paterfamilias, who in respect to property is merely the manager of the joint estate, rules supreme within the limits of the separate lot of his family. Kinship, real or fictitious, not contract, is the bond by which men are bound together, and status is the foundation of their rights among themselves.

In a modern society the opposite principles prevail; the idea of the state has been developed; this abstraction represents the entire body of the nation, which is now equivalent to the inhabitants of a certain district, and the law deals with each individual separately. There is a legislative authority, somewhere placed, which can by its command create laws and annex sanctions to enforce them; there is a power vested by the state in some person or persons to maintain the peace and protect individuals from wrong or violence; an authority exists possessing original jurisdiction and empowered to decide in disputes between individuals within certain local limits; the family union is dissolved, and the state deals with individuals, not with family communities. Individual property is the rule, and joint ownership the exception. The owner of any property has full power to dispose of it *inter vivos* or by will. Associations of individuals for a common purpose, and their rights among themselves, are founded on mutual agreement. There is an ever increasing tendency to make contract, express

or implied, the foundation of all legal rights and the test by which disputes are adjusted. The first step in such a progress is the fusion, more or less complete, of several tribes into one body, and, as a necessary consequence, the establishment of a central authority. This may be effected either by confederation or conquest.

The essential point is that the tribes formerly independent should consciously form one body politic. Absolute power may be exercised by a single sovereign over many isolated tribe communities without producing any change in their social condition, as is the case in India. The existence of a central authority implies the right to command and the power to punish, whence arises the idea of law. The central authority takes upon itself to maintain the peace and prevent private war, and therefore treats acts of violence and wrong as offences against itself; hence arises the idea of a crime as distinguished from a tort. It necessarily assumes the right to determine disputes throughout the district over which its power extends, hence the idea of original as distinguished from consensual jurisdiction. The more completely the central authority assumes judicial functions and promises the redress of wrong, the more must every artificial aggregate, whether the tribe or the family, break up, and the idea of individuality be developed. This progress is accelerated if the tribes forced into a union vary in their customs and traditions, if there be an extensive intercourse with foreigners, and if circumstances be such that individual energy is rewarded by wealth and influence. The change in the law of property, and the introduction of the principle of contract, are the result of the ideas of individuality and personal rights, as distinguished from the family bond and joint ownership.

The more or less archaic nature of a code or collection of laws may be tested if it be examined with reference to the following points:—

- (1.) In what proportion does it contain laws properly so called?

- (2.) Does it disclose the existence of any central or supreme authority possessing legislative and judicial powers ?
- (3.) Are the judicial decisions founded upon an original or a consensual jurisdiction ?
- (4.) Has the idea of a crime been developed ; and if so, what acts are treated as crimes in contradistinction from the acts regarded merely as torts ?
- (5.) What are the powers of the paterfamilias, and what are the rights of the members of a family among themselves ?
- (6.) What is the relative proportion between properties held in joint, and in several ownership ?
- (7.) What are the powers of disposing of property *inter vivos*, or by will ?
- (8.) How far are the rights and duties of individuals treated as flowing from contract rather than status ; and how far is the doctrine of contract assumed as the test to decide questions respecting such rights and duties ?

The social progress of a nation and the alterations of its law are not necessarily uniform and regular. Under the force of circumstances the changes in society may be introduced at different times and in a varying sequence. Political events, the nature of the country, and the national character accelerate some and delay other innovations. Thus amid legislation of an advanced character may be found fragments of archaic custom to which the nation clings with peculiar tenacity, such as the power of the paterfamilias in the Roman, and the relation of landlord and tenant in our own laws.

In the early English laws and constitution there' existed a national sovereignty and original criminal jurisdiction, but the ideas of legislative power and crime were very slowly developed ; on the contrary, in the early Roman law the idea of legislative power was so fully grasped, and that of judicial power so little understood, that the criminal juris-

diction arose in the form of a legislative enactment applicable to individual cases.

Satisfactorily to test the archaic character of the Brehon Laws with reference to the points above suggested is at present difficult, if not impossible; so small a portion of these Law Tracts has been published in an accessible form, and so narrow is the range of legal questions discussed in them. There remain as yet unpublished various Tracts especially adapted to give information as to distinct branches of law, which form the subject only of incidental reference in the *Senchus Mor* or Book of Aicill. Hence any opinion as to the existence or absence of any legal principle in these laws must be adopted with the utmost diffidence, and in the confident hope that, if erroneous, the materials necessary for arriving at a correct conclusion may as soon as possible be rendered available.

The inquiry as to the antiquity of the Brehon laws is further rendered more difficult by the form and spirit of the works themselves. The Irish Brehon never attempted to look at the law as a whole, or as it were to regard it from without. Having no legislative power, he was under no moral obligation to improve the law; and having practically no knowledge of other systems he was not struck by, or rather could not discern, its imperfections. He had no access to the source from which all great legislative reforms have been derived, the observation of the conflicts and contradictions of different codes. The idea of the *jus gentium* could not spring up in an isolated community. This treatment of the Brehon Law was that adopted by English judges and lawyers in reference to the law of real property, aggravated by the fact that there were no urgent calls for reform in the stationary community in which the Brehon lived.

It is the experience of any who have taught a law class of professional students that the great difficulty to overcome is the desire of the students themselves to acquire practical information of immediate value, rather than to learn the general principles from which the rules of daily use are derived; and therefore if a professor of law has to live by

the, fees of his pupils, he is under the constant temptation to sacrifice the higher to the lower instruction, and to train up his hearers as sharp practitioners rather than accomplished jurists.

All the above causes combined to produce the result that in the immense mass of Brehon law, constructed by generations of professional lawyers, there is no inquiry into, or exposition of, the general principles of the law, but only a mass of particular rules and the discussion of cut questions.

The nature of the Brehon Law Books and the condition of the Irish law can be realized by an English lawyer if he imagine his library to consist exclusively of books such as Chitty's Equity Index constructed without the assistance of an alphabetic system. It may be added that inasmuch as the Brehon lawyer never attempted to develop general principles, he never formed a very clear perception of the major premise in his argument; the consequence of which is that the modern reader while perusing a Brehon Law Tract finds himself as it were enveloped in a haze, unable to obtain any general view of the system or to grasp at the general principles which are assumed in the discussion.

At only four periods in early Irish history was there an opportunity for the establishment of legislative authority or the enactment of laws, viz., in the reign of Cormac MacAirt, A.D. 227 to A.D. 266; at the introduction of Christianity; in the reign of Cormac Mac Cuileannan, A.D. 896 to A.D. 903; and in that of Brian Boroimhe, A.D. 1002 to A.D. 1013. There is no reason to believe that any of the kings here mentioned exercised any legislative or judicial authority. To the date of the introduction of Christianity is referred the composition of the Senchus Mor, although a considerable portion of its contents, (viz., the rules of ecclesiastical succession in the Corus Bescna,) is manifestly later.

The mode of the composition of the Senchus Mor, as detailed in the first published volume of the Ancient Laws and Institutes of Ireland, shows that all, which was really attributed to St. Patrick, was a compilation of pre-existing laws.

"Dubhthach was ordered to exhibit the judgments and all the poetry of Erin, and every law which prevailed among the men of Erin, through the law of nature, and the law of the seers, and in the judgments of the island of Erin and in the poets."*

"It was only necessary for them to exhibit from memory what their predecessors had sung, and it was corrected in the presence of Patrick, according to the written law which Patrick brought with him, &c. And they arranged and added to it."†

That the early Christian missionaries attempted to alter the pre-existing law in respect of homicide and failed to do so, may be fairly conjectured from the judgment of Dubhthach in the commencement of the *Senchus Mor*. The facts of the case are worthy of attention. Patrick's charioteer Odhran was slain by Nuada Derg, the son of Niall; the Saint was indignant and miracles and portents ensue. "And the Lord ordered him to lower his hands to obtain judgment for his servant who had been killed, and told him that he would get his choice of the Brehons in Erin; and he consented to this as God had ordered him." Dubhthach Mac ua Lugair, "a vessel full of the grace of the Holy Spirit," and who had been baptized by Patrick, acts as Brehon. The words he addresses to the Saint are very remarkable: "It is irksome to me to be in this cause between God and man; for if I say that this deed is not to be atoned for by eric-fine, it shall be evil for thy honour, and thou wilt not deem it good; and if I say that eric-fine is to be paid and that it is to be avenged, it will not be good in the sight of God; for what thou hast brought with thee into Erin is the judgment of the Gospel, and what it contains is perfect forgiveness of every evil by each neighbour to the other. What was in Erin before thee, was the judgment of the law, i.e., retaliation: a foot for a foot, and an eye for an eye, and life for life."‡

Patrick insisted that a decision should be given, and blessed the Brehon, who thereupon, inspired by the Holy

* *Senchus Mór*, vol. i., pp. 16-18.

† *Ibid*, p. 25.

‡ *Ibid*, pp. 7-9.

Spirit, delivered as his judgment the poem commencing: "It is the strengthening of Paganism," &c.*

What is laid down in this poem is the principle that death should follow homicide as its punishment, according to the doctrines of the Christian religion.

"The truth of the Lord,
The testimony of the New Law,
Warrant that Nuada shall die; I decree it.
Divine knowledge, it is known, decides
(To which veneration is due)
That each man for his crime
Shall depart unto death.

* * * *

Let every one die who kills a human being;
Even the king who seeks a wreath with his hosts,
Who inflicts red wounds intentionally,
Of which any person dies;
Every powerless insignificant person,
Or noblest of the learned;
Yea, every living person who inflicts death,
Whose misdeeds are judged, shall suffer death.

* * * *

Nuada is adjudged to Heaven,
And it is not to death he is adjudged.

According to the commentary, Nuada was put to death, and Patrick obtained Heaven for him.

The address of Dubhthach to the Saint speaks of the doctrine of retaliation as having existed in Erin before Patrick, although Patrick had lately arrived; and inasmuch as the revision of the law had not commenced, it would follow that the doctrine of retaliation was still the existing law; but at the commencement of his address the Brehon says that it would be evil for Patrick's honour unless the deed was atoned for by an eric-fine, and having pressed on the Saint the duty of forgiveness as the law of the Gospel, he, under the inspiration of the Spirit, condemns the criminal to death.

That the execution was condemned by public opinion, and excused by native tradition on exceptional grounds, is shown by the commentary. "But there is forgiveness in that sentence, and there is *also* retaliation. At this day we keep between forgiveness and retaliation, for as at present no one

* Senchus Mór, vol. i., pp. 9-11.

has the power of bestowing Heaven, as Patrick had that day, so no one is put to death for his intentional crimes as long as eric-fine is obtained.”*

It may be concluded that by the early Christian party an attempt (of course attributed to St. Patrick) was made to inflict capital punishment upon the homicide, and that this innovation was rejected by the nation, and subsequently excused by the Christians on the ground that the criminal passed by the intervention of the Saint directly to Heaven. The Brehons were aware that the eric-fine was invented to put an end to retaliations, and, it being remembered that the introduction of Christianity was connected with some new principle as to homicide, they attributed to the softening influence of the Gospel the custom against which the converted Brehon, under the influence of the Holy Spirit, had protested. The eric-fine must have appeared as anomalous an institution to a Roman of the fifth century as it did to an Englishman of the sixteenth, and the establishment of a criminal tribunal of original jurisdiction would be one of the first steps taken towards the introduction of a higher civilization. The failure to introduce so primary a reform illustrates the difficulties encountered by the early Christian missionaries in their effort to introduce into Ireland Christianity and Roman civilization conjointly, and explains why they Celticised their church organization instead of reforming society by the introduction of Roman law.

The progress of society depends not so much on the establishment of a code of law by the single act of a great man as on the existence of permanent legislative and judicial authorities, by which the laws necessary to meet the new conditions of society are from time to time enacted and enforced. The total absence of such institutions is the most remarkable point in the Brehon law.

* *Senchus Mór*, vol. i., p. 15. It may be conjectured that St. Patrick baptized Nuada; as in a very similar case the chaplain of Pizarro, Fra Valverde, having confirmed the sentence and signed the death warrant, baptized the Peruvian Inca, Atahualpa, immediately before his execution.

In the *Corus Bescna* there is a statement of the reciprocal duties of the chief and the tribe, but the only reference to any authority exercised by the chief is the proclamations by him of the *Cairde-Law*. The different grades of chiefs do not appear to have any hierarchic connexion among themselves; their relation is rather with their tenants than with the tribemen; the 'daer'-stock and 'fuidhir'-tenants were of little more account than the feudal villains, and it is as between these and their chief rather than between the chief and the freemen of a tribe that the rules of that tract are laid down.

The *Corus Flatha-Law*, we are informed, embraced the relation of the chief to those who had chosen to hold under him by 'daer'-stock tenure; in which number would be included the 'fuidhir'-tenants, whose position, while they continued tenants, was the same as that of the 'daer'-stock tenants; it dealt with the banquets given by the tenant to the lord; the manual labour they were bound to furnish; the proclamations of *Cain-Law*, *Cairde-Law*, and hostings, to be made by the chief to his tenants; the aid the latter gave to redeem the pledges of their lord; "regulations and good morals."

That the idea of a popular assembly was not unknown appears from the *Corus Bescna* speaking of the forces of a territory being assembled to make goodly *Cairde-Law* for the territory, and apparently also *Cain-Law*, and to answer the claims of "those outside." There is however no reference to anything done or ordained by such assembly. The position of the chiefs towards the people may have changed in the interval of time between the text and the commentary.

In the *Corus Bescna* the chiefs are thus spoken of, "they remove foul weather by their good customs of 'cain' law and right, of good 'besna' and 'cairde'-law." This passage expresses the very archaic idea that the moral order of the tribe and the observance of ancient customs, under the presidency of the chiefs, were followed by calm weather and fruitful seasons.* The commentator, mistaking the idea of the original, glosses the passage thus—"They put down or remove their over charges. It was fair weather for the people when the chiefs

* *Vide Transactions of the Gaelic Society. Dublin, 1809.*

did not overburden them with illegal charges." What the legal position of an Irish chief to the tribe was; what powers he exercised, and over whom; are questions to which the Brehon code has as yet given no definite information; and we remain equally ignorant of what powers were exercised by the assembly of the forces of a territory. We are unable to grasp clearly what was the social organization of an Irish tribe, and often are doubtful whether it had any definite system of action. It is not improbable that the condition of the Gauls in the first century before our era foreshadowed that of the Irish five centuries after.* The condition of an Irish tribe in so far as it lacked legislative and judicial authority, was ancient, but its political form, as that of its kindred on the Continent, tended to differ from that of the archaic tribe communities of other nations of the Aryan stock. "The feeling of citizenship . . . had little power of spontaneous development among any race of Celtic origin; the natural ties which held society together among the Gauls were rather personal than civil."† Popular assemblies dealing with public affairs existed among the Gauls in the time of Cæsar, and took, as in the case of the Helvetii, cognizance of crimes against the state, but they were incapable of asserting their rights against a chief supported by a numerous personal following. The Celtic national tendency was developed still further in Ireland when the original tribe assembly was altogether superseded by the retainers of the chief. On the other hand, the Scandinavian and Teutonic nations retained and developed the public meetings of the original tribe. To the retention or loss of this essential element of an autonomous tribe community, the difference of the fortunes of the Celtic and Teutonic races is mainly referable.

Under the two first points of view above suggested, the

* The assembly of the forces of a territory could have little power over a chief supported by his 'daer'-stock and 'fuidhir'-tenants. "*Die constituta causæ ditionis Orgetorix ad iudicium omnem suam familiam, ad hominum decem millia, undique coegit; et omnes clientes obsecratosque suos, quorum magnum numerum habebat, eodem conduxit; per eos ne causam diceret, se eripuit.*"—Cæsar. B. G., lib. 1, c. 4.

† Merivale, R. H., vol. 1, p. 255.

archaic character of the Brehon law lies rather in the absence of modern ideas than in the preservation of early forms; and it is curious rather as displaying the disintegrating tendencies of the Celtic character than as preserving institutions of great antiquity.

The nature of the jurisdiction upon which the decisions of the Brehons were founded, and the extent to which the idea of crime was, or rather was not, developed, are discussed at length in the subsequent introduction to the Book of Aicill. It may be here observed, in anticipation of the subsequent treatment of the subject, that the modern ideas of original jurisdiction and crime are wholly absent from the Brehon code. By the term "crime" or "criminal" there is no reference whatsoever made to the moral or immoral nature of an act; a sin is the violation of the moral code; a crime is a violation of the established law of the community—a disobeying of a command given by the state to its members. Many acts are gross sins which are not crimes, and acts of the highest virtue may be criminal in the legal sense.

Although the principles of the Brehon law as to jurisdiction and crime are thoroughly archaic, the mode in which they are elaborated is of a very different character. This is evident upon a comparison with the corresponding portions of other early codes. In the latter we meet with merely short sentences, attaching certain compensations to definite injuries. There are no fine-drawn distinctions, and there is an absence of all subtlety and elaboration. In the Irish laws, on the other hand, as the necessary consequence of the existence of an hereditary law caste, there is an over-refinement of the most modern character. The basis is archaic, but the mode in which it is treated is of a very different nature. This branch of the law appears to be rather an abnormal development than a healthy growth, and finds no representative in other systems of early law.

The idea of separate property, as distinguished from that which belonged to the family as an aggregate body, was quite familiar to the Brehon code. The law in this respect is not more archaic than that which existed in England in

the 12th century. The power of disposing of property which belonged to an individual in severalty was apparently unlimited, and there are incidental allusions in the *Corus Bescna* to a disposition by will. The mode in which the Brehon code treated questions relative to the disposition of property, is not such as might be anticipated in a collection of very ancient customs. In archaic systems, such as the early Roman law, so far as they deal with the disposition of property, the most striking peculiarity is that the rights to property depend upon certain prescribed acts, which constitute the conveyance of the subject matter. The performance of the appropriate ceremony carried the property, and was not considered as the evidence merely of the fact that a contract had been entered into in respect of the subject-matter. This principle is so well known in Roman law that it is unnecessary to cite any instances therefrom; and it was equally prevalent in our early English real property law. The act of the delivery of seizin carried the freehold to the feoffee, even when performed by a person who had no legal right to dispose of the land. Even in our own day, in the common law courts, the grantor in a deed, to which he has affixed his seal, cannot go behind the deed into the real facts of the transaction. In the *Corus Bescna* this well known archaic form of law is absent. The rules deal with the *contract* between the parties, not with the *formalities* by which the property is transferred. From the contract to sell arise reciprocal legal rights and obligations. The contract may be invalidated by fraud, suppression, want of sufficient authority, &c. There is no reference to any ceremony by which the transfer is effected; all the principles are those of a court of equity, though hampered by certain technical and peculiar rules. We have not, in any portion of the Brehon laws yet published, any statement of the forms and ceremonies used upon the occasion of a conveyance of land, but it does not seem to have been more formal than that of movable property. Than this portion of the law nothing can be less archaic, and here, if anywhere, are the traces of the rules of the civil law to be sought for. Translations of

maxims of the civil law and at least one allusion to a Roman lawyer prove that the more educated Irish were not wholly ignorant of the Roman law. To any other source it is impossible to refer the idea of the right of testamentary disposition, and the more so as it is found chiefly in connexion with the transfer of property to the Church.

It is to be remarked that there are no rules in the *Corus Bescna* as to the rights of the members of the familia *inter sese*, although the rights of the aggregate body as against its head are distinctly laid down; the system of 'geilfine' organization, so anomalous in its character, as explained in the Book of Aicill, may in itself be a proof of the looseness of the family bond. The Celtic national character may have tended to dissolve the family community, as it undoubtedly broke up the tribal. Any doubt, however, as to the original form of the family is removed by the remarkable section which concludes the Book of Aicill, in which the community of the family property and the rights of the aggregate body to the service of each of its members are most clearly apparent.

In all laws except those of a very modern character the rights arising from status much outnumber those founded on contract, and it is therefore very remarkable how large a portion of the present volume treats of contract. The Book of Aicill contains all the principles of the law relative to the hiring of chattels, and of the law of partnerships. It also clearly lays down the principle that the relation of landlord and tenant is a matter of contract, and that in the absence of an express agreement an implied one is presumed to exist between the parties. Than these portions of the law nothing can be less archaic. A very remarkable instance of the anticipation of the present principles of law is the clearness with which the doctrine of contributory negligence on the part of the party injured, and of notice to the injured party of any defect in the instrument which was the cause of the injury, are worked out and illustrated. In these and other similar points the modern turn of thought of the early Irish lawyer is remarkable.

The branches of law, improvement in which is most

essential for the progress of society, are those in which the Brehon law is either wholly defective, or continued archaic; on the other hand many doctrines which generally make their appearance only in a very advanced stage of society are fully elaborated. The idea of murder was very familiar to the popular English mind long before the Judges discussed the question of contributory negligence. Lord Holt was obliged to have recourse for the law of bailments to the civil code, centuries after the establishment of Parliament and the organization of the law courts. Brehons, on the other hand, who had no conception of a law or a crime discussed questions of partnership, and worked out the application of the law of agency, in a very complete manner. This strange mixture of the ancient and the modern, the less civilized and the more civilized mode of thought, must at once strike the reader on a perusal of these laws, which exhibit in an unusual degree an unevenness and irregularity of development.

The mode in which the Brehon law acquired its peculiar character, whereby archaic and modern ideas of jurisprudence appear together in the same law book, in such fashion that the modern does not supplant the ancient but is built upon it and develops it, can be understood when the action of an hereditary law caste is recognised.

We are informed in the *Senchus Mór* that originally the judicature belonged to the poets alone, "until the contention which took place at Emhain Macha between the two sages, viz., Ferceirtne, the poet, and Neidhe, son of Adhna, son of Uither, for the sage's gown which Adhna son of Uither had possessed. Obscure indeed was the language which the poets spoke in that disputation, and it was not plain to the chieftains what judgment they had passed."* It would appear from this that the customs were originally contained in rhythmical composition traditionally handed down through successive generations, and that in the lapse of time and alteration of language, these compositions had become as unintelligible to the laity, and probably to the bards them-

* *Senchus Mór*, vol. I., p. 19.

selves, as the songs of Numa to the Roman of the days of Augustus.* "These men," said the chieftains, "have their judgments and their knowledge to themselves. We do not, in the first place, understand what they say." "It is evidently the case," said Conchobhar; "all shall partake in it from this day forth, but the part of it which is fit for these *poets* shall not be taken from them; each shall have his share of it."† Some reform was introduced at this date, the particulars of which it is not easy to collect, but it is clear that thenceforth the bards ceased to be the depositories of the ancient custom, and the Brehon caste was established as an independent class exclusively devoted to the maintenance of the customary law in a traditional form. "Until Patrick came, only three *classes* of persons were permitted to speak in public in Erin, *viz.*, a Chronicler, &c.; a Bard, &c.; a Brehon to pass sentence from the precedents and commentaries."‡ The introduction of the word "commentaries" here expresses only the ideas of the author of the *Senchus Mor*. The necessary consequence of establishing a special hereditary legal caste would be, in an early state of society, to give a greater certainty to the application of the customs to particular cases through the influence of traditional precedents, but at the same time to involve the original customs in a technical terminology. The decision in a case might be intelligible and uniform, but the mode in which it was arrived at would be a professional mystery. The bards stated what was the law, and the chiefs acted on the law laid down by them, until it became unintelligible; the Brehon both laid down and applied the law, and people never inquired what was the law which he so applied. The early Brehon, possessing in his own breast the whole law, assumed a mysterious character and was treated as an inspired or *quasi* divine personage. "When the Brehons deviated from the truth of nature, there appeared blotches upon their cheeks; as first

* "Jam Saliare Numæ carmen qui laudat, et illud,
Quod mecum ignorat, solus vult scire videri."

Hor. Ep. 2, l. 86.

† *Senchus Mór*, vol. I., p. 19.

‡ *Ibid*, vol. I., p. 19.

of all on the right cheek of *Son MacAige*, whenever he pronounced a false judgment, but they disappeared again when he had passed a true judgment, &c. *Connla* never passed a false judgment, through the grace of the Holy Ghost, which was upon him. *Sencha-Mac Col Cluin* was not wont to pass judgment until he had pondered upon it in his breast the night before. When *Fachtna*, his son, had passed a false judgment, if in the time of fruit, all the fruit of the territory in which it happened fell off in one night, &c.; if in time of milk, the cows refused their calves; but if he passed a true judgment, the fruit was perfect on the trees; hence he received the name of *Fachtna Tulbrethach*. *Sencha MacAililla* never pronounced a false judgment without getting three permanent blotches on his face for each judgment. *Fithel* had the truth of nature, so that he pronounced no false judgment. *Morann* never pronounced a judgment without having a chain round his neck. When he pronounced a false judgment the chain tightened round his neck. If he passed a true one, it expanded down upon him.*

The effect of the establishment of an hereditary law caste was to hand over to certain distinct families the absolute determination of what was the custom, the knowledge of which they retained in their own hands exclusively, assuming the character of inspired legal prophets. Such a system could be overthrown only by a revolution, similar to that which had deprived the bards of their monopoly; but such a movement can only arise when the practical working of an institution becomes intolerable, a result which the professional position of the *Brehons* rendered improbable. It was their interest to give substantially just decisions in accordance with popular ideas of right and wrong, however mysterious were the means by which they arrived at them. No social causes existed which could lead to an inquiry as to the soundness of their general principles. There was not any extensive intercourse with foreign nations, nor was there any permanent settlement in Ireland of tribes possessing a different customary law. There was not even sufficient internal traffic to create a market law, in contradistinction

* *Senchus Mór*, vol. i., p. 25.

from the immemorial custom.* So far the law administered by the Brehons would be simply the custom rendered mysterious and embarrassed by technicalities. But a further and peculiar element is introduced by the schools of law. The instruction in these schools, as far as we can judge from the Brehon law books, consisted in the acquisition of the customary rules, and the dexterous application of them to particular cases. The law of compensation involved in every case the consideration of the circumstances which mitigated or increased the amount to be awarded, and in some cases, when the injury was done to joint proprietors, the consideration also of the shares in the award to which they were respectively entitled. All the questions which now arise as to the amount of damages to be awarded in actions, either of tort or contract, must have been familiar to the students of such a school, and very many questions as to contracts must have occurred. The principles of all laws upon such subjects take their rise from a few simple ethical propositions; and if we admit a certain knowledge of the civil law, it may be perceived that such a system of legal instruction would lead the pupils to an acquaintance with legal principles far beyond the state of the society in which they lived. Thus in a Brehon law school the most archaic and modern ideas could coexist without mutual

* "The market was the space of neutral ground in which, under the ancient constitution of society, the members of the different autonomous proprietary groups met in safety, and bought and sold unshackled by customary rule. Here, it seems to me, the notion of a man's right to get the best price for his wares took its rise, and hence it spread over the world. Market law, I should here observe, has had a great fortune in legal history. The *jus gentium* of the Romans, though doubtless intended in part to adjust the relations of Roman citizens to a subject population, grew also in part out of commercial exigencies, and the Roman *jus gentium* was gradually sublimated into a moral theory, which among theories not laying claim to religious sanction, had no rival in the world till the ethical doctrines of Bentham made their appearance. If, however, I could venture to detain you with a discussion on technical law, I could easily prove that Market law has long exercised and still exercises a dissolving and transforming influence over the very class of rules which are profoundly modifying the more rigid and archaic branches of jurisprudence. The law of Personal or Movable Property tends to absorb the law of Land or Immovable Property, but the law of Movable Property tends steadily to assimilate itself to the Law of the Market."—MAINE, *Village Communities*, p. 198.

destruction. The latter would be discussed as determining the mode of the application of the former. No power existed capable of enacting new laws, and the conservative feeling of an hereditary caste would be opposed to such an idea; but without in any degree assailing the fixed principles of the ancient custom, the disputatious energy, so peculiar to the Scoti, had free scope in considering how such principles should be applied under every varying combination of circumstances.

Any social change, which could have rendered the old customs impossible, would have given to the advanced principles of law familiar to the Brehon an opportunity of rapid development; but the convulsions to which Ireland was subject did not tend to develope its social state, but rather to destroy the whole organization of society, without substituting for it any positive system. A constant state of war obliterates legal rights, and changes the chief of a tribe community into the head of a body of personal retainers. The description of the chief of the M'Guires, given by Sir John Davis, was applicable to Irish chiefs for centuries previous. "Besides these mensal lands, M'Guire had two hundred and forty beeves or thereabouts yearly paid unto him, out of the seven baronies, and about his castle at Inniskillen, he had almost a ballibetagh of land which he manured with his own churles. And this was M'Guire's whole estate in certainty, for in right he had no more, and in time of peace he did exact no more (*i.e.*, than the customary payments); marry, in time of war he made himself master of all, cutting what he listed, and imposing so many bonaghts, or hired soldiers, upon them as he had occasion to use. For albeit Hugh M'Guire, who was slain in Munster, were indeed a valiant rebel, and the stoutest that ever was of his name, notwithstanding generally the natives of the country are reputed the worst swordsmen of the north, being rather inclined to be scholars or husbandmen than to be kerne, or men of action, as they term rebels in this kingdom; and for this cause M'Guire in the late wars did hire and wage the greatest part of his soldiers out of

Connaught, and out of Breny O'Reillye, and made his own countrymen feed them."*

As the rapid increase of wealth by commercial relations with foreign countries, or the establishment of a strong national sovereignty, might have developed into a practical code adapted to an advancing society, the speculative legal ideas which the Brehon law contained, so the continued disorders of the country, destroying the idea of customary rights, diminished the prestige of the Brehon, and reduced him from his position as the oracular exponent of right, to that of a mere register of the local customs of the sept, which customs themselves shrunk into little more than the regular applotment upon the tenants of the dues claimed by the chief. The nature of the law professed by one of the last Brehons is clearly shown in the pitiable narrative of Sir John Davis contained in the letter above referred to.† "Touching the certainties of the duties and provisions yielded unto M'Guire out of these mensal lands, they referred themselves to an old parchment roll, which they called an indenture, remaining in the hands of one O'Brislan, a chronicler and principal Brehon of that country; whereupon O'Brislan was sent for, who lived not far from the camp, who was so aged and decrepid as he was scarce able to repair unto us; when he was come, we demanded of him a sight of that ancient roll, wherein, as we were informed, not only the certainty of M'Guire's mensal duties did appear, but also the particular rents and other service which was answerable to M'Guire out of every part of the country. The old man, seeming to be much troubled with this demand, made answer that he had such a roll in his keeping before the wars, but that in the late rebellion it was burned among others of his papers and books by certain English soldiers. We were told by some that were present that this was not true; for they affirmed that they had seen the roll in his hands since the wars. Thereupon, my Lord Chancellor being then present with us (for he did not accompany my Lord Deputy to Ballyshannon, but staid behind in the camp), did minister

* Vallancey, Col. Hib., vol. i., p. 161.

† *Ib.*, p. 159.
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an oath unto him, and gave him a very serious charge to inform us truly of what was become of the roll. The poor old man, fetching a deep sigh, confessed that he knew where the roll was, but that it was dearer to him than his life, and therefore he would never deliver it out of his hands unless my Lord Chancellor would take the like oath that the roll should be restored to him again. My Lord Chancellor, smiling, gave him his hand and his word that he should have the roll redelivered unto him, if he would suffer us to take a view and copy thereof. And thereupon the old Brehon drew the roll out of his bosom, where he did continually bear it about him. It was not very large, but it was written on both sides in a fair Irish character; howbeit some part of the writing was worn and defaced with time and ill-keeping. We caused it forthwith to be translated into English, and then we perceived how many vessels of butter, and how many measures of meal, and how many porks, and other such gross duties did arise unto M'Guire out of his mensal lands."

The decline of the Brehon from his position as an almost oracular expounder of right to that of a mere recorder of local customs is shown by the contrast between Dubhthach Mac Ua Lugair "a vessel full of the grace of the Holy Ghost" and O'Brislan, who prized as a treasure the rent roll of a petty chief.

The system of Brehon law has been at once unduly depreciated and extravagantly praised.

The English officials employed in the settlement of Ireland desired, as a material guarantee against rebellion, to vest large districts in the grantees of the Crown; whose estates held upon English tenures would be subject to forfeiture for treason. It was anticipated that thus there could be created a class of large proprietors bound by their own interests to support the English Government and enforce English law and customs among the occupiers of the land. An hereditary class of proprietors, whose rights conflicted with the first principles of a tribal community would be forced to abandon their claims to chieftainries, the existence of which was incom-

patible with the lineal transmission of their estates. The mass of the population however, always rejected the foreign ideas of tenure and primogeniture, and under the pressure of local public opinion the royal grantee relapsed into the position of a tribal chief. The constant failure to establish a system of tenure which the English executive regarded as at once an advance in civilization and necessary for the extension of their influence, rendered them most hostile to the customs of the natives, which so often caused their best-intentioned designs to miscarry. The partition of the land among all the members of a family or clan constantly rendered the royal grants unfruitful of the results anticipated; and the well-founded rule, to which the occupants of land tenaciously clung, that the land belonged to the tribe and not to the chief, who during his term of office held certain lands and rights *virtute officii* merely, prevented the descendants of the original grantees from acquiring a permanent and transmissible estate in the lands.

Sir John Davis and other English statesmen regarding the Brehon law from this point of view, considered it to be the most formidable obstacle to the introduction of civilization and order; it was in their opinion a law which tended to the destruction of the commonwealth. Brehon law was thus summarily condemned with reference not to its actual principles but to political difficulties attributed to it at a time when its exercise had almost ceased. Before the introduction of historical criticism archaic laws were judged only with reference to their practical application to existing circumstances; it was not then imagined that such antiquated systems were the great repertories of the facts of early history.

Native Irish writers, on the other hand, like all historians of unfortunate nationalities, have imagined the existence of an age of gold, interrupted and destroyed by the disasters to which their country was subjected. The code of law so hated by the English officials of the 17th century, and so universally suppressed, has been imagined to have been the system under which the heroic age of the Celtic people en-

joyed a legendary prosperity. To it have been therefore attributed principles of equity, which neither existed nor could have existed in it or any similar system.

It is possible for us at the present time, regarding the Brehon law from neither a political nor a patriotic stand point, to estimate its intrinsic and historical value.

It cannot be denied that the Brehon code, as administered and elaborated, was an obstacle to any considerable social progress. The existence of an hereditary legal caste withdrew the laws from the criticism of public opinion, and prevented the establishment of that legislative and judicial authority which is the first step in national progress. Its fundamental principles were those common to all early societies, and of which the abandonment is essential to an advancing civilization. Upon these was built an enormous edifice of logical and technical deductions, which must have rendered the principles whereby any case was decided unintelligible to the parties. The basis and the superstructure were so combined that the, often very advanced, views contained in the latter must have failed to take effect upon the general condition of society; the learning of the Brehons became thus as useless to the public as the most fantastic discussions of the schoolmen, and the whole system crystallized into a form which rendered social progress impossible. The Brehon system in its full development resembled the English law of real property at the commencement of this century, with the aggravation that no Parliament existed capable of taking in hand the question of legal reform.

The student of legal antiquities will not find the Brehon law as fruitful a source of information as might at first be anticipated. The Celtic nations did not retain the ancient tribe system with the tenacity exhibited by their Teutonic and still more by their Slavonic brethren. Their preference for personal and social rather than for civil and legal relations soon, alike in Gaul and Ireland, deprived their village communities of their most essential characteristics, and prevented their progress to a higher form of polity. However ancient in point of time may be the original text, it is in many

respects less archaic than the early Teutonic codes and the customs of village communities at present existing in Sclavonic countries. The commentaries contain, embedded as it were in them, certain fragments of archaic custom often as old if not older than the text, but are in general remarkable merely as exhibitions of logical skill. In the two tracts published in the present volume the subjects are not treated in a manner sufficiently exhaustive to enable a reader to understand the practical working of the system. It is impossible to learn from the Book of Aicill who would be the plaintiffs in any proceeding arising from an homicide, or who, in the default of the criminal, would be subject to liability as being his kinsmen. Statements upon such points were probably unnecessary for the students of the period, to whom they were perfectly familiar, but their omission must frequently render the perusal of the Brehon law tracts disappointing to the modern reader, who desires to acquire definite information.

The great value of the Brehon law lies in the immense collection of facts relative to the daily life, occupations, and habits of the people, contained in it. The very defect of the system, the tendency to consider individual cases rather than general principles, forced the compilers incidentally to describe almost every form of society, especially that ordinarily most neglected, the daily life of the common people. It may be asserted, without fear of contradiction, that from these laws there may be obtained so numerous a collection of notices of ordinary life that an idea of the social condition of an early Irish community may be obtained as clear, if not clearer, than that which we possess of Continental or English society in the middle ages; and it is to be earnestly desired that this as yet unworked mine of information may soon find an historian possessing the industry and learning requisite to turn it to account.*

* When the preceding Introduction was already in press, the article of Mons. Laveleye, entitled "*Les Formes Primitives de la Propriété*," appeared in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. The extreme resemblance between portions of that essay and the preceding Introduction is therefore wholly accidental. The editors are

naturally gratified to find the views contained in the preceding Introduction supported by the high authority of Mons. Laveleye. They refer particularly to the following passage:—

“La philologie et la mythologie doivent les merveilleuses découvertes, qu’elles ont faites récemment, à l’emploi de la méthode des études historiques comparées. M. Maine pense que cette même méthode, appliquée aux origines du droit, pourrait éclairer d’un jour tout nouveau les phases primitives du développement de la civilisation; on verrait clairement que les lois sont, non le produit arbitraire des volontés humaines, mais le résultat de certaines nécessités économiques d’une part et de l’autre de certaines idées de justice dérivant du sentiment moral et religieux. Ces nécessités, ces idées, ces sentimens, ont été très semblables et ont agi de la même façon sur les sociétés, à une certaine époque de leur développement, en y présidant à l’établissement d’institutions partout les mêmes. Seulement toutes les races n’ont marché du même pas. Tandis que les unes sont déjà sorties de la communauté primitive au début des temps historiques, d’autres continuent à pratiquer de nos jours un régime qui appartient à l’enfance de la civilisation. Dès les premiers temps de leur annales, les Grecs et les Romains connaissent la propriété privée de la terre, et les traces de l’antique communauté du clan sont déjà si effacées qu’il faut une étude attentive pour les retrouver. Les Slaves au contraire n’ont point renoncé au régime collectif. La géologie nous apprend aussi que certains continens ont conservé une flore et une faune qui déjà ailleurs ont disparu depuis longtemps. C’est ainsi, dit-on, qu’en Australie on trouve des plantes et des animaux, qui appartiennent aux âges antérieurs du développement géologique de notre planète. C’est dans des cas semblables que la méthode des études comparées peut rendre de grands services. Si certaines institutions des temps primitives se sont perpétuées jusqu’à nos jours chez quelques peuples, c’est là qu’il faut aller les surprendre sur le vif, afin de mieux comprendre un état de la civilisation qui ailleurs se perd dans la nuit des temps. J’essaierai d’abord de faire connaître le régime des communautés de village tel qu’il existe encore aujourd’hui en Russie et à Java. Je montrerai ensuite que ce régime a été en vigueur dans l’ancienne Germanie et chez la plupart des peuples connus. J’étudierai enfin les communautés de famille si répandues en Europe au moyen âge, et dont le type s’est conservé jusque sous nos yeux chez les Slaves méridionaux de l’Autriche et de la Turquie.”—*Les Formes Primitives de la Propriété.*—*Revue des Deux Mondes*, tom. 100^{me}, f. 138–139.

With this may be compared the following passage in M^r Lennan—*Primitive Marriage*:—“For the features of primitive life we must look, not to the tribes of the Kirghiz type, but to those of Central Africa, the wilds of America, the hills of India, and the Islands of the Pacific; with some of whom we find marriage laws unknown, the family system undeveloped, and even the only acknowledged blood-relationship that through the mothers. These facts of to-day are, in a sense, the most ancient history. In the sciences of law and society, old means not old in chronology, but in structure; that is most archaic which lies nearest to the beginning of human progress, considered as a development, and that is most modern which is furthest removed from that beginning,” p. 8.

INTRODUCTION TO PART III. OF THE SENCHUS MOR KNOWN AS "THE CORUS BESCNA."

THE subject of the tract entitled the *Corus Bescna* is the law relative to obligations, or the rights *inter sese* existing between the members of the same community, in reference to the enjoyment and transmission of property.

The subject is naturally divided into two heads—obligations created by express contract or incident to an actual contract (*e contractu*), and obligations incident to the social position of the parties independent of any actual agreement between them (*e statu*), but which, although really distinct from obligations *e contractu*, are in most systems of law coupled with them as referable to some supposed antecedent, but in truth non-existent, agreement between the parties.

There is no attempt made to treat either branch of the subject exhaustively. Under the first head the only express contract referred to is that of the sale and purchase of chattels; there is no reference to contracts for the sale or leasing of lands, hiring for temporary use, pledging, &c. Under the second head there are rules as to the reciprocal rights of the chief and tribe, the Church and the people, the head of the family and its members; but those flowing from the relation of husband and wife, and many others which may at once occur to the reader, are altogether omitted.*

The mode in which the subject of express contracts is dealt with is singularly illustrative of the manner in which the Brehon Law Tracts have been compiled. The original text, which is perfectly clear and consistent, is almost altogether confined to the question of the competency of various classes of persons to enter into contracts of sale; and the validity or invalidity of the contract is viewed with reference to the power of the contracting parties to enter into the contract. There is in the original text but one reference to the rights which arise from a contract invalid by

* They are treated of in the *Cain Lanamhna*, *Senchus Mór*, vol. 2, p. 342.

reason of fraud or mistake. The annexed commentary, which has scarcely any connexion with the text, attempts to supplement the deficiencies of the original, and consists of various collections of rules as to the rights arising when contracts are invalid from fraud or mistake. That the commentary itself was not the work of any one person appears from the fact that the rights arising from an invalid contract are laid down no less than five times in different terms and with numerous variations. The same more extended mode of treating the subject also appears in the glossary, as if the person explaining the old text were desirous of finding in it legal ideas familiar to himself, but not contemplated by the original author. Thus, where in the text a contract between two sane adults is stated to be valid, the gloss introduces the additional qualification that it should be with knowledge and warranty, a qualification foreign to a rule which treats of the validity of a contract with reference to the power of contracting parties to enter into it, and not of the validity of the contract with reference to the fraud or mistake of the parties.

It is to be anticipated from the history of ancient law that the portion of the text devoted to obligations *e contractu* would be small in comparison to that treating of obligations *e statu*, and that the commentary would exhibit, so far as it treated of the former class, an increased number of legal maxims as contrasted with the text. In early societies organised in families the amount of private property can be but small, and the number of express contracts insignificant. The gradual progress from an ancient to a more modern form of society, involving the gradual breaking-up of the household community, tends to the increase of private property and the multiplication of express contracts. The relative proportion of obligations *e contractu* and *e statu* is constantly altering; the former must increase and the latter diminish in proportion to the changes which the society may undergo. It is useful, therefore, to distinguish the mode in which the text treats the subject of express contracts, as contrasted with that adopted in the commentary.

In the text, contracts are divided into valid and invalid. The validity of a contract depends upon the capacity of the parties to contract, and the existence of a "consensus" between the parties, *i.e.*, the absence of fraud or mistake in the contract itself. The capacity to contract depends both upon the legal status of the contracting parties and their mental ability to comprehend the transaction. At a time when the greater portion of the population did not possess any absolute right in property, and were therefore incapable of contracting in respect to it, and when the property possessed by those of full legal rights was to a large extent enjoyed by them, not in their individual capacity, but as the heads of and trustees for communities, the validity of a contract would be most frequently impugned upon the ground either of the status of the contracting party or the real ownership of the subject-matter of the contract. To these two subjects the attention of the authors of the original text is chiefly directed; the former is discussed in the portion of the text which professes to deal with express contracts; the latter is postponed to that which discusses the relations between the head and the members of a community in relation to the joint property.

Valid contracts are divided into three classes, *viz.*, those between (1) 'lân'-persons, (2) 'saer'-persons, and (3) sane adults. Contracts thus valid are manifestly contrasted with those afterwards treated as invalid, *viz.*, those made with 'fuidhir'-tenants of a chief, 'daer'-stock tenants of a church, proclaimed fugitives, sons, women, idiots, and persons without sense. Neither classification is consistent; but the obvious meaning is, that the former class possessed the requisite legal status and mental capacity, and that the latter failed in either one or other of these requisites.

The first class of persons specified as capable of entering into valid contracts are described as 'lân' or 'slân'-persons. The first term means "full or complete persons," and is glossed as meaning persons who enter into a contract in which full value is given on both sides; the second term may mean "one whose contracts are sound," &c. It is, however,

evident from the context, that the term, whatever be its precise meaning, indicates a class capable of contracting, and not the parties to a contract of any peculiar character.

The 'saer'-tenants, who are capable of contracting, are contrasted with the 'fuidhir'-tenants of the chief and the 'daer'-stock tenants of a church, as the sane adult is contrasted with the fool or idiot. It may therefore be presumed that the 'lân'-person is similarly contrasted with the son, the wife, and proclaimed fugitive, who could possess no independent legal position, but remained in the hand of the head of the household in which they abode. If this view of the meaning of the text be correct, the 'lân'-person would be simply one who possessed full civil rights, and would correspond to the Teutonic freeman as contrasted with members of the classes described as unfree.

All persons incapable of making valid contracts were in the position which is occupied by married women and minors in English law. Sons, 'fuidhir'-tenants of a chief, 'daer'-stock tenants of a church, proclaimed fugitives, women, idiots, &c., could not be bound by any contract, whether for their advantage or otherwise, without the consent of the person in whose hand they were. Such consent could be shown by subsequent express adoption, or the mere omission to repudiate.

In considering the consequences of a contract being invalidated by reason of fraud or mistake, the early form of social organization must be borne in recollection. Modern ideas as to contracts are applicable only where the rights of individual ownership have been once established. The absolute owner of property exercises his own judgment for his own benefit, and is therefore justly liable to the results of his own indiscretion, and if he knowingly enter into a disadvantageous contract, is as much bound to fulfil it as if it had been of the utmost advantage.

But when the parties to contracts, or one of them, deal with the common property of a family, and represent not themselves only, but the community of which they are the legal guardians, the question must arise, whether their power to

contract be not modified by their position. If they are representatives of a community, and not absolute owners of property, they sell any portion of the common stock as constructive agents acting on behalf of the entire community; their power of sale must be limited by the extent of their implied agency; and their authority on behalf of the community must be to dispose of its property for the general advantage to the best of their skill and judgment. If the head of a family wantonly or knowingly purchased defective articles, the contract could be repudiated by the community as made without their authority. If the community acts only through its head, who has himself entered into the contract in question, he could himself repudiate it on behalf of the community. The repudiation of contracts, as injurious to the community, which the head of any such community had entered into on its behalf, would naturally lead, by a false analogy, to the doctrine that an individual might within reasonable limits annul a contract disadvantageous to himself. Property in common preceded individual property, and the incidents of a contract, which existed when the subject-matter was common property, may subsequently have attached in the customary law to the contracts dealing with a different species of property. This doctrine appears in the text in the following paragraph (page 7):—"In a bad contract, which is known to be bad, made by sensible men, the fraud is divided in two; the half is paid by the 'roach'-sureties, the other half is forfeited." The meaning of which, as explained by the gloss, appears to be—"if two men enter into a contract, which is tainted by fraud, by reason that the article sold is not such as it is represented to be by the vendor, and the fraud is known to the purchaser, in consequence of the knowledge by the purchaser of the fraud practised upon him, the deficiency in value of the article sold is divided into two parts, one of which is paid on account of the warranty or representation of the vendor to the purchaser, the other half is forfeited by the purchaser and retained by the vendor." From this paragraph it may be concluded that the "knowledge" referred

to in the commentaries is the knowledge of the purchaser, not of the vendor, as to the defective condition of the article. In the commentary the rights arising from a contract invalid by mistake or fraud are repeatedly laid down in substantially the same terms.

Contracts invalid from the deficiency or defect of the article sold are divided into classes with reference to the existence, or non-existence, of a warranty by the vendor, of the nature of the subject-matter of the contract, and knowledge by the purchaser of the deficiency or defect by reason of which the contract is invalidated. The subdivisions of contracts are, therefore, four in number:—(1) in the case of knowledge and warranty, the contract is dissoluble for twenty-four hours, but afterwards binding; (2) in the absence of both knowledge and warranty, it is dissoluble for ten days; (3) if there be a warranty but no knowledge, the purchaser may recover the amount of the deficiency or defect within ten days; and (4) in the case of knowledge, but without warranty, the third of the amount in which the purchaser is defrauded is lost by him after the lapse of twenty-four hours, but for the space of ten days he may recover the third of the deficiency or the consideration.*

Having treated of expressed contracts (*contracts by word of mouth*), the text proceeds to implied contracts, or rather those duties attaching to the status of a man, which are explained by the legal fiction of constructive or implied contract.

All orders in society are supposed to exist by their special rules, which the members of each class (impliedly) have promised to observe.

For each original class there exists its own customary code. In each territory there are three customary codes—

* It is most difficult to reduce the commentary as to the consequences of the invalidity of contracts, arising from fraud and mistake, to any definite principles. The explanation given in this introduction as to the meaning of the terms "knowledge" and "warranty" is founded upon the comparison of the various passages. It is to be admitted that it is not free from difficulty, and the remedies given in the four classes of invalid contracts cannot be satisfactorily explained upon this assumption.

that of the chief ('*corus flatha*'), of the tribe ('*corus fine*'), and of the lower orders ('*corus feine*'). The first defines the duties of the (tribesman (?) or) tenant to the chief; the second deals with distribution and transmission of the tribe land among the natural (born) tribesmen; the third treats of the subjects in which all the inhabitants of the tribe district are interested, viz., tillage in common, marriage, giving in charge, loan-lending, &c.

The '*corus flatha*'-law, conversant with the relations between the chief and his tenants (glossed '*daer*'-stock tenants), comprised—(1) banquets, the feasts given by tenants; (2) labour services; (3) proclamations; (4) pledges, given by the chief for the fulfilment of their duties by his tribe; and (5) regulations and morals.

The text, as far as it deals with the '*corus flatha*'-regulations, is extremely vague, and takes the form of abstract moral statements rather than of legal propositions. This may be accounted for, if it be remembered that there was no universal form of the '*corus flatha*' prevailing throughout the island, as the selection of English customary law known as the common law prevailed throughout England. Every territory possessed its own '*corus flatha*,' as every manor in France or England its own usages and customs. The same diversity existed as to the regulations comprised in the '*corus fine*' and the '*corus feine*.' The limits of variation would be greatest in the first and narrowest in the third of the above codes, if it is allowable to make any conjecture on the subject from the analogy of other early customary laws. The author of the text clearly regards the several '*corus*'-regulations as the result of local customs, and pointedly refers to this in the question—"How many '*corus*'-regulations are there in a territory?"

The text proceeds to divide banquets into three classes, the two former of which alone can be considered the subject of legislation, viz., (1) godly banquets, (2) human banquets, and (3) demon feasts.

The godly banquets are feasts or refectations connected with the performance of religious sacraments or rites, or the

works of charity enjoined by Christian doctrine. The former class includes—(1) the Sunday meal given by a married pair to their church, which might be given weekly “without ale” or monthly “with ale;” (2) the celebration by a feast of the high Festivals, such as Easter or Christmas; (3) the feast given as the price of baptism; (4) the feast on the consecration of a church. The latter class comprises—(1) tithes and first fruits, &c.; (2) feeding a pilgrim; (3) charity to the poor. For the payment of tithes, first fruits, and alms by their people, the chiefs gave pledges to the church, which the parties primarily subject to the payment were required to redeem in case of their failure to perform the service. The usual confusion between what is morally right and legally exigible appears in this section, to understand which it is necessary to realize how very small must have been the territory and following of a large proportion of those who are designated as “chiefs.”

Under the term “human feasts” are included the customary entertainments given by the tenant to the chief, the origin of all the abuses subsequently known under the general term of *cess*, and the duty of providing provisions for the assembled body of the tribe on particular occasions, *e.g.*, “when the forces of a territory were assembled for the purpose of demanding law and proof, and answering to illegality.”

The third species of banquets are not a subject of law in any sense; they are defined as demon feasts, *i.e.*, banquets given to the sons of death and bad men, *i.e.*, to lewd persons and satirists, and jesters, buffoons, and mountebanks, and outlaws, and heathens and harlots, and bad people in general. “Such a feast,” it is added, “is forfeited to the demon.” There is not in the text any enactment or rule prohibiting these entertainments, which are merely placed under a moral censure. Here possibly may be recognised some early prohibition against the celebration of heathen usages. The portion of the text commencing with “*i.e.* to lewd persons,” &c., is probably a late interpolation after Christianity was generally established, and the celebra-

tion of heathen rites had ceased to be usual. It may be remarked, that the introduction of the term heathen into this portion of the text, shows that at a date long subsequent to the introduction of Christianity there were existing in the island some who still adhered to the old worship, and as such were classed by the Church among "bad people in general."

The 'corus flatha'-law is explained in the gloss as treating of the law between the chief and his 'daer'-tenants, but the enumeration of the specific acts of service included in this custom would lead to the supposition that the 'corus flatha' must have dealt with the relations between the chief and the tribesmen generally. These work services included service for a hosting, building a 'dun'-fort, the redemption of a pledge (probably that given by the chief for the tribe), for a meeting for attack or defence, for serving God, assisting in the work of the Lord, &c.

The services embraced in this list cannot be confined to those who stood in the relation of 'daer'-tenancy to chiefs; they are obviously the duties which would fall upon all the members of the tribal community.

There is no information given as to the mode in which the performance of the service to be rendered could be enforced. The only penalty mentioned is what may be considered as a partial *diminutio capitis*, viz., that the person who did not fulfil the law of service should not have full 'dire'-fine; thus a failure to perform the duties incident to the position of a member of a community would degrade the guilty party so as to cause the damages payable for injuries to himself to be proportionably diminished.

There are no means furnished by the text or commentary of ascertaining the amount or frequency of the services to be rendered under the 'corus flatha.' The actual amount and nature of such services must have fluctuated with the custom of each territory, and their character is such that they must have been most uncertain in their incidence. In a primitive community no attempt is made to reduce such matters to certainty, or to calculate their amount; in such a

society that which is universally believed to be the custom is performed under the pressure of general public opinion, without inquiry or calculation. In the present tract scanty allusion is made to the customary laws defined as the 'corus fine' and 'corus feine.'

The portion of the tract which has been hitherto considered is, in the point of view of the compiler, distinguishable from the subsequent part.

The first part is intended to deal with purely customary law, the origin of which is not referable to any person or time; the latter portion of the tract, dealing chiefly with the rules connected with ecclesiastical establishments, must have been felt to have had an origin, and is naturally attributed to the period of the introduction of Christianity. "Every law which is here (*i.e.* in the preceding portion of the tract) was binding until the two laws were established. The law of nature was with the men of Erin until the coming of the faith in the days of Laeghaire, son of Nial. It was in his time Patrick came. It was after the men of Erin had believed Patrick that the other two laws were established—the law of nature and the law of the letter."* What were the ideas of the writer of the text as to the origin and meaning of the law of nature it is not easy to discover; but the following is suggested as a probable explanation. In early societies men do not obey the commands of the law, but rather conform their conduct to the immemorial usage and habit of the community. The next step in legal development is the half-inspired declaration of some judge, embodied in the form of a judgment, upon an individual case; and such a decree or specific command is considered as a leading authority morally binding upon subsequent judges in similar cases, and imagined ultimately to represent the law as it existed at the date of the original decision.

In the Irish tribes there existed an hereditary caste, which, in some manner unknown to us, had acquired the exclusive

right of arbitration in the cases which disputants, either voluntarily or under the pressure of public opinion and custom, submitted to their decision. The condition of society among the Irish tribes was such that a very large proportion of leading cases would be handed down in the hereditary legal caste, and very many such authorities would be traditionally preserved. It is evident that very many of the paragraphs in the commentaries upon the text in this volume are summaries of such decisions, written in, under the preceding paragraph of the text as the title to which they are referable. The term "law of nature" must have been introduced after the introduction of Christianity. It is evidently a translation of the *jus naturale* or *jus gentium*, which, in the fourth century, was used in the later sense of a law founded upon abstract moral principles. The authors of the glosses clearly saw that what was meant by the Irish term (*pecht aicmí*) was very different from the received meaning of the Latin words, and they explain it as the law "of the just men," and again as the law "of the Brehons Moran, and Fithal, &c.," i.e., the mass of prior decisions preserved among the Brehon class as leading cases. An hereditary caste of lawyers must have from an early period distinguished between the two distinct bases upon which cases were to be decided, the decisions traditionally handed down, and (to some extent) generally applicable, and the local customs, to be proved in many cases as matters of fact. Thus, even at the introduction of Christianity, the double character of the law may have attracted observation. Upon this mixed body of local custom and leading cases there was superadded, on the introduction of Christianity, what is described as "the law of the letter."

There is no trace that any new legislation, either derived from Roman sources or founded upon specially Christian morality, was introduced by Patrick; on the contrary, the traditional tribe-law became the ecclesiastical law, and the Roman ideas of Christian organization were wholly unknown in the Irish Church. All that is attributed to

Patrick is the rejection of that portion of the pre-existing law which was inconsistent with the new religion, and, further, a collection of the native laws as they then existed. But although no new laws were systematically introduced, a large body of new law must have arisen.

The rules with reference to ecclesiastical establishments, although modelled on the old tribe-law, were manifestly new. The rights of the Church, the succession to ecclesiastical dignities, the relations of the tribe of the saint and the tribe of the land, &c., produced a fresh body of customary law, evidently distinguishable from the old custom, and specially connected with ecclesiastical bodies. This may be considered to be what is meant by the law of the letter, not because it was at any time enacted or published as a new written law, but because Christianity, with which the laws of ecclesiastical bodies would be confounded, was regarded as the religion of "the book," not of any particular book or books, but as intimately connected with the introduction of books and writing into the island.

The uncertain nature of the text of such a document as that under discussion is clearly shown by the contents of the original text in pages 1 to 27. The text asserts that "every law, which is here, was binding until the two laws (of nature and the letter) were established;" nevertheless, in the preceding portion of the text there are numerous references to institutions necessarily subsequent to the introduction of Christianity, "e.g. tithes, first fruits, abbots," &c. The compiler of the text must have been guilty either of great carelessness in adopting the cotemporary form of the custom as descriptive of the customary law before Patrick, or the text of the old custom has been from time to time largely interpolated. Both causes may have acted together. The old traditional formulæ would be altered by references to institutions of later introduction, and the compiler may have adopted the text then current in its altered state.

The text sets out in the next place the reciprocal rights of the Church and the people; the Church is bound to per-

form its obligations toward the people, the people to fulfil their services to the Church. The rights and obligations on both sides are based, not upon an assumed contract, but upon the performance of reciprocal duties.

If the laity fulfil their duties toward the Church, the latter is bound to perform the rites of baptism, communion, and the requiem, and "offering from every church to every person after his proper belief, with the recital of the word of God to all who listen to it and keep it." The members of a monastic community were also bound, for the benefit of the laity, to preserve their respective proper positions, so that the offerings of the laity might be legal.

The rights of the Church as against the people are declared to be—(1) tithes, (2) first fruits, and (3) firstlings, which were due to the Church from her subjects.

Tithes are generally supposed to have been introduced into Ireland by the Council of Cashel in 1172; but the third canon of that council directs, not that tithes should be paid to the Church by the laity, but "that all good Christians do pay the tithes of beasts, corn, and other produce to the church of the parish in which they live." By this canon, tithes may have been first introduced; or it may treat them as a pre-existing right of the Church; in which case the reform intended to be effected was either that all the laity should pay tithes, or that the tithes of all the laity should be paid to the churches of the parishes in which they lived. The latter practice had been then lately established in England; but though the form of the canon is English, the text of the present tract leads to the supposition that the extension of tithes to all the laity may have been the chief object of the Irish canon. That tithes as a legal obligation were introduced in the time of Patrick as part of the law of the letter is most improbable. The canonical duty of paying tithes first appears in the decrees of some of the French councils of the sixth century. The legal, though yet only occasional, payment of tithes appears first about the close of the Merovingian dynasty. The clergy first obtained on the Continent a legal right to tithes by the Car-

olingian Capitularies of A.D. 785. Tithes, in the ordinary sense of the word, could not have been introduced into Ireland in the time of Patrick—probably not before the eighth century. It may be asserted with equal confidence that the Irish Church was never reformed upon the continental model before the twelfth century, and that its ecclesiastical system, as it existed prior to that date, was of native development. We must not overlook the possibility that the portions of the Brehon Law Tracts which deal with the question of tithes may be comparatively modern. But although the date of the Brehon Tracts, in their present form, is probably much later than that attributed to them, it is impossible to bring the text down to a date at which the rules as to tithes, if first introduced in the twelfth century, had passed into customary law. The difficulties on the point may be met by the supposition that the origin of tithes in Ireland was independent of their canonical or legal establishment on the Continent, and that the character of the tithes and that of the persons by whom they were paid were different. Tithes were possibly founded upon the assumption that the ordinances of the Levitical Code were of universal obligation, and that, when the Christian Church and its priests were once established in the position occupied by the Temple and Levites, tithes, by the divine law, became payable to the clergy. Such ideas had been embodied in the decrees of councils in the sixth century, and it is, therefore, probable that they were not unknown to the early Irish Church, which in its origin appears not to have been free from Gallic influence. The establishment of the Church in the place of the Levites may not improbably have been an idea familiar to the mind of the early missionary.*

* That the rights of the Church to tithes were asserted in the sixth century, but the tithes themselves were not regularly paid, appears from the following passages:—

“Leges divinæ, consulentes sacerdotibus ac Ministris Ecclesiarum, pro hæreditatis portione omni populo præceperunt Decimas fructuum suorum locis sacris præstare, ut nullo labore impediti, horis legitimis spiritualibus possint vacare ministeriis. Quas leges Christianorum congeries longis temporibus custodivit intemeratas. Nunc autem paulatim prævaricatores legum pœne Christiani omnes ostenduntur,

In reference to this subject, it is necessary first, to examine the text with the object of ascertaining what was understood by the payment of tithes, and then, to consider whether, in the first establishment of the Church, there were or were not circumstances which might have led to the institution of such tithes as are referred to in the text. The text runs:—"The right of a Church from the people is tithes and first fruits and firstlings; these are due to a Church from her members" (i.e. according to the gloss, from her subjects). Tithes, first fruits, and firstlings, are here classed together as equally claimed by the Church.

dum ea quæ divinitus sancita sunt, adimplere negligunt. Unde statuimus ac decernimus ut mos antiquus a fidelibus reparetur, et Decimas Ecclesiasticis famulantibus ceremoniis populus omnis inferat, quas sacerdotes aut in pauperum usum, aut in captivorum redemptionem prærogantes, suis orationibus pacem populo et salutem impetrant. Si quis, autem contumax nostris statutis saluberrimis fuerit, a membris ecclesiæ omni tempore separetur."—(*Concil. Matisconense*, II., cap. 5: *Bruns. "Can. Apos. et Con."*, vol. ii., p. 250, A.D. 585).

In the letter of the Bishops of the diocese of Turin to their flocks, A.D. 567, the people are exhorted, "ut unusquisque ad exemplum Abraham Decimas offerat de suis *mancipiis*," &c.

In the decree of the Council above quoted the sanction by which the payment of tithes was enforced was purely ecclesiastical, but the payment was afterwards enjoined by the civil law. By the Capitularies of Paderborn, A.D. 785, Charlemagne enacts:—"Similiter secundum Dei mandatum præcipimus ut omnes decimam partem suis ecclesiis et sacerdotibus donent, tam nobiles quam ingenui, similiter et liti."

If the distinction between the establishment of the ecclesiastical custom and its enforcement by the civil law be borne in mind, much of the difficulty as to the date at which tithes were established will be removed. The gradual development of the law as to the payment of tithes is fairly stated by Dr. Milman: "Already, under the Merovingians, the clergy had given significant hints that the law of Leviticus was the perpetual and unrepealed law of God. Pepin had commanded the payment of tithes for the celebration of peculiar litanies during a period of famine. Charlemagne made it a law of the empire; he enacted it in its most strict and comprehensive form, as investing the clergy in a right to the tenth of the substance and of the labour alike of freeman and serf."—(*Milman's "Latin Christianity"*, vol. iii., p. 86.)

The origin of tithes in England is usually attributed by the English historians to the supposed grant of tithes by Æthelwulf, A.D. 854 or 855; but there is no doubt that they were claimed by, or paid to, the Church long prior to that date.

By some writers they are referred to a synod held A.D. 786, which is alleged to have been confirmed by a law of Offa, but no such law is in existence. The latter date may be adopted as that at which a distinct canon of the church

Here the rights of the Levites are adopted in a fulness not found elsewhere, and not borrowed from any of the

enforced as obligatory what before had been a customary, although voluntary, payment.

Whether the Penitential of Theodore, who was Archbishop of Canterbury from A.D. 668 to A.D. 690, was or was not the work of its alleged author, it is quoted by Archbishop Ecgberht of York, who held that see from A.D. 734 to A.D. 766, and, therefore, represents the opinions of the Church in the first half of the eighth century.

In the Penitential of Theodore (*Councils, &c., of Great Britain*, Haddan and Stubbs, vol. iii., p. 203), there is the following passage:—

“9. Tributum ecclesiæ sit, sicut consuetudo provincie, id est, ne tantum pauperes inde in decimis aut in aliquibus rebus vim patientur.

“10. Decimas non est legitimum dare nisi pauperibus aut peregrinis, sive laici suas ad ecclesias.”

In the Report of the Legates to the Pope Adrian I., A.D. 787, among the rules delivered to the English to be observed occurs the following:—

“XVII. De decimis dandis sicut in lege scriptum est ‘Decimam partem ex omnibus frugibus tuis seu primitiis deferas in donum Domini Dei tui.’ Rursum per Prophetam; ‘Adferre,’ inquit, omnem decimam in horreum Meum, ut sit cibus in domo meâ; et probate me super hoc, si non aperuero vobis cataractas cæli, et effudero benedictionem usque ad abundantiam; et increpabo pro vobis devorantem, qui comedit et corrumpit fructum terræ vestræ; et non erit ultra vinea sterilis in agro, dicit Dominus.’ Sicut sapiens ait; ‘Nemo justam eleemosynam de his quæ possidet facere valet, nisi prius separaverit Domino, quod a primordio Ipse Sibi reddere delegavit.’ Ac per hoc plerumque contingit ut qui decimam non tribuit ad decimam revertitur. Unde etiam cum obtestatione præcipimus ut omnes student de omnibus quæ possident decimas dare, quia speciale Domini Dei est; et de novem partibus sibi vivat, et eleemosynas tribuat, et magis eas in absconditis facere suasimus, quia scriptum est, ‘cum facis eleemosynam, noli tubâ canere ante te.’”—(*Councils, &c., of Great Britain*. Haddan & Stubbs, vol. iii., p. 456.)

The gradual growth of the law of tithes is indicated by the statement in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle of the donation of Æthelwulf, A.D. 855—“This same year Æthelwulf booked the tenth part of his land throughout his realm, for God’s glory and his own salvation.”

Theodore’s Penitential proves, in the seventh or the commencement of the eighth century, an assertion by the Church of the moral duty of the payment of tithes by the laity. The canonical obligation to pay tithes is established by the Legates in A.D. 787. The personal duty is recognised by the King in A.D. 855. The legal obligation to pay tithes is at length recognised in the Code of Edward the Elder and Guthrum, A.D. 901—“If any one withhold tithes, let him pay ‘lahslit’ among the Danes, ‘wite’ among the English.”

So fluctuating, however, was the mode in which the obligation to pay tithes was regarded that in the laws of Edward and Guthrum (cir. A.D. 901) the non-payment of tithes entailed civil penalties (sect. 6), but in the laws of King Edmund (A.D. 940–946) the payment of tithes was enforced by an ecclesiastical sanction only (sect. 2).

European nations, who were sufficiently unwilling to pay the tithes alone. The meaning of the right to firstlings is first explained in the following paragraph. They are—“Every first, *i.e.* every first birth of every human couple, and every male child which opens the womb of his mother, being a lawful first wife; and also every male animal that opens the womb of its mother, of small or lactiferous animals in general.” First fruits are described as—“First fruits are the first of the gathering of every new produce whether small or great, and every first calf and every first lamb which is brought forth in the year.”

In addition to the Levitical rules as to tithes and first fruits, it would appear from this tract that an Irish church claimed as against its laity rights unknown elsewhere. Under the head “firstlings” were included the first-born of a marriage; and if there were eleven or more children of a marriage, of whom not less than ten were sons, the Church was again entitled to a second son of the marriage. The rules in the text as to this selection for the benefit of a church were as follows:—(1) the first-born, if a son, was given to the Church; (2) if the first-born were a daughter, she was the first-born, but her place was taken by the next born son; and (3) if there were ten sons other than the actual first-born, the Church had a claim to one of them; the son who fell to the Church’s share was ascertained by setting aside the three worst of the ten, and casting lots upon the remaining seven. A son thus given to the Church as a first-born or a tenth, obtained as large a share of the family property as any other son, but was bound to render service to the Church for his own lands, as a ‘saer’-stock tenant; in consideration of which service the Church was bound to teach him learning.*

Rights such as are thus set forth in the text were never

* The claim of the Church to first fruits is now so obsolete, that the majority are ignorant that it ever existed. In point of date however first fruits preceded tithes.

In the Apostolic Canons it is declared, “Ἡ ἄλλη πᾶσα ὁπώρα εἰς οἶκον ἀποστέλ-

claimed as against the whole body of the laity by any other Christian Church in Europe. It may be surmised that the text is not so much the statement of the law actually existing at any specific time, as the expression of the opinion of an early churchman as to what the ideal law ought to be. The commentary on the text, however, shows that at a subsequent period the principles laid down in the text were treated as existing law. On the other hand, there is in the commentary an absence of those leading cases which are so profusely cited upon other subjects.

The difficulties as to these claims of a church may be

λίσθω, ἀπαρχὴ τῇ ἐπισκόπῳ καὶ τοῖς πρεσβυτέροις. ἄλλα μὴ πρὸς τὸ θυσιαστήριον, δῆλον δὲ, ὡς ὁ ἐπίσκοπος καὶ οἱ πρεσβύτεροι ἐπιμερίζουσι τοῖς διακόνους καὶ τοῖς λοιποῖς κληρικοῖς.”—(*Apos. Can.*, IV. (V.), *Bruns.*, vol. i., p. 1.)

The claims of the Church to first fruits were in addition to the demand for tithes, and were the subject of canonical regulation as late as the thirteenth century, but they do not seem to have been ever enforced by the sanction of the civil law.

The following passages, collected by Du Cange, illustrate the nature of the first fruits claimed by the Church :—

“De primitiis vero statuimus, ut laici per censuram Ecclesiasticam compellantur ad tricesimam vel quadragesimam partem, usque ad quinquagesimam nomine Primitiæ persolvendam.”—(*Concil. Burdeg.*, cap. 20, A.D. 1255.)

“De primitiis vero dicimus, et juri esse consentaneum reputamus, et sic in Nemausensi diocesi præcipimus observari, quod primitiæ Ecclesiæ illi dentur de proventibus seu fructibus prædiorum decimæ persolvantur, cum non debeat una eademque Ecclesiæ censi; nomine autem Primitiarum, seu pro primitiis ad minus sexagesima pars de vino et blado Ecclesiis debet solvi.”—(*Synodus Nemausensis, Cap. de Decimis*, A.D. 1284.)

“Ut sexagesima pars offeratur eorum, quæ gignuntur a terrâ,” &c.—(*Decretal. Gregor. IX.*, lib. iii., tit. 30, cap. 1.)

“Primitias eorum rerum de quibus præstatur decima, dari volumus per trentenam, juxta modum Ecclesiæ Carcasonensis.”—(*Stat. Synod. Eccl. Carcass.*, cap. 16, A.D. 1270.)

The distinction between the first fruits of the altar and of the priest, which appears in the Apostolic Canon, still continued in the middle ages :—

“Primitias de fructibus vestris et de laboratu debetis offerre ad altare, id est, spicas novas et uvas et fava. Alias Primitias ad domum presbyteri de omni fructu debetis portare, et presbyter eas benedicat.”—(*Incerti auctoris Homilia apud Baluz in app. ad Cap. Col.* 1376.)

“Omnes autem Primitias de Curtangis habebit presbyter, illis exclusis quæ veniunt ad altare, scilicet agnorum, vitulorum, porcellorum, et lanarum, quarum presbyter tertiam et monachi duas partes habebunt.”—(*Chartul. S. Vincentii, Cenoman.*, fol. 55.)

reconciled if the position of the early Christian Church in Ireland be carefully borne in mind. There was no national Church claiming its rights as against the collective laity; there were many independent Churches, or groups of allied Churches, which claimed specific rights as against the laity of a specific tribe living within a certain defined district. In some cases, the first convert, if the head of a clan probably with the consent of his clansmen, consented to the establishment of a Church within the territory of his tribe. Upon the common tribe land the monastic church of the saint was then erected. Upon what was originally the land of one lay tribe there were thus two tribal (or joint-stock) communities established; the tribe of the saint* or the perpetual succession of monks occupying the religious monastic establishment under the rule of the abbot, and possessing, in a *quasi* corporate capacity, a portion of the original common land; and the old lay tribe, described as "the tribe to whom the land belongs," occupying the residue of the tribe land, but devoted to the "tribe of the saint." A Church so founded must have come into contact with two classes of laity—the occupying tenants of the portion of the tribe land actually allotted to the "tribe of the saint," and the members of the "tribe to whom the land belonged," occupying the residue of the tribe land. Except under these two relations, it is difficult to see what rights a Church could claim as against the laity; and if the portion of the text of the 'Corus Bescna' which deals with the rights of a Church be exclusively confined to these two classes, no intelligible meaning can be given to the text; but if it be remembered that certain lay communities devoted themselves (*sese et familiam suam*) to the service of God in a peculiar manner, the rules laid down in the tract can be believed to have represented actually existing facts. If the early convert had devoted himself and his tribe to the Church, such

* The phrase "tribe of the saint" is used in two distinct meanings—(1) in opposition to the lay tribe, to describe the members of the monastic establishment ('*fine manach*'); (2) in tracing the right of succession to the abbacy, as the lay tribe of which the saint who founded the monastery had been a member, as distinguished from the monks who were inmates of the monastery.

a solemn dedication of an individual and his house to the special service of God created a relation wholly different from that which arose from the ordinary establishment of a monastery upon a portion of the tribe land. The convert and his clan, by their dedication of themselves to the service of God, created a relationship the precise meaning of which the original parties to the transaction may never have comprehended. It was subsequently necessary that the rights of a church against such a tribe, on whose lands it had been founded, should be defined, and then, as the only known standard, the Levitical system, with extensions and various alterations, was assumed by the Church as the explanation of its claims.

There may be a question whether these rights of the Church were to be exercised against the tenants occupying the portion of the tribe land allotted to the Church, or against the members of the "tribe to whom the land belongs," still occupying the residue of the tribe land, who had devoted themselves to the Church, and who were the class described as the "subjects of the Church?" It appears from the text that these rights of the Church must have been exercised as against members of the original lay tribe, and not as against its own sub-tenants. The first-born, or tenth son chosen by lot, carried out of the family stock the share to which he was entitled as a member of the family, to hold, not as his father or the residue of his brothers held, but as a 'saer'-stock tenant of the Church. Such a rule would be wholly inapplicable to the actual tenants of the Church land holding the land as 'saer'-stock tenants, and positively injurious to the Church, if applied to its 'daer'-stock tenants. The system of tithes would also seem inapplicable to the actual tenants of the Church, if the nature of the tenancies known as 'saer' and 'daer' stock be borne in mind.* If the rights of the Church stated in the text were continuously enforced against, or acquiesced in by, the entire lay tribe, the members of the tribe must have gradually been converted into 'saer'-tenants of the Church; and, as

* Vid, *Senchus Mór*, vol. 2, Preface, pp. xlii.-liii.

'saer'-tenants would have been bound to forty nights' service to the Church. All the first-born and tenth sons, though retaining their character as free, must have sunk into vassals of the Church, and the tribe "to whom the land belonged" might be described as the family of the patron saint.

How far, if at all, the claims of the Church were generally enforced, it is not necessary here to inquire.

The duty that gifts should be given by the various classes of the laity to the Church, and the amount to be given by each class in proportion to its dignity, are the subject of the next section of the text. After detailing the amount of the gift to the Church from each grade of the laity, the text concludes—"But the 'comharbas' are not alike; the 'comharba' who sells and buys not; the 'comharba' who neither sells nor buys; the 'comharba' who buys and sells not." The title of 'comharba' is usually referred to the person who, as the representative of the original saintly founder of a monastic house, represented the society formed jointly of the tribe of the saint and the tribe to whom the land belonged. Is it possible that the term should be used in this sense in the present text? Are the class of 'comharbas' in this section distinguished from the several ranks of chiefs previously mentioned, or are they some general class in which the former are included? The three divisions of 'comharbas,' specified in page 43, would seem to be identical with the three divisions of persons of all grades in page 45; and the text in page 49, seems merely an application of the general rule to the case of a 'boaire'-chief. It is further evident from the commentary at the foot of page 47, that the rule primarily laid down as to 'comharbas' was applicable to every man who possessed land over which a disposing power was acknowledged to exist. It may therefore be presumed that the extension of the term 'comharba' is greater as it is used in the text than it is in its ordinary use. No objection to any such extension of the word arises from its derivation or original meaning. The word has no peculiar connexion with things ecclesiastical, and being derived from the words 'comh' (with) and 'orba'

(land), signifies one who represents a joint possession in land. If taken in its primary meaning, it signifies one who is the legal owner of property in which others than himself claim or have an interest. If such be the meaning of 'comharba,' it is equally applicable to the representative of the joint religious and secular tribe, the chief holding the tribe land as the head of his clan, and the paterfamilias, whose proprietorship is bound by a trust more or less extensive, for the members of his family. The rules laid down in the commentary are referable to all persons holding these various legal positions.

The general principle which runs through this portion of the tract is, that the legal owner of property in which others have an interest is, for the benefit of those interested, restrained in the exercise of his powers of ownership. How far the head or representative of a family could alien his lands, was a question of importance when no strict rule of hereditary succession or primogeniture had been established; it was necessary then to lay down some rule according to which the exercise of ownership by the head or representative of the family might be reconciled with the rights of the junior members.

In such cases two distinctions are made—(1) between the disposition of property handed down by the previous owner to the existing head of the family, and (2) between legal and illegal dispositions, by the head of the family, of the property which he might possess. Thus in early English law the power of alienation by the owner was different in the case of what was then defined as *hereditas*—land which had descended by inheritance—and *quæstus*, land acquired by purchase. In the case of 'hereditas,' the owner might alienate *in remunerationem servi sui* or *in eleemosinam*, but not otherwise; in the case of 'quæstus,' the owner might alienate for any purpose, but not to such an extent as to disinherit wholly his son and heir. If a man possessed lands both by inheritance and purchase, he might alien all those held under the latter title, and retain his right to dispose partially of the land received by inheritance, in

what was considered as a reasonable manner and to a reasonable extent. Excluding the idea of heirship, the same principle is adopted by the Brehon law in the present tract.

"He who has not sold or bought is allowed to make grants, each according to his dignity. He who buys and has not sold is capable of *making* grants as he likes out of his own acquired wealth, but *only if* he leaves the property of the tribe intact, or a share of other land after him for the augmentations of the tribe" (page 45).

"He who sells *out* and does not buy *in* is not capable, or, *according to others*, is capable of *making* grants, provided he has not sold *out* too much" (page 45). Again—"It is lawful for the 'boaire'-chief to make a bequest to the value of seven 'cumhals' out of the acquisition of his own hand, but *only if* he leaves two-thirds of his acquired property to the original tribe" (page 49).

"No man should grant land except such as he has purchased himself, unless by the common consent of the tribe, and *that* he leaves his share of the land to *revert* to the common possession of the tribe after him" (page 53).

It must be borne in mind that the text deals solely with alienations in favour of the Church; and with reference to such gifts, the law lays down that as to inherited property, the power of alienation for this purpose is limited by a maximum; as to acquired property, there is an unlimited power of alienation. It is impossible to reconcile the commentary with the text; but the variance between them is not in the principle, but in the details of its application. It was the duty of the representative of a family or joint ownership to preserve the *corpus* of the property for the benefit of all interested therein; but in view of ordinary contingencies, it was obviously impossible to maintain it constantly in the same unvarying condition; the representative of the family or association necessarily had a power of alienation for the benefit of all, which might be exercised more or less prudently.

Hence follows the distinction between "necessary" and "unnecessary" alienations. Unnecessary or improvident

alienation, though for the benefit of the community, restricted the power of the representative of the community to alien for his own benefit. The rules in the commentary upon this subject are evidently added by different hands, and are naturally inconsistent; but the meaning and design of all are the same. The commentary commencing in page 47 plainly refers to the power of disposition over inherited lands possessed by the head of a family (whom the commentator included under the term 'comharba'). According to it the property of any such person was divisible into three portions, viz., the share (1) of the tribe, (2) of the chief, and (3) of the Church. His power of alienation could be exercised only as against the third of the tribe, and for certain specific purposes, viz., in contracts and covenants, in gifts for the health of his soul, and as tenancy to a lay chief. By the tribe share must be understood the share to be transmitted to the aggregate body which he represented—his family in the original sense of the term; by the share of the chief it may be intended that one-third of his lands would, on the death of the owner, lapse into the general stock of the tribe; what rights were taken by the Church in the remaining third it is impossible to conjecture. This statement as to the power of the head of a family to alien is followed by the rule as to the power of alienation of a woman over her 'cruib'-land* or 'sliasta'-land†; in this case also the tribe, or rather family, had a right to one-third, but the remaining two-thirds were subject to her power of alienation arising from her cultivation of the inherited land. As to acquired property, a distinction was drawn between the case in which the means of acquiring additional property arose from the industry of the owner, and the produce of the land in the ordinary course of husbandry; the power of alienation naturally being greater in the former than in the latter case. Property acquired by the exercise of an art or trade was placed in almost the same position as property the result of agri-

* From cruib, 'the hand.

† Derived from "rliasta", the thigh, or loins.

culture; two-thirds of it were alienable; but in a state of society in which the exercise of particular arts and professions were caste privileges, the profits of any such social monopoly were naturally distinguished from those acquired solely by individual ability, and therefore the emoluments accruing to any man by the exercise of "the lawful profession of his tribe" were subject to the same rights for the benefit of the tribe to which he belonged as ordinary tribelands.

It may be remarked, that in this very interesting portion of the tract the commentary rather obscures than elucidates the text. The original rules are simple and consistent, and analagous to those which in other countries, *e.g.* England, treated of property similarly situated. If the rules laid down in the commentary are aught else than speculative, they must have involved the alienation of property in questions of account which would in any, and especially a primitive state of society, have rendered any alienation practically impossible. As to the commentary which commences in page 47 (already referred to), it is to be desired that some evidence could be discovered to prove that such a scheme for the devolution of property upon the death of the owner was ever practically enforced.

The real spirit of the law in its original simplicity, and the objects which it was designed to effect, are best shown by a subsequent passage of the original text:—

"The proper duties of *one* towards the tribe are, that when he has not bought, he should not sell; * * although he be not wealthy, but that he be not a plunderer of the tribe or land. Every one is wealthy who keeps his tribe land perfect as he got it; who does not leave greater debt on it than he found on it" (page 55).

Among the forms of alienation previously mentioned as sanctioned by law was included an alienation for the future maintenance of the donor. In a state of society where there was no means of investing savings, and little security for those unable to protect themselves, it was an obvious expedient that the old or feeble should make over their property to another upon the condition of being maintained

during their life. The transaction was the same as the purchase of a life annuity from the Government or an insurance company.

Such arrangements were carried out in two modes; the owner of property might retire from the headship of his family, permitting his son or heir to succeed him upon the condition of maintaining him during life, or he might purchase from a monastic church a right to reside in its buildings and feed with its inmates. Rights of life maintenances of the kind were sold by the Church until a late period, under the name of *corrodies*—a business in which the Templars embarked largely.

If a father transferred his property to the son upon the condition of the son's maintaining him, and, as a consequence of the transaction, the headship of the family passed to the son, the relative position of the parent and son would be reversed, and the father would be placed in the hand or under the power of the son. Between both would exist the reciprocal obligation to keep the capital stock unimpaired; the son could annul previous contracts of the father, injurious to the property, and the father could prevent the son diminishing the fund charged with the burden of supporting the father during his life. "A son who supports his father impugns every bad contract of his father's; he does not impugn any good contract. So is the father in relation to the son who supports him; he impugns every bad contract; he does not impugn any good contract" (page 57). If the son failed to fulfil his contract to support his father, the rights of the father as against the son were as follows:—The property given by the father to the son may be treated either as having been given upon a condition, or as having been given subject to a charge for the stipulated maintenance. The latter view is adopted in the text in page 53—"The father may remove a son who does not maintain him from his land, and give his land to one who maintains him, until the value of a man is got out of it." The land pursuant to this rule would stand charged with a sum for maintenance fixed at what was the legal

price of the father's life according to his rank in society. The former view of the father's rights is stated in the text in page 57—"Not so the son who does not support his father; he does not dissolve any good contract or any bad contract of his father's. Not so the father in regard to the son who does not support him; he sets aside every bad contract and good contract of his son's, if he has by notice repudiated the contracts of his son, that all might know it. The 'seds' of his son are forfeited to him wherever he seizes them. Whatever the son has obtained from others in exchange is forfeited;" *i.e.*, the father re-enters upon his property as upon condition broken.

If land were aliened to a monastic church as the consideration for a life maintenance, the respective rights of the Church and the tribe in the land required to be adjusted. The tribe might claim the succession to lands after the death of the owner, but was at the same time bound to support any tribesman who required assistance. If the profits of the land during the life of the former owner had been insufficient to indemnify the Church against the expense of his maintenance, the tribe, if absolutely entitled to the succession, might at once take the benefits, but repudiate the obligations arising from the tribe relation. A rude compromise was struck by the rule that, on the death of the former owner, the land aliened by him to the Church for his maintenance was charged in favour of the Church with a sum varying with the ability of the tribesmen to have maintained him—one-half of the actual expenditure incurred in his maintenance if the tribe were able, one-third if unable, to fulfil their duty.

From page 59 to the end of the tract the original texts are wholly fragmentary, being, in most cases, simply the catch-words to the rules which were well known by the compilers; from the same page also the arrangement of the subject-matter is confused and inconsecutive.

The rules as to the rights of fathers against sons who failed to support them are followed by the unintelligible text—"His 'eric'-fine and his bequest," which, from the

commentary annexed, appears to have been introduced from a tract on criminal law.

Next follow a short text and commentary as to the liability of those who entertained fugitives for the crimes committed by them, which portion is equally unconnected with the general subject of the tract. This is succeeded by a very defective text and commentary as to the liability of a son to support his mother. There are, as if a portion of the commentary upon the last-mentioned text, six lines of verse specifying the six classes of sons who are not bound to honour their fathers. This fragment is probably a relic of the purely traditional rules transmitted by memory only, which preceded the construction of any written text. The passage is possibly introduced in continuation of the rules as to the support of a father by his son, and the three intermediate fragments of text and the commentaries on them may be treated as an interpolation.

The remainder of the tract deals with questions of ecclesiastical law, as far as such a term is applicable to rules which have no connexion with ordinary canon law. The two first fragments of text refer to the rights of a church over its members. The monastic churches were bound together in certain understood relations to each other, not because the inmates were of a common order, but by the assumption of kinship as between the institutions themselves. The 'eclun' (*ecclesia*) was a large monastic church establishment, as contrasted with the 'cill,' or a smaller church (*cella*). The 'cill'-church does not appear to have been a dependent upon the larger establishment in the sense in which the term *cell* was adopted in the English use. A monastic church might stand towards any such other church in the relation of an 'annoit'-church, a 'dalta'-church, or a 'compairche'-church. An 'annoit'-church was that in which the patron saint had been educated or in which his relics were kept; in other glosses it is explained as equivalent to the idea of a mother church, as the church from which the original founder of the church in question had come. A 'dalta'-church was one founded by a member

of the same community as the founder of the church in question; a "sister church," if the term be permitted. A 'compairche'-church was one under the tutelage of the same saint. The members of the church tribes of churches thus related had certain rights of succession to each other, or peculiar rights in the property of their members.

The text and commentary in page 65 treat of desertion from an original church. It is not clear who are the persons whose desertion is contemplated by the rules in question. The author of the gloss in C. 834 explains the term "desertion" as referable to the conduct of monks who, not valuing their condition as monks, went away from their church; but the commentator contemplates the contingency that the person who had so deserted his church might die leaving issue to succeed him—an idea inconsistent with the celibacy which was inherent in the early Irish Church; and in the next section of text and commentary (p. 67) the same rules as those contained in the paragraph treating of desertion are applied to a class which includes tenants of church land. Desertion is declared to be allowable in seven cases of necessity. From the commentary it is evident that by the term desertion was not meant merely the abandonment of the original church, but a removal or exchange from a church to another standing in the "annoit" or "dalta" relation to it. In the case of "necessary desertion" to an 'annoit'-church, if the person who has so abandoned the original church died at the 'annoit'-church, two-thirds of his 'ceannaighe'-goods reverted to the original church, one-third only remaining with the 'annoit'-church in which he died; if he had left the 'annoit' and proceeded to a 'compairche'-church and died there, his 'ceannaighe'-goods would be divided in similar proportions between the original church and the 'compairche'-church. The rights of the original church did not cease with the division of the 'ceannaighe'-property of its former member, but, although in a decreasing ratio, affected the similar property of the two first generations of the descendants of the deceased. It may be conjectured that the next generation would be

wholly discharged from the claims of the church of their ancestor of the third generation, and that the church in whose district they resided would then be considered as their original (or native) church.*

The next section treats of the mode in which the land of a church tenant who has been "forfeited" is divisible. The meaning of the text is very obscure; but it contemplates the possibility of a tenant of the church being given over to some external body or tribe, as a pledge for the payment of the damages for a wrong of which he is guilty. Such a pledge would be forfeited unless redeemed by the Erenach (or *Æconomus*) of the monastic church within a fixed period, and he would appear to have taken out with him his land, "if the Church advised that land should be given him." Against the land of the man thus forfeited and his son, the original church had a claim as in the case of a member who had deserted. The rights thus exercised by the remaining members of the community over the property of those who, in some manner, voluntarily or otherwise, had gone out of the monastic church body, do not imply that the condition of those whose property was subject to such rights, was of a servile condition. These rules exhibit the difficulty with which, in the early form of society, the member of a tribe or association could sunder himself from his fellows, or carry his share of property out of the original stock.

This *solidarité* existing between the members of a tribe is further illustrated by the commentary in page 69, which seems to have no immediate connexion with the text, except the reference in the latter to the distinction between acts of necessity, *i.e.*, "crimes of inadvertence and unnecessary

* There appears to have been an exception to these rules in the case of a pilgrimage, which was included among the seven "necessary desertions;" for the commentary in page 73 states:—"If his soul's friend has enjoined upon him to go on a pilgrimage after the murder of a tribe-man, or murder with the concealment of the body. If it be after consulting his own church that he has gone on a pilgrimage, whether he has left 'ceannaighe'-goods or not, whatever he leaves to the church to which he goes, be it ever so much, is due to it. If, however, he has not consulted with it (*his own church*), his 'ceannaighe'-goods, if he has any, due to his original church."

profit," and of non-necessity—"intentional crime and such as was not deserved *by the injured party*." The fines payable in respect of either class of crimes, upon the failure of the property of the criminal himself, were payable by his tribe, "as they divide his property." The only difference in the mode of treating the two classes of crimes was that in the case of a crime of non-necessity, the criminal himself was given up, with his cattle and his land, to the injured party.

If a child was "offered to a church for instruction," the church acquired an interest in him as a future member; and if the father removed his son from the church to which he had been offered, the church was entitled both to payment for his fosterage and to honor-price and body-fine; and thus the removal of the student from the institution was treated as equivalent to the death of one of its members. The amount of the compensation payable to the church would naturally depend, not so much upon the rank of the student, as on that of the church itself, and therefore there was a distinction drawn between the amount payable to a noble church and to a 'cill'-church.* It is difficult to understand what is the meaning of the commentary—"His land, moreover, along with himself, *are due* to the church from which he is taken, unless he is ransomed from it." There is no means of ascertaining how far a student, upon taking monastic vows or ordination, carried into the church the property of which he was possessed; and it seems very improbable that his rights in tribe land should be transferred to an ecclesiastical or monastic body. It appears that, if a student were killed, his body-fine was paid, not to the church, but to the tribe; but "the *lay* chiefs shall not obtain anything of what the 'cain'-law adds to the *body-fine*." The text upon this passage in the commentary is—"Chieftains shall not come

* The act of a father, who reclaimed his son from the church, was similar to the claim by the adulterer against the husband of the mother for the possession of the person of an adulterine bastard. The rules of law applicable to both cases were identical. The law of adulterine bastardy is treated at length in the subsequent introduction to the Book of Aicill.

against the church;" and the meaning may be, that the church received whatever compensation would, under the 'cain'-law, have been payable to the chief, if the slain had been a layman. This rule of the Brehon law is illustrated by the fifth paragraph of the decrees of the Council of Cashel (A.D. 1172), viz. :—"In the case of homicide committed by laymen, when it is compounded for by the parties, none of the clergy, though kindred to the perpetrators of the crime, shall contribute anything," &c. (*Girald. Camb. Ex. Hib.*, chap. 35.)

The priest or monk did not, by entering into orders, escape from the liabilities arising from the tribe relationship; and, similarly, it was the tribe, and not his church, to which the compensation for his death was payable. As the church acquired certain rights in the student whom it educated, so it incurred the correlative duty of supporting and instructing him. In the case of the death of a student, "if it was it (*the church*) that did not feed him after knowledge of his hunger, it will be body-fine or honor-price, or full fines and costs, *that will be due*." There is a distinction drawn between the student's "own church" and a strange church. The former term evidently expresses the relation which existed between a church established upon the land of a tribe and the lay members of the tribe. It possessed the right that such of the lay tribe as took orders should enter into its body. "If he (*the son to be educated for the ministry*) has been offered to his own church for instruction, and for being in the service of God therein, and she did not receive him, and he then is educated in another church, he is forfeited by her (*his own church*) to the church that has educated him, until his original church pay the price of his education." On the other hand, "his own church" educated the student on better terms than could be obtained elsewhere, "If his father does not offer him to his own church, it is the father that shall pay the expense of his education."

The remainder of the tract, from page 73 to the end, deals with the law of succession to an abbacy, which, as a free election of the abbot by the monks was unknown to the early Irish monastic system, involved numerous complicated rules

to determine the respective rights of the Church and the lay tribe. To understand these rules, it is necessary to bear in mind the mode in which the early Irish monasteries were established and endowed, of which we have an example in the account of the founding of the monastery of Armagh in the life of St. Patrick. The chief, representing the tribe, gave to the saint a portion of the tribe land for the foundation of a monastery. The gift was made out of the land of the tribe, to the saint personally, and for a definite object. The transaction was quite different from the gift of land to a monastic corporation. The saint, and not the corporate body, was the original grantee. The lay tribe, the original owners of the land, parting with their land for a specific purpose, retained their property in the land subject to its being used for the purpose to which it had been originally devoted, and possessed certain rights against the Church, (viz., that the divine services should be performed, and education given to students of the tribe, &c.,) and the right of succession to the abbacy in certain contingencies.

The abbacy on a vacancy passed to the tribe of the patron saint (the founder) "as long as there shall be a person fit to be an abbot of the *said* tribe of the patron saint; even though there should be but a psalm-singer of them, it is he that will obtain the abbacy." By the tribe of the patron saint must here be intended the tribe of which he himself had been a member, and not the artificial monastic tribe of which he had been the head; for the tribe of the saint might forfeit their privilege by neglect to claim during the time of prescription. In default of any person of the tribe of the saint fit to succeed to the abbacy, the right of succession passed to the tribe upon whose tribe-land the monastery had been established, subject to the condition that if there should be any member of the tribe of the saint *better* qualified, he should be substituted for the abbot of the tribe to whom the land belonged. If the patron saint or founder had been a member of the tribe to whom the land belonged, he was described as being on his own land. The right of the tribe of the saint was claimed through the founder, for he could

release the rights of his tribe to the succession in favour of the tribe to whom the land belonged; in which case the order of succession was inverted, the tribe of the saint taking next after the tribe to whom the land belonged. In the same manner, if the tribe to whom the land belonged acquired by prescription the right to the abbacy as against the tribe of the saint, the right of the latter was only postponed, not extinguished. If no fit person of the two first classes were found, the succession passed to the "fine-manach," or monk tribe who occupied the monastery, subject to a similar condition in favour of the two preceding classes. The right to the abbacy, in the absence of any fit person of the three preceding classes, passed successively to the 'annoit'-church, a 'dalta'-church, a 'compairche'-church—the several religious establishments bound to the church in question by the artificial ecclesiastical relationship before alluded to. All parties having claims to the succession being exhausted, a neighbouring 'cill'-church might supply the vacancy; and in the extreme case of no fit person being found in any of the above classes, a "pilgrim," *i.e.*, any qualified person arriving on the spot, was entitled to assume the abbacy, as a "general occupant." Although any member of the tribe of the saint, or of the tribe to whom the land belonged, if more worthy than the abbot belonging to the classes lower in the scale, might displace the abbot in actual possession, it does not seem that any of the other classes exercised this right against those lower in the scale than themselves. When the abbacy passed to any class inferior to that of the "fine-manach," the rights of such an abbot must have been much restricted; for, "while the wealth of the abbacy is with an 'annoit'-church, or a 'dalta'-church, or a 'compairche'-church, or a neighbouring 'cill'-church, or a pilgrim, it (*the wealth*) must be given to the tribe of the patron saint, for one of them fit to be an abbot then goes for nothing."*

* In the case of an abbey founded by a foreign saint, *e.g.* St. Patrick himself, there would not exist any tribe of the saint; the tribe, upon whose land the monastery was founded, would, therefore, possess the primary right to the abbacy. The succession to the abbacy (or archbishopric) of Armagh is thus explained, without the supposition that the rights of the church were invaded by the members of the lay tribe.

An abbot of any of the four inferior grades was obliged to bring in his property in some manner for the benefit of the monastery; "he shall leave all his legacy within *to the church*;" and the pilgrim at least was bound to give security on his entering into possession, and was subject to damages.

A distinction is drawn between a church founded by a *swint* and a 'cill'-church of monks. In the latter case the monastery may have been founded by, and the grant made to, several monks at one time, as joint tenants. In such a church there could be no founder's tribe, and the artificial monk tribe took the first place in the order of succession.

As to the mode in which the abbot should be selected out of the members of the class to which he belonged, there is no information given. From the last section we learn that "the order of the succession by lot shall not devolve upon the branching tribes when there is a person better than the others;" it may be hence assumed that where no such marked superiority existed, the choice by lot was not unknown.

These rules of succession to an abbacy explain the constant succession of abbots sprung from the tribe "to whom the land belonged." The enjoyment of the office of abbot by members of the lay tribe is shown, not to have been an usurpation by the laity upon the monastic body, but the legitimate exercise of a legal right, resembling the right of nomination to a church or parish enjoyed by the original benefactor and his representatives.

The portion of this tract, which deals with ecclesiastical matters, is among the most interesting remnants of early Irish law. It is too fragmentary to enable us to form a complete idea of the organization of the Irish Church. Many of the rights claimed for the Church may have existed in theory rather than practice; many of them are not as generally applicable as the text would seem to assert; but the peculiar spirit of the Celtic Church organization is exhibited with a distinctness hitherto unknown.

The early missionaries to the other European nations

beyond the limits of the Roman Empire, introduced at once Christian doctrine and Latin organization. Into Ireland Christian doctrine was introduced, but the organization of the Church developed itself in accordance with the principles of the civil society in which it was established.

As the nation was split into independent tribes, the Church consisted of independent monasteries. The civil chaos, out of which society had not yet escaped, was faithfully reproduced in a Church devoid of hierarchical government; intensely national, as faithfully reflecting the ideas of the nation; but not national in the ordinary acceptance of the term, as possessing an organization co-extensive with the territory occupied by the nation.

INTRODUCTION TO THE BOOK OF AICILL.

THIS Book professes to be a compilation of the opinions (*responsa prudentium*) of Cormac and Cennfaeladh.

Cornac, having been accidentally blinded in an affray at Temhair, became incapable of retaining the sovereignty, which was given to his son Coirpri Lifechair, and retired to Aicill, now the hill of Skreen, in the county of Meath. In difficult cases he was consulted by his son, and hence his answers to the questions submitted to him commence with the words, "My son, that thou mayest know." The date of the reign of Cormac according to the received chronology, is from A.D. 227 to A.D. 266.

Cennfaeladh, the son of Oilell, having been wounded at the battle of Magh Rath (Moirá) in the year 642 A.D., was brought to be cured to the house of Bricin of Tuam Dreacain, now Toomregan, in the county of Cavan. This town was then the residence of certain professors of literature, law, and poetry, and what he there learned Cennfaeladh noted and transcribed into a book.

Such are the origin and date attributed to the dicta which form the original text of this work. The date at which they were collected and commented upon is a very different matter.

The Book commences with a philological and metaphysical discussion upon the derivation and several meanings of the word "eitged," in which the author professes an acquaintance with the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin tongues, and the logical definitions of the schoolmen; his learning, however, is neither extensive nor very profound, and it may be hoped that it is not to be taken as a specimen of the education given in the ancient Irish schools.

The scope of the work is to collect in a digest the leading authorities upon the subject of "eitged," a word now obsolete,

and therefore left untranslated. It is possible from the various definitions and classifications of it to gain a tolerably clear idea of the original meaning of the word, which must have become technical at the date of the author. "Its import, *i.e.*, its true meaning," we are informed, "that which is not obvious in the word itself, can be found through investigation, as 'eitged,' *which means* criminal, and 'eitged,' *which means* exempt." It seems to belong to that class of words in many languages, which at first indicate something merely unusual, and are subsequently used to indicate impropriety or criminality. The idea is, that of any act which is contrary to or an exemption from the ordinary rule, which breaks through or overflows the limits set by custom or tradition. The meanings of the words *ὑπερφίαλος*, insolentia, monstrous, and trespass, have undergone a similar change. The law as to acts unusual, meaning thereby criminal, is the subject which this digest is intended to embrace. It may, however, be remarked that the word "eitged," in its primary sense, may be applied to a large portion of the text, which treats of the cases that from peculiar circumstances are exceptions from the general rule, and are distinguished by the author as "the exemptions."

The Book of Aicill may be considered as the code of ancient Irish criminal law. The term criminal can only be used with reference to the acts which are the subject of the law, not as defining the nature and object of the laws themselves. An act is criminal in the correct use of the word when it is regarded as an offence against the state, and distinguished from wrongs which are offences against individuals (delicts or torts). The distinction lies not in the nature of the act itself, but in the point of view in which the legislator regards it. The idea of a crime cannot arise until the idea of the state has been realised, and it gradually acquires definiteness as the duties of the state are more clearly understood. Even in civilised communities the distinction between crimes and torts, and the double aspect in which almost every wrong may be regarded, are very slowly and imperfectly appreciated. Theft was classed by Gaius among civil wrongs.

Among ourselves, when the wrong is of so aggravated a character as to amount to felony, the individual loses all right to compensation, an injustice avoided by the French law, which combines into one proceeding both the criminal and civil action.

The idea of the state as an existing entity, consisting of all the citizens, and defending the person and property of each against the others, was wholly unknown to early tribal communities. The several families who formed a tribe, although possessing common property and united defensively as against their neighbour, occupied inter se the position of independent communities ; there existed no sovereign bound to see that justice was done, no common tribunal to which an appeal might be had. Wrongs were resisted and avenged, if the parties who suffered them were capable of so doing. No *duty* compelled the other families, members of the tribe, to intervene in the dispute.*

From the very earliest period the inconvenience arising from reprisals and vendettas must have compelled the other

* To the members of a civilized community the vendetta, as still practised in Corsica and other semi-civilized countries, appears, and is rightly judged, to be a crime and violation of public order ; in a primitive society on the other hand it is the only sanction by which life and property were secured.

" Dans les sociétés primitives, tout l'ordre social est concentré dans la famille. La famille a son culte, ses dieux particuliers, ses lois, ses tribunaux, son gouvernement. C'est elle qui possède la terre. Toute nation est composée d'une réunion de familles indépendantes, faiblement reliées entre elles par un lien fédéral très lâche. En dehors des groupes de familles, l'état n'existe pas. Non seulement chez les différentes races d'origine aryenne, mais presque chez tous les peuples la famille présente à l'origine les mêmes caractères. C'est le *γένος* en Grèce, la *gens* à Rome, le clan chez les Celtes, la *cognatio*, chez les Germains,—pour emprunter le mot de César.

" Dans les temps reculés où l'état avec ses attributions essentielles n'existe pas encore, l'individu n'aurait pu subsister ni se défendre, s'il avait vécu isolé. C'est dans la famille qu'il trouvait la protection et les secours qui lui sont indispensables. La solidarité entre tous les membres de la famille était par suite complète. La vendetta n'est point particulière à la Corse ; c'est la coutume générale de tous les peuples primitifs. C'est la forme primordiale de la justice. La famille se charge de venger les offenses dont l'un des siens a été victime : c'est l'unique répression possible. Sans elle, la crime serait impuni, et la certitude de l'impunité multiplierait les méfaits au point de mettre fin à la vie sociale."—(*Les Formes Primitives de la Propriété*.—*Revue des Deux Mondes*, tom. 101, p. 39.)

members of the tribe to intervene to preserve the peace for the benefit of all; but the action of the other members of the tribe is not in the character of a sovereign power possessing original jurisdiction, but in that of a friendly arbitrator desirous of arranging the differences between his friends, and the sentence of the arbitrator does not declare that the guilty party is liable to any punishment for the wrong, but awards that a certain amount of compensation, paid by the aggressor to the injured party, should satisfy the latter and be taken by him in lieu of his revenge. The measure of damages is not the loss actually suffered, but the amount of vengeance which the injured party, under the circumstances of the case, and in accordance with prevalent ideas and local customs, might be expected to take.

The award, when pronounced, was not legally binding upon either party, for the arbitrator had no means of enforcing his award, nor was there any civil power to which the injured party could appeal for the execution of the judgment. The jurisdiction of the judge, and the enforcement of his judgment, were derived from and had no other sanction than the public opinion. No legislator commands that any act should be done or foreborne, no civil power enforces the award of the arbitrator, but the public opinion of the village holds that the quarrels between its members should be compromised in a certain manner; and the customary law is the public opinion carried out into practice. The lower the stage of civilization, the more are the actions of men in accordance with the custom; the individual member of a tribe, whose ideas have never wandered beyond the limits of his village, thinks as his neighbours think, and therefore acts in accordance with, rather than obeys, the custom.

If the guilty party does not pay the amount awarded, the community does not compel him to do so, but the injured party is remitted to his original right to avenge his own wrongs by reprisals or levying of private war. The aggressor or defendant, if he decline to fulfil the award made by the arbitrator, and be supported by his family, may resist if able to do so, or abandon the community and become an

outlaw, his life being forfeit to the avengers if they discover his retreat.

As the social unit was the family, the family of the murdered man claimed the damages for his death, and the family of the wrong-doer were in a secondary degree bound to pay the damages awarded against him. When in a later stage of the development of law the kinsmen of the wrong-doer were *compelled* to pay the damages, which the principal neglected to pay, this *solidarité* existing among kinsfolk was regarded as a burden and obligation; in an earlier stage it may have been of advantage that the other members of a family could buy off the consequences of the feud brought upon them by one of their own members.

When the wrong-doer himself neglected or was unable to pay the compensation, two courses were open to the members of his family, either to pay the amount themselves, or to deliver up the wrong-doer to the party offended. In the *Corus Bescna* distinct allusion is made to the delivery to the injured party of the wrong-doer and all his goods. By such an act the party injured was left at full liberty to work out his vengeance on the captive as he pleased. This is clearly shown in the present tract in page 485—"Thou shalt not kill a captive unless he be thine. That is, the captive who is condemned to death. It is lawful for the person who had him in custody to kill him; and the person who assisted him is exempt, if the person in whose custody he was were not able to kill him; but if he was, fine for an unjust death is *due* from him who assisted him; this is obtained by the family of the captive."

This passage clearly shows that the wrong-doer, when handed over to the person whom he had injured, could be put to death by him with impunity; but that the right to put him to death was purely personal is shown by the fact that a third party, assisting unnecessarily in the killing of one who had done him no personal injury, became himself a wrong-doer. In the case of manslaughter, the nature of the compensation given by the wrong-doer varied with the mode in which the duty, or the rights of the kindred of the

slain were regarded. The kinsmen might be considered as either having the duty of revenge thrown on them, or as being themselves entitled to compensation for the injury done to the family. The mode in which the custom would effect an arrangement between the parties would naturally differ according to these respective views of the rights and position of the family. In the Levitical Code the right of vengeance to be exercised upon any shedder of blood is expressly admitted; but a refuge is provided for the involuntary slayer, to which if he attains, he is secured a trial, and if acquitted of malice, sheltered for a certain space, until the death of the high priest, which is treated as a fixed period of limitation. Among the Maoris, whose customs are singularly illustrative of early law, the difficulty is met by a constructive death of the slayer, who is publicly wounded by the avenger, and thereupon considered as dead; his goods are divided among his tribesmen as in the case of actual death, and he is re-admitted by adoption into his original tribe. In most early codes with which we are acquainted, the idea of compensation predominates over that of the duty of revenge, and the transaction is reduced to a pecuniary payment, which, in a subsequent period, is regarded as a fine.

In one point of view only was an act of violence regarded in early law as a matter cognizable by the whole body of the people, viz., when the act was regarded as a sin calling down Divine punishment upon the entire community. The necessity of the purification both of the individual and the community from the sin is manifest in the early laws of both Rome and Greece; but the offence was brought under the notice of the community as a sin against God, not as an injury to an individual. Such, probably, was the jurisdiction of the Areopagus at Athens; and at Rome, apparently, from a very early period, the Pontifical jurisprudence punished adultery, sacrilege, and perhaps murder. In those early customary codes which were compiled after the introduction of Christianity, the treatment of certain acts as sins, and as such affecting the community, has been re-

jected, the consequences of, and the purification from, sin being regarded as lying exclusively between the Divinity and the sinner himself. To the influence of Christianity also may be attributed the preponderance which, in such codes, the right to compensation acquires over the duty of vengeance.

The amount of the payment to be made in any case, representing the revenge which would probably be taken by the injured party, must be the result of various fluctuating factors. The actual power and rank of the injured person and his family, as the measure of the power to revenge wrong, form the most essential element; the actual wrong inflicted, the place in which it was inflicted, the circumstances attending its occurrence, the intention of the wrong-doer, and the degree in which the injured party was himself, by his negligence or otherwise, a cause of what occurred, would all be elements of the calculation. In addition to the payment to the injured party, the remuneration of the arbitrator would have to be provided for; this might be effected by either a charge upon the amount of damages recovered, or a payment to be made by the unsuccessful party.* When at a later date a permanent tribunal was

* The subjoined, anonymous and undated, constitution, which appears among the laws of King Wihtraed, in the *textus Ruffensis*, is remarkable both as illustrating the mode in which damages were estimated, and also the extent to which the local customs of a semi-barbarous society overpowered in the minds of the clergy the traditionary principles of Roman and canon law. Wihtraed, according to Bede, died in the year 725 A.D.—(Eccles. Hist., B. 4, chap. 24):—

CONSTITUTIO QUOMODO DAMNA ET INJURIAE SACRIS ORDINIBUS ILLATA SUNT
COMPENSANDA.

I. Septuplicia sunt dona spiritus sancti, et septem gradus sunt ecclesiasticorum ordinum et sacrarum functionum. Septem etiam vicibus dei ministri deum quotidie laudare debent in ecclesiis et pro universo populo Christiano diligenter intercedere. Et ad omnes dei amicos quam maxime pertinet, ut ecclesiam dei diligant et honorent, et dei ministros pace ac concordia tueantur. Et si quis illis damnum intulerit verbo vel facto, septuplici compensatione diligenter compenset, pro ratione facti et pro ratione ordinis, si dei misericordiam promereri velit.

II. Sanctuarium etenim et ordines sacri et sancta dei domus ex timore dei sedulo honorari debent. Et ad compensationem ordinis violati, si vita damnum patiatur, præter justam capitis æstimationem primus gradus, compensetur una libra, et cum pia satisfactione veniam ille exoret sedulo.

substituted for an arbitrator *ad hoc*, the payment to the arbitrator for his time and trouble was reduced to a fixed payment and considered as a fine; but it is clear that originally the State did not take from the defendant any sum as a composition for any wrong supposed to be done to itself, but simply claimed a share in the compensation awarded, as the payment for service rendered.

In all essential principles the ancient Irish and the ancient English (Anglo-Saxon) criminal law were the same; but in England, as elsewhere in Europe, the law of crimes was, as the necessary consequence of the establishment of vigorous central governments and of the knowledge of Roman law, altered by the distinction of crimes and torts being more or less acknowledged. The anarchical condition of the Celtic race in Ireland prevented the idea of the State from taking root among the natives of that country, and as the necessary consequence, all acts of violence or wrong were treated as torts, and never as crimes. The English settlers, unaware that their own ancestors some centuries earlier had entertained the same opinion, treated the Irish criminal

III. Et ad compensationem ordinis violati, si vita damnum patiatur, præter justam capitis æstimationem secundus gradus duabus libris compensetur cum ecclesiastica confessione.

IV. Et ad compensationem ordinis violati, si plena pacis violatio fieret, præter justam capitis æstimationem tribus libris tertius gradus compensetur cum ecclesiastica confessione.

V. Et ad compensationem ordinis violati, si plena pacis violatio fieret, præter justam æstimationem capitis quarto gradui quatuor libræ solvantur.

VI. Et ad compensationem ordinis violati, si plena pacis violatio fieret, præter justam capitis æstimationem quintus gradus quinque libris compensetur cum ecclesiastica confessione.

VII. Et ad compensationem ordinis violati, si plena pacis violatio fieret, præter justam capitis æstimationem sextus gradus sex libris compensetur cum ecclesiastica confessione.

VIII. Et ad compensationem ordinis violati, si plena pacis violatio fieret, præter justam capitis æstimationem septimus gradus septem libris compensetur cum ecclesiastica confessione.

IX. Et ad compensationem ordinis violati, si pax semifracta fuerit, compensatio fiat sedulo pro ratione ejus quod factum est. Jure judicandum est juxta factum, et moderandum juxta dignitatem coram deo et coram sæculo.

X. Et compensationis violati ordinis pars una episcopo, secunda altari et tertia societati tradatur.

code as something altogether unnatural and iniquitous. A certain mystery, therefore, has been supposed to be connected with the Brehon criminal law, and Irish antiquaries have been accustomed to speak of this system as peculiar to the Celtic race and quite abnormal in its character. This belief was not entirely exploded until the comparative study of the laws of early nations, so recently commenced and so successfully pursued, had taught us that the laws of all the early Aryan tribal communities were almost identical in their principles, and that if some of the laws of such a community were abstractedly stated, it would be impossible to pronounce with certainty whether they were derived from the banks of the Ganges or the shore of the Atlantic. Every archaic code exhibits the same principles with peculiar variations, and not only illustrates the social life of the people among whom it prevailed, but also throws new light upon the customs of other nations in a similar stage of civilization.

The ancient criminal code of Ireland has been comparatively unstudied; it was known that it consisted of a complicated system of pecuniary compensation, but the principles of the calculation, and their application to individual cases could not be ascertained so long as the present work remained unpublished. Sir H. S. Maine, in his work on ancient law, states that "The Teutonic codes, including those of our Anglo-Saxon ancestors, are the only bodies of archaic secular law which have come down to us in such a state that we can form an exact notion of their original dimensions."

The Brehon criminal law is, for reasons peculiar to itself, worthy of study, and exhibits more completely than any other archaic code the ideas of an early society as to the whole body of acts included under the names of crimes and torts.

The Irish customary law was collected and recorded in writing at a period as early as, if not earlier than, that of any of the Teutonic codes which have come down to us. The missionaries who introduced Christianity into the island

were few in number, and, probably, themselves very imperfectly Latinized; the doctrines of Christianity were not forced upon the natives by any foreign power, as was the case in Germany. The early tribal system of society was never effectually broken up, nor were the legal ideas of the people modified by the introduction of principles derived from the civil law. If the Irish nation had been reduced under the rule of any single monarch, it is probable that their criminal law would have been independently developed in the same manner as we find to have been the case in other nations; but unfortunately the idea of a national sovereignty never took root, and therefore the conception of the State was never attained by the Irish Celts. The archaic criminal law remained practically unaltered in Ireland from the date of the earliest notices of its existence down to the final suppression of the Irish tribal system at the commencement of the seventeenth century. It cannot be asserted that the internal social condition of the tribes continued unaltered during this period, but rather that their ideas as to criminal law were never developed.

In Ireland, the study and administration of the law being the monopoly of a separate hereditary caste, the traditional rules of the law and the opinions of celebrated lawyers were preserved in writing and commented upon in a manner peculiar to the Brehon system. If we compare the rules of the early Teutonic codes as to crimes or torts with the Brehon law books, we shall find the difference between the nature of the documents to be striking. The former consist of simple principles or enactments, being probably mere collections (made by the authority of the king whose name they bear) of the old customs handed down by tradition. The ancient customary law of the Irish consisted of similar rules of uncertain origin, collected not by any sovereign authority, but by the practitioners of the law, and continuously commented upon by lawyers, in the same manner as a barrister notes up in his text-book the latest authorities.

There was not among the Irish any sovereign authority

competent to enact a new law ; the customs were assumed to exist, and the early text was taken to represent the custom correctly. There was not, further, any tribunal of original jurisdiction whose decisions could be received as of binding authority. The mode, therefore, in which the archaic Irish customary law was worked out was very similar to the effect of the *Responsa Prudentium*—the answers of those learned in the law—upon the Decemviral Roman law.

The course which the Irish law pursued is described, with certain modifications to be hereafter noticed, in Sir H. S. Maine's account of the effect upon the Roman law of the *Responsa Prudentium*.:—"The form of these responses varied a good deal at different periods of the Roman jurisprudence, but throughout its whole course they consisted of explanatory glosses on authoritative written documents, and at first they were exclusively collections of opinions interpretative of the Twelve Tables. As with us, all legal language adjusted itself to the assumption that the text of the old code remained unchanged. There was the express rule. It overrode all glosses and comments, and no one openly admitted that any interpretation of it, however eminent the interpreter, was safe from revision on appeal to the venerable texts. Yet in point of fact, Books of Responses bearing the names of leading jurisconsults obtained an authority at least equal to that of our reported cases, and constantly modified, extended, limited, or practically overruled the provisions of the Decemviral law. The authors of the new jurisprudence during the whole progress of its formation professed the most sedulous respect for the letter of the Code. They were merely explaining it, deciphering it, bringing out its full meaning ; but then in the result, by piecing texts together, by adjusting the law to states of fact which actually presented themselves and by speculating on its possible application to others which might occur, by introducing principles of interpretation derived from the exegesis of other written documents which fell under their observation, they educated a vast variety of canons, which had never been dreamed of by the compilers of the Twelve Tables

and which were, in truth, rarely or never to be found there.”*

The surrounding circumstances and the education of the early Roman lawyer and the Irish Brehon were very different. No new ideas of law or philosophy were introduced from foreign sources into the law schools of the Brehons; no intercourse with foreign nations brought under their notice the legal principles which educe themselves from an observed conflict of laws. The civilization of the roving Scandinavian was inferior to their own; the law of the Norsemen in their original settlements, though better in its practical working, was identical in principles with their own. The system of law introduced by the English was too different from the native Irish law to be fused with it, and was therefore naturally repudiated in its entirety by the Brehon lawyers. The profession of the law in Ireland being the possession of a caste, law was studied and applied in the spirit of a close corporation, and reduced as far as possible to an occult science. Under these circumstances it is not extraordinary that Irish criminal law assumed the form in which it appears in the ancient Brehon tracts. The root of the Brehon law is the archaic custom preserved in the collections made for their own convenience by professors of law. This custom was not and could not be abrogated or altered. Owing to peculiar circumstances, it never was naturally developed, but was continually increased in bulk by the efforts of the commentators, who in their commentary had no desire to improve, but solely to exhibit the application of the custom to any possible contingency. In such speculations they display a fatal delight in arithmetical operations. As the “law” of each case resolved itself into the calculation of the amount of damages, which was the result, as before stated, of constantly varying factors, the possible combinations of which were practically infinite, the Brehon lawyers had an unlimited field for their legal speculations; but, however prolonged their labours, they could not from their very nature have brought any improve-

* Ancient Law, pp. 33, 34.

ment to the administration of justice, or have met any social want of the nation.

The Brehon law, although buried in a mass of technical commentary, still retains in matters criminal the peculiarities which distinguish an archaic from a more modern code. The narrowness of view of the Brehons, which reduced their commentaries to a mere logical development of forms, preserved the criminal law free from the introduction of those ideas which have become so familiar to us that we believe them to be the first and necessary elements of jurisprudence.

The features of early law in criminal matters, which come out with peculiar clearness in the Brehon law tracts, and especially in the present work, may be summed up as follows:—(1), the entire absence of any legislative or judicial power; from which it follows (2), that the law is purely customary, and theoretically incapable of alteration; and (3), that all judicial authority is purely consensual, and the judgments are merely awards founded upon a submission to arbitration, whose only sanction is public opinion; (4), that all the acts defined by us as crimes are classed as torts; and (5), that the form which all judgments assumed is an assessment of damages.

The procedure by which redress for an injury was obtained under the Brehon law explains at once the position of the judge and the nature of his judgment.

The injured person did not apply to the civil power for redress, for there was no magistracy or police; he could not issue any summons or writ to bring the wrong-doer before a judge, for there were no tribunals whatsoever; he was at liberty to take the law into his own hands, and redress himself. No one would have prevented him from doing so; but it was the custom, or the local public was of the opinion, that a person who had been injured should not himself revenge the wrong suffered, but rather be indemnified by damages. The first step was to induce the wrong-doer to enter into a consent to submit the matter to arbitration; this was effected by the solemn process of a distress, explained

so fully in the preceding volumes. The levying a distress was a public reprisal, an assertion of the plaintiff's right to revenge the wrong suffered. Or the plaintiff, abstaining from an act which, although ultimately a mere form, had originally been a proceeding by force, might appeal to the miraculous interference of Providence by fasting upon the aggressor. The levying of the distress and the fasting would in the end be no more realities than were the entry and ouster in an English ejectment. The submission to the technical act of retaliation, and the yielding to the demand of the starving suppliant, were originally voluntary acts of the wrong-doer, enforced alone by the sanction of public opinion. The whole dispute between the parties is here-upon submitted, not to an official or judicial person, but to the member of that family which has preserved the traditional customs and acted as usual arbitrators, thus securing the same monopoly of the judicial business which the village smith or doctor enjoyed in respect of their several occupations. The Brehon, at the request of the parties, proceeds to settle all the existing differences between them. In the vast majority of cases, the settlement of their existing differences amounted simply to awarding damages for the wrong committed; but various reprisals and acts of violence might have occurred before the submission to arbitration, or the wrong-doer might have had some old complaint of his own to be brought forward as a set-off; in such cases the Brehon took an account between the parties. Every injury on both sides being duly credited or debited at a fixed amount, he then struck a balance which represented the sum, upon the payment of which all complaints between the parties were satisfied. The Brehon was paid out of the amount of damages awarded by him.

The primary elements in the calculation of the amount of compensation were the nature of the wrong and the rank or power of the parties. Every possible wrong was calculated according to a fixed ratio, the scale of the taxation depending upon the rank of the parties, and an additional personal compensation, independent of the nature of the injury, but with

reference to the rank of the injured party, was introduced as a separate item into the account. Such a stated account is detailed in the Commentary on the *Senchus Mor* (vol. i., p. 77):—"A balance was struck between the crimes, here i.e., Eochaidh Belbhuidhe was killed while under the protection of Fergus, who, being the king of a province, was entitled to eighteen 'cunhals,' both as 'irar'-fine and honor-price for the violation of *his protection*; there were *also* due to him nine 'cunhals' for his half 'irar'-fine and half honor-price, *in compensation* for Dorn having reproached Fergus with the blemish, for he was not aware that he had the blemish; so that this was altogether twenty-seven 'cunhals' to Fergus. Honor-price was demanded *by the Feini* for the killing of the pledge, for the pledge they had given was a pledge without limitation of time, and for it twenty-three 'cunhals' *were payable* by him for 'irar'-fine and honor-price. For *the authority* of Fergus was opposed at that time. Buidhe, son of Aimmirech, was entitled to honor-price for the killing of his daughter, i.e., he was an Aire-Forgill-chief of the middle rank, and was entitled to six 'cunhals' as honor-price. Her brother was also entitled to honor-price for her death; he was an Aire-ard, and was entitled to four 'cunhals' as his honor-price; so that this which the men of the South demanded amounted to thirty-three 'cunhals,' and the men of the North demanded twenty-seven; and a balance was struck between them, and it was found that an excess of six 'cunhals' was due by the men of the North, for which Inblier Debhline was again restored by the men of the North."

If the facts of the case were established, the skill of the Brehon lay in discerning what were the proper items to be introduced into the account, and the scale in which they were severally to be assessed. The great body of the present work therefore consists of statements of the mode in which wrongs of all possible descriptions are to be charged, the possible items to be introduced into such accounts on either side, and leading cases of accounts so taken as precedents to be followed. For such a purpose allusions are made to, and

illustrations drawn from, the ordinary social life at the time ; and thus a vast amount of information as to the state of society is collected.

In the absence of any metallic currency the fine was calculated in *cumhals*, which were the conventional units of value.* The '*cumhal*' originally signified a bond-maid, and subsequently denoted any goods equivalent in value to a bond-maid, the price of whom was supposed to be three cows. If either the payer or payee had the power of electing in what particular articles the payment should be made, considerable inconvenience might have been caused to the opposite party. To prevent this the rule was established, that in the case of what would now be called unliquidated damages, the payment, when it exceeded a certain amount, should be made in different sorts of goods in certain fixed proportions. Half a *cumhal* was payable in one species of goods, one *cumhal* in two species of goods, in both of which cases it is to be presumed that the payer had the election of the form in which the payment was to be made. When the amount was "*cumhals*," that is three *cumhals* and upwards, the payment was made in three species of goods, viz., one-third in cows, one-third in horses, and one-third in silver ; and, further, one-third of the cattle were required to be male, one-third of the horses mares, and one-third of the silver by weight might be copper alloy. This mode of calculating value, archaic as it seems, still prevails among the Irish peasantry in the case of grazing contracts, in which, in lieu of a cow, the owner of the cattle may substitute calves, sheep, or geese in a fixed ratio. The mode of paying damages in mixed goods did not apply in proceedings founded upon an express contract to furnish a specific article or class of articles, except in the case where the purchaser had, and the speculative vendor had not, notice that the specific articles could not be procured in the market.

* The '*cumhal*' must have varied in different districts. In page 109, the commentator, quoting some custom or maxim says, "the '*smacht*'-fine for being without '*teist*'-evidence is a cow or a '*cumhal*' ; and the '*cumhal*' here means the fourth part of seven '*cumhals*.'" The local custom or author made use of a local currency in the estimates.

The first case discussed in the present tract is that of homicide, a subject which takes precedence as well from its importance, as from the simplicity of the account to be taken.* As to the nature of the deed itself, homicide was divisible into the two classes of simple manslaughter and murder, the difference between which lay in the existence or absence of malice aforethought, the fine in the latter being double what it was in the former case. The commentary discusses the case of a homicide with or without concealment or secrecy. The secret homicide was one committed "among neighbours," (that is, in a place where the body would be at once discovered,) when it was concealed with the object of escaping detection, or when the homicide took place in a remote place, where the body was not likely to be discovered, and the guilty party did not before detection give notice of the fact. The concealment in the former case was defined as an act subsequent to the homicide, and done with the view of concealment; if the difficulty of finding the body arose from the nature of the homicide, it was not technically a concealment.

The homicide and concealment being two distinct and consecutive acts, might be committed by one person or by two different persons. The accessory to a homicide was also liable in damages, but a person might be an accessory to both or one of the above-mentioned acts, viz., the actual homicide or the subsequent concealment. If all the parties to the transaction were of the same rank in society the calculation of the result may be made without much difficulty. The commentary takes first the case of a native freeman, by which we must understand a full member of the tribe, a *ceorl* in the original use of that term. For the homicide

* This text and commentary treat all homicide as subject to the rules of 'eric'-fines; malice aforethought merely doubles the amount payable by the slayer. The commentator in the *Corus Bescna* treats homicide and all other wrongs done with malice aforethought as exceptions to the ordinary law, and states that the slayer should be given up, with all his goods, to the family of the slain. This statement in the *Corus Bescna* is perhaps a further instance of the Ecclesiastical, or rather Levitical spirit apparent in that work, and, with other passages, strengthens the suspicion that much of the law there laid down is what the authors believed ought to be the custom rather than what they found actually to exist. (*Corus Bescna*, ante, p. lvi.)

simply, the guilty person paid the amount of his own honor-price (his "wer" in the English law), and the fine (body-fine) of seven 'cumhals'* as the compensation for the death, which corresponds with the "bōt" of the early English law; for the concealment of the body the guilty person, whether the same as, or other than, the original slayer, paid also full honor-price and a fine of seven 'cumhals'; the result of which was that the native freeman when guilty of murder paid double his own honor-price and fourteen 'cumhals.' If, however, the body was found, the fine for concealment, but not the honor-fine, was remitted. A witness to either or both of the acts of homicide and the concealment, if a native freeman, was liable to one-fourth of the damages payable by a principal, subject to the reservation, that if the body were discovered the fine for concealment was remitted. The amount of the honor-price in all these cases depended upon the rank of the person chargeable with the payment, not of the person guilty of the act. If the rank of the parties to the transaction were other than that of freemen, the calculation became much more complicated. The original text merely states that the fines are doubled by malice aforethought, and contains no table of what the exact amounts are. The commentary, though more consecutive than usually is the case, contains rules contradictory to each other as to the amount of the payment; these varying statements probably represent the application of the general principle contained in the text to diverse local customs; it is therefore impossible to calculate with any certainty the amounts payable in every combination. But the following are presented as the deductions which may be drawn from the commentary. The value of a freeman being taken as the unit, a stranger, a freeman who resides in the tribe, but is not of the tribe, is valued at four-sevenths; a foreigner, a freeman not of the

* It is difficult to understand that the fine for the slaying of any freeman should be seven 'cumhals,' inasmuch as the commentary upon the next section of the text defines the septenary grade as consisting of those, e.g., a bishop or chief professor, &c., who were entitled to a fine of seven 'cumhals' of penance and seven 'cumhals' of *eric-fine*. The *eric* of a bishop or chief professor must have exceeded that of a simple freeman.

tribe, or permanently residing in it, is rated at two-sevenths* and one-fourteenth; a 'daer'-man is valued at the one-seventh of the value of the man in whose hand he was. Seven 'cumhals' being taken as the amount of the fines payable by a freeman for the homicide of a freeman and for the concealment of the body, the amount would be rateably diminished in proportion to the rank of the slain or of the slayer. That the rank of the slain affected the amount is evident, not only from the analogy of similar codes, but from the passage, "It is for the concealing of *the body of a native freeman the fine of a 'cumhal'* is *due*; and four-sevenths of it (*the 'cumhal'-fine*) for the concealing of *the body of a stranger*; *it is* two-sevenths and one-fourteenth (*of the same*) for the concealing of *the body of a foreigner*; a seventh only for the concealing of *the body of a 'daer'-man*."†

The actual amount which could be recovered for the death of any person is made the unit upon which fines for lesser injuries are again calculated, and the full body-fine is in the *Corus Bescna* treated as the maximum of damages a father could recover from the son, who, having received his father's property on the condition of maintaining him, had failed to do so.

The variation of the fine in relation to the rank of the criminal appears in the following passage‡:—"This is *the fine*

* From the commentary in page 129 it would seem that a freeman who leaving his property goes into another tribe (the evident meaning of which is that he was only temporarily absent) loses one-half of both honor-price and body-fine i.e., his honor-price and body-fine are less by one-half under such circumstances.

† Page 103.

‡ The principle that the amount of the damages should be affected by the rank of the guilty party seems at first unusual, but it appears in some passages of the early English law; thus in the second section of the secular laws of Edgar, the passage occurs, "If the law be too heavy, let him seek a mitigation of it from the king; and for any 'bōt'-worthy crime, let no man forfeit more than his 'wēr';" the force of which provision lies in the distinction between the 'bōt' and the 'wēr,' and the passage therefore means "the amount of damage to be recovered against any guilty person shall never exceed the amount of the 'wēr' which might be claimed by his family in the event of his murder." If the existence of this principle be borne in mind, the usual objections to the text in the 7th section of the laws of *Æthelbirht* disappears; and the rule, "If the king's 'ambiht-smith' (official smith) or 'land-rinc' (guide) slay a man, let him pay a half 'leod-geld' (or 'wergeld')," is another instance of the status of the slayer being an element in the calculation of the damages. Great

due from the 'daer'-man of a native freeman for the concealing; four-sevenths of it *are due* from the 'daer'-man of a stranger; two-sevenths and one-fourteenth from the 'daer'-man of a foreigner; and a seventh of the seventh from the 'daer'-man of a 'daer'-man. How is it found out that it is a seventh of the seventh of a 'cumhal' which is *the fine* upon the 'daer'-man of a 'daer'-man for the concealing of *the body*, as no book mentions it? It is thus inferred: because seven 'cumhals' are *the fine* upon a native freeman for it; and a seventh of this, *i.e.* one 'cumhal,' is *the fine for the concealing* upon the 'daer'-man of a native freeman, it is fair that it is the seventh of the 'cumhal,' which is *the fine* upon the 'daer'-man of a native freeman for concealing, that should be *the fine* upon the 'daer'-man of a 'daer'-man for the concealing; and this is the seventh of the seventh."*

The reported case of the ancient Brehon arbitration contained in the first volume is an authority entitled to much more weight than the present commentary; and it is not easy to reconcile that decision with the complicated rules contained in the commentary. The commentary in this and other passages of the present volume probably bears the same relation to the original law as the Talmud to the Pentateuch.

The infliction of a further injury upon the body in the act of concealing created a claim of an entirely new character. The body was held to be the property of the original church of the deceased. Whether this means the church or monastery

anomalies must have arisen if the principle be admitted that the rank of the criminal affected the amount of compensation to be paid by him. In a note upon the above-mentioned section of the laws of Æthelbirht, the editor of *The Ancient Laws and Institutes of England* remarks:—"I have sought in vain for an example where the 'wer' is fixed, as on the present occasion, for men of all degrees and in favour of persons holding particular offices. The wer-geld was the property of a man's family. There might be grace in increasing it, but to lessen its amount in favour of any class of men would be little short of giving encouragement to the commission of the very crime against which the law is directed. Indeed such a principle is in opposition to the whole body of Germanic jurisprudence, in which the 'wer' and the duties connected with it may be said to be the corner-stone of the fabric."

* P. 105. If this principle were carried out in the case of the murder "with malice aforethought" of the 'daer'-man of a 'daer'-man by the 'daer'-man of a 'daer'-man, the amount of damages to be paid by the slayer would be the equivalent of the decimal .0166 of the value of one cow.

situate within the land of his tribe, or a church founded by a member of his tribe, the honor-price, but not the body fine, which should have been paid to the deceased on account of such an injury if inflicted in his lifetime, was payable to the church to which he belonged; thus constructively the dead man was regarded as the member of the monastic church in which his remains should have reposed.

Inasmuch as the compensation to be paid by or to any person depended upon his rank in the community, it was important in every case to ascertain the real rank of the individuals connected with the transaction. If the status of the individual depended solely on descent, there would be no difficulty in the matter. The idea of rank or status is different in the case of a nation of unmixed descent and of one formed of a conquering superimposed upon a conquered race. In the latter case the test of nobility is purity of blood; a man remains in the rank in which he was born, and therefore a certain descent is a condition antecedent to the acquiring of nobility; such was the position of the Spartiate in Lacedæmon, or the patrician of Rome. But in a nation of one stock only, although a peculiar position is occupied by the ruling families, and although at an early period birth and nobility are associated, yet nobility does not confer the position occupied by one of a conquering in relation to the members of a conquered race; in such a nation property or personal distinction is considered as a sufficient foundation of nobility. Nothing indicates the completeness of the destruction or expulsion of the British nation before the English more clearly than the possibility of attaining social rank without any reference to birth. Although the early Irish history records successive settlements and invasions, it is certain that the Celtic population did not occupy the position of a conquering as contrasted with a conquered population. Naturally, therefore, in a legal point of view, rank was not the result of descent purely, but could be reached by one who possessed certain personal qualifications or property; it was therefore possible that personal status might from time to time be altered by circumstances

external to the individual himself—that, as the original text describes it, “The head of a king should be upon a plebeian, or the head of a plebeian upon a king.” Rank, as measured by the amount of the honor-price, might depend on the family, profession, or property of the individual. Professional rank might depend upon the position attained by the person in question—*e.g.*, a bishop or a chief professor; or, in the case of a retainer, upon the rank of the chief to whom he belonged, as in the Barbaric codes a “ministerialis” of the king, although taken from the servile class, had therefore an increased value. That the grade of an individual could be determined by the amount of his property appears from the rules subsequently laid down as to partnerships in the commentary, in page 143, where it is stated that if the owner of twenty-eight ‘cumbals’ worth of land enter into a partnership with the owner of twenty cows (eight ‘cumbals’ of cows), not only do certain incidents as to the ownership of the property occur somewhat similar to our own law of partnership, but each of the partners was entitled to an honor-price of the grade double whose property they possessed, and therefore both of the partners in such a case would take the rank of a middle ‘Bo-aire’-chief; from which it may be assumed that property to the amount of eighteen ‘cumbals’ was either sufficient to confer, or necessary to maintain, the specified rank.

It is evident that in estimating the amount of the honor-price of any person the result might be very different according to the particular qualification with reference to which his grade was determined. When an individual could qualify in more than one grade, if the question of the amount of his honor-price arose, he was required to elect on what basis, whether birth, profession, services, or property his grade should be ascertained, and by such election, when once made, he was thereafter bound. “The head of a plebeian is upon a king” when one of noble rank elects that his honor-price should be ascertained in respect of his property and not his birth, and afterwards loses the property, the ground of his qualification. In such a case he could not, on a subse-

quent occasion, fall back upon his birth as his qualification ; he would be considered to have voluntarily abandoned his ancestral grade, and to have lost the qualification thereof for that which he had elected to retain. Although, however, he loses the benefits acquired by his own descent, the loss is purely personal, and if he has children he transmits to them the hereditary grade, and can, in their right, claim the original honor-price which he had renounced for himself. This passage contemplates the possibility of a person of kingly (or rather noble) lineage finding it more advantageous for himself to assess his honor-price with reference to his property. If it was his interest to elect to be rated, not with reference to his birth, but upon the basis of property, because the honor-fine to which in the latter case he would be entitled would be greater than in the former, we must conclude that the temporary possession of property conferred a rank on its owner, at least as high, or gave its owner a right to an honor-price as great, as that of the son of a kingly house. This result is so extraordinary that the commentary might be suspected of being purely speculative ; the proverb, however, referred to in the text shows that the transaction was both ancient and notorious. Rules similar to the last are also laid down in the case of the contingent qualifications of service.

The next section (page 109) treats of the consequences of having falsely boasted of having committed a crime. When the Brehon arbitrator had not to inquire into the question of abstract guilt or innocence (terms quite foreign to the ideas of the time), but was required to give a decision upon the admitted facts as between the litigants, an acknowledgment once proved threw upon the party who had made it the onus of proving the contrary ; and hence it followed that the plea that the previous acknowledgment or boast of having committed the deed was false in fact required to be proved strictly. The boasting that an injury had been committed against a person or his property, although untrue, was in itself an injury, and entailed upon the boaster a portion of the damages payable if the act in question had been actually committed. Considerable difficulty is acknowledged

by the commentator to exist as to the exact proportion of the damages which were left or removed upon proof of the act in question never having been committed, a difficulty which is attributed to the conflict of 'Cain' and 'Urradhus' law—the former of which must be considered as the general customary, the latter as the local customary law, which prevailed in the tribe to which the Brehon commentator belonged. There might have been as many Urradhus laws as there were tribes, but the author himself, naturally attached to a particular tribe, speaks of *its* custom as *the Urradhus law*. The treatment of untruthful boasting, as an actual tort, had not been established without opposition. The commentator quotes the old maxims, "Much is said through aggravated anger and the folly of mental disturbance," and "Though one should boast of a thing which he did not do, he shall not be fined for it." As this is in direct contradiction to the text which he is annotating, the commentator strives to reconcile them thus: the boasting is a tort or wrong to the person represented to have been injured, but it is an injury only so far forth as it would be believed by a reasonable man; the boaster is liable therefore in the inverse ratio of the excellence of his own character. If the person who boasted "were a thief, or if he were a person who was always in the habit of boasting, it is less likely the deed was committed by him, and it is right that there should be no fine upon him."*

When the homicide in question was not the act of a single individual the question naturally arose by whom and in what proportions the damages were to be paid.† A distinction was drawn between the instigation to do the act and the commission of the act itself, which were treated as separate wrongs. For the instigation to commit the act, "if one man led them out by force or *through their ignorance*," whether those guilty of the act itself were discovered or not, a fine of seven 'cumhals' was payable by the man "who led them out." If all the parties to the transaction are known and proceeded against conjointly for the act committed, the

* Pp. 112, 113.

† P. 115.

fine, "if they were led out with their consent," is still seven 'cunhals,' the instigator or leader paying one-third for the instigation, and his share of the residue as one of the parties guilty of the wrong. Proceedings might be had against the instigator for the instigating and for the act itself, either jointly or severally. The result of the arbitration and payment of the award would amount only to a satisfaction for the actual wrong, the basis of the arbitration. The purely voluntary nature of the submission is shown by the rule, that if it is agreed that the questions both of the instigation to commit the act, and of the act, should form the subject of a single arbitration, the fine of seven 'cunhals' discharges the defendant from all liability. If the causes of action were not combined in the original arbitration, and consequently two several proceedings were at different times commenced against the instigator, he paid the seven 'cunhals' on the action for instigation which was instituted against himself severally, and his share, two-thirds of the seven 'cunhals,' which were recovered on the action founded on the act itself. A *solidarité* existed between the instigator and the parties instigated, but this, from the nature of the jurisdiction, was different from that in the cases of joint defendants in an action of tort in the English law. Under our law all the wrong-doers are defendants in the first instance to the action, the judgment against them is joint and several, and may be levied off all or any at the election of the plaintiff. In the Brehon law the arbitration was effectual only between the parties to the submission; if the others refused to come in, the defendant might or might not pay the whole damage and obtain an indemnity for them; if he did not, they remained open to reprisals; but if they subsequently elected to come in, they could take the benefit of the previous arrangement by settling their account with the injured party or the party who had previously paid the entire damages.

Independently of wrong committed against the person directly injured, or (in the case of his death) against his kin, the commission of an act of violence was a wrong to the person in, or in the neighbourhood of, whose house the trans-

action took place. Around such a residence there was a space ("Maighin" translated 'precinct') of varying extent, within which the owner of the house had a right to insist that the peace should be kept. The extent of the precinct depended upon the rank of the owner of the house; thus the precinct of a bishop was the space included in a circle, the centre of which was his house, and the radius one thousand paces. The limits of such a precinct are sometimes less definitely marked by reference to the distance at which certain sounds might be heard, *e.g.*, the sound of a bell or the crowing of a cock. It is improbable that the privilege of the owner of the precinct was confined to any special ranks in the community; the rules in the Brehon law, as to the rights of the resident within the precinct, necessarily flow from the established fact that in all early tribe systems the family was the unit of social organization. Within the house and lot of land attached allodially to it, the family was an absolutely free community; an entry by one not a member, otherwise than as a guest, or the commission of any violence therein, was a distinct wrong to the collective body of the family, as represented by its head for the time being. In the Teutonic tribes "each family in the township was governed by its own free head or pater-familias. The precinct of the family dwelling-house could be entered by none but himself and those under his *patria potestas*, not even by the officers of the law, for he himself made law within and enforced law without."* The right to enforce the peace within the house of the family, was naturally extended in the case of those of the higher

* Maine Village Communities, p. 78. The modern use of the word town, and of the Irish townland, as meaning an enclosed space the joint property of more than one person, appears in the Laws of Ine, section 42, "If 'ceorls' have a common meadow (*gæra-tun*) or other partible land to fence, &c.," the leading idea was the enclosing of a piece of land, the cutting it out of the general public stock; and the ancient use of the term, and the law of the precinct, indicate the mode in which the members of a tribal community fixed their dwellings; "*vicos locant non in nostrum morem, connexis et coherentibus ædificiis; suam quisque domum spatio circumdat.*"—Tacitus Ger. c. 16. The law of the precinct in the Brehon laws is worthy of attention as indicating a state of society anterior to that generally described in them, and proving that the principle of the unity and independence of the family is common to all the Aryan tribal communities.

ranks to certain limits drawn around their abode—limits which, doubtless, at first represented an actual fence or bound, but afterwards, perhaps, only existed constructively in the contemplation of the law. Such was the space indicated by the English ‘tûn’ (Germ. zaun), originally a plot of ground enclosed by a hedge, the separate allodial possession of a family, and subsequently used precisely as the Irish ‘Maighin’; as in the phrase, “If anyone be the first to make an inroad into a man’s ‘tûn,’ &c.” (*Æthel. sect. 17*).^{*} Thus we meet in the English law the rules: “If a man slay another in the king’s ‘tûn,’ let him make ‘bôt’ with fifty shillings,” and “If a man slay another in an eorl’s ‘tûn,’ let him make ‘bôt’ with twelve shillings” (*Æthel. sect. 5 and 13*). The theory of the precinct, if it operated to protect the family from acts of violence done therein, naturally threw on them the duty not only of maintaining order within, but also of preventing its inviolable character being abused by the protection of wrong-doers against the consequences of their acts. The head of the family was bound to prevent wrongs being done to third parties within the limit of his absolute jurisdiction; if the hand of the avenger was stayed at the limit of the enclosure, the head of the family was responsible for the acts of those whom the sanctity of the precinct thus protected. This principle, which occurs constantly in the present tract, is reiterated in all the early English laws from the earliest down to those of Henry I.[†] They are almost identical with those of the Brehon law.

The rights and liabilities of the family in respect to the precinct are naturally correlative, and are shown to be such in the rules as to payment of compensation for offences, when it is unknown who the guilty parties are.[‡] If, although the guilty person be not ascertained, it be certain that the inhabitants (of the village), or some of them, slew the deceased, they all conjointly pay the fine of seven ‘cumhals’ to the king and to

^{*} The Irish law justified the slaying by the owner of the house of the thief who broke in at night, exactly as the English law.

[†] Early English Laws, II. and E. 15, p. 14; Cnut. s. 28, p. 168; Ed. Con. 23, p. 195; Wm. I., 48, p. 209; Hen. I., par. viii., s. 5, p. 223.

[‡] P. 117.

the owner of the land as compensation for the violence committed upon the land of the family. The amount of the latter payment is described as being different under the Urradhus and Cain laws ; in the former it was one-twentieth part of the honor-price of the owner of the land, if the act occurred without, and one-half if within the precinct ; according to Cain law, it was seven-twentieths of his honor-price, whether the act took place within or without the precinct. If, however, it was not certain that the inhabitants of the district were the guilty parties, they pay the fine of seven 'cumhals' as before, but the position of the owner of the *locus in quo* is reversed, and he pays a part of the compensation, the amount of which was uncertain. The reason of these rules was that in the former case no default existed on the part of the owner ; the act had been committed by an ascertained class, although the individual had not been ascertained, and, as incident to the act itself, a trespass had been committed upon his exclusive property ; but in the latter case it was possible that the act had been committed by parties who had been permitted by the owner to enter upon or remain on his exclusive property, and for whose acts he was therefore responsible.

If the guilty parties were ascertained to consist of a mixed body of freemen, strangers, &c., the compensation was paid by them rateably in proportion to their respective honor-prices ; but no information is given as to the rights or liabilities of the owner. If the person guilty of the act stood by when the compensation was paid by the inhabitants, he became liable to recoup them with an additional fine for "looking on" at the payment. The varying amount of compensation with reference to the rank of the payer rendered such an adjustment of accounts complicated, and produced a series of rules the general object of which was to compel the guilty person to indemnify those who had paid the compensation for his act. The fine for looking on was calculated with reference to the amount paid, the payment to be made in respect of each successive "sed" being estimated in a decreasing ratio. The fine for looking on also varied

with reference to the nature of the goods in which the compensation had originally been paid. From a passage in the commentary, which is evidently a reference to some well-known case, the amount of the fine for looking on was diminished if the parties who had paid the compensation might with reasonable diligence have discovered the person really guilty—*e.g.*, if they had seen him coming from the locality where the killing took place,—because in such a case there was no fraudulent attempt at concealment.

An important element in the calculation of the amount of damages was the intention of the defendant both as to the person whom he intended to injure and the nature of the injury which he intended to inflict. When it was intended to slay an outlaw, the person actually slain might have been a "lawful" man, and conversely, when it was the intention to kill a "lawful" man, the slain may have proved to be an outlaw. No information is given as to the causes of outlawry. This is the more remarkable, inasmuch as the specific acts, which entailed this penal consequence, are detailed minutely in the English laws. Our modern idea of an outlaw is that of one who, having refused to obey the law, has been by a distinct judicial act declared *hors de loi*; in consequence of his violation of the law society withdraws its protection from him; having repudiated his civil duties he loses his civil rights. Such a process presupposes the existence of judicial authority (perhaps, rather, legislative authority, as in the case of the Roman privilege), or of a feudal lord. The Welsh laws speak of an outlaw, as "one outlawed from the Lord's peace by a public act, or lawful banishment and process." (Welsh Laws. *Cyvreithiau Cymru*. iii., 13, page 595.) Such could not be the meaning of the word in a tribal society, the most remarkable characteristic of which was the absence of any public law or criminal procedure. Under the early English laws acts of an aggravated nature, such as "felling aman to death," &c., rendered the guilty party "utlah"; but the life of the outlaw was not therefore at the mercy of every man, but "all those who desired right" should seize him. "And if he so do that any one kill him, for that he

resisted God's law or the king's, if that be proved true, let him lie uncompensated."* But according to the English law the outlaw when arrested took his trial, and compounded his act in the usual manner. Although outlawry in the later English laws (*e.g.*, Cnut, s. 13) entailed penal consequences, it originally was little more than an arrest on mesne process. The meaning of the term, also, as it occurs in the early English law, is inapplicable to the Brehon code, which nowhere conceives the idea of a compulsory process.

It is to be remarked that the text distinguishes two classes for whose death the full fine is not payable—viz., the person on whom it is right to inflict the retaliation of an injury, and the condemned outlaw. Both these parties suffer a "*diminutio capitis*," but the loss of his legal rights in the case of the former was partial, in the case of the latter absolute. He upon whom it was "right to inflict retaliation for an injury" must be one who himself had previously inflicted an injury upon the person who retaliated; from this it is clear that the outlawry did not simply arise from the commission of the act itself, and that some further deed was necessary to drive the guilty person out of the community—some formal act must have evidenced that he was so driven forth. The only act to which such consequences can be attached is a refusal to act in conformity with the tradition and custom of the tribe in fulfilling an award made in accordance with customary law. No judicial body existed to decree the expulsion of an individual from the community; but we know that in similar cases an organised body, formed in accordance with immemorial custom, could by a popular expression of universal disapproval drive from out itself the member who repudiated the principles upon which the whole social organism was established. Such was the mode in which a member of a Comitatus was expelled, as described in the well-known passage:—"At si . . . terrâ perfigere maluisset, ad nemus usque pari militum curâ comitandus erat, cunctis tam diu in ejus abitu expectantibus, quousque procul ipsum abesse cognoscerent. Ac tum demum magno cum totius

* The Laws of Edward and Guthrum, sec. 6.

militiæ fragore ter valide edendus clamor, cunctaque strepitu miscenda fuerant, ne fugiturus ullo ad eos errore referri posset."* Some such process must have been absolutely necessary in every archaic community. Some circumstances must have been held to justify the expulsion, and probably some ceremony may have indicated that the member of the community who rebelled against the custom was cast out, and had become "friendless," "flyma," or "exlex."

In the text the word translated "outlaw" seems to be sometimes used in a double sense, as implying both one on whom it was right to retaliate a wrong, and also one belonging to the class of condemned outlaws. The head of the family was bound not to allow his house to be made a sanctuary by those upon whom a just vengeance could be inflicted, for he could not, by doing so, stop the course of legitimate revenge; and therefore no damages could be claimed by him if in such case the peace of his precinct were violated. The general principles upon which the commentary in page 137 proceeds are clear, although the rules there laid down are confused and obscure. If a man slay another in the house of a third party, he was guilty of a wrong towards, and was bound to pay damages to, both the kin of the slain and the owner of the house in which the slaying took place. The amount of the fine was, however, variable, according to the "intention" of the slayer; and the rights of the owner of the house to compensation, were affected, if he had harboured in his house an outlaw or wrong-doer. Hence six possible cases of homicide committed in the house of a third party arise; (1) If the intention be to slay a lawful man and he is slain; (2) If the intention be to slay a lawful man and another lawful man is slain; (3) If the intention be to slay a lawful man and an outlaw is slain; (4) If the intention be to slay an outlaw and a lawful man be slain; (5) If the intention be to slay an outlaw and he is slain; and (6) If the intention be to slay an outlaw and another outlaw is slain. If the act done be that which it was intended should be done, the assessment of damages was simple; but if the act was not that intended,

* Saxo-Gram. (Ed. Stephani), p. 199.

damages had to be calculated with reference both to the act and to the intention ; and the damages arising from the nature of the place in which the act was committed must have been affected by the conduct of the owner of the *locus in quo*. The difficulty in the commentary arises from the fact of fine for the "place" being represented as payable to the injured person, or to the person intended to be injured. It may be fairly conjectured that the commentator was discussing the several cases rather with the object of defining the amount to be paid, than the person to whom it was payable. With such correction the general rules may be summed up as follows:— If the intention was to kill a lawful man, and he was killed, all the full damages, both for the intentional act and the violation of the rights of the owner of the *locus in quo* were payable by the slayer. If the intention was to slay one lawful man, and another lawful man was slain in his stead, the intention of the wrongdoer and the act were practically the same, and the damages were as in the former case. If the intention was to slay an outlaw, and a lawful man was slain, in every respect, except the actual slaying, the slayer was in the same position as if he had slain an outlaw, and for the actual slaying of the lawful man, upon proof of the intention to slay an outlaw, only half body-price and half honor-price were payable. If the person slain was not a condemned outlaw, but merely a person against whom the slayer had a right to retaliate a wrong, two-thirds of the fine were payable ; that is, in the general account between the families, the fine for the slaying of the original wrongdoer would be subject to a discount of one-third. If the slain was a condemned outlaw, the man who had slain him, intending so to do, was exempt altogether. If one outlaw was slain in the stead of another, the position of the slayer was the same as if he had succeeded in carrying out his original intention. By the term 'a fine for intention' is meant the fine payable upon an unsuccessful attempt to commit a wrong.

The general impression produced by the rules in the commentary is that the attempt to commit an act was treated as

equivalent to its commission, unless the result of the attempt were very insignificant. Thus, if an attempt were made to slay, or to inflict an injury which would endure for life, and blood were shed, the fine was the same as if the attempt had succeeded; if the injury did not amount to the shedding of blood, the fine was reduced one-half. If the intention were to inflict any specified injury, and a different injury was inflicted, a calculation was made of the total of "a seventh for intention, one-half for going to the place and the body-fine for inflicting the wound." And the plaintiff could elect between the result of this calculation, and the fine for the wound he intended to inflict and the fine for the wound which he actually inflicted.*

In the case of injuries inflicted on the person, the most important element in estimating the damages was naturally the nature of the injury itself; and it was therefore attempted to schedule all possible injuries at different amounts. The damages for each injury were calculated as a fractional part of the damages payable in case the injured person had actually been killed. It is evident from the commentary that no definite scale of damages had been universally established; the commentary commencing at page 345 differs in its mode of calculation from that commencing in page 349; and the author of the latter commentary, or a subsequent writer, notices the differences of opinion which existed. The following excerpts from the latter commentary give a fair idea of the mode of calculation. For the loss of the use of one leg, one hand, one lip, the tongue with loss of speech, the nose with loss of smell, the sight of an eye, or the hearing of an ear, there were payable half body-fine, half compensation, and the full body-price. In such a system of calculation the difficulty must have occurred that a person, who had received several injuries, might, although his life were spared, claim more than the amount of damages payable in the case of his death; the full body-fine, therefore, was naturally taken as the maximum which could be recovered for injuries inflicted upon any one occasion. When a person had once been maimed, and had recovered

part or all of his body-fine, his position in the case of subsequent injuries was not altered for the worse. No subsequent wrong-doer could insist that the injured person should be rated as a damaged article. Compensation for the hand was according to some fixed at thirty-six 'screpalls', eighteen of which represented the thumb, nine the first finger of the right, or middle finger of the left hand, and the remaining fingers were rated at three screpalls each; and this was again divisible among the three joints of each finger. As the classes of injury were defined by certain limits from each other, when an injury fell within a defined class, the fine or compensation for it would be the same, independent of its more or less aggravated character; thus the compensation for cutting off an arm being fixed at a certain sum, it was immaterial whether the arm were cut off at the shoulder or at the elbow; similarly it was immaterial whether the leg were cut off at the knee or at the ankle. The rules as to the injury to the nail of a finger are interesting, as occurring in other codes. "If the top of his finger has been cut off him from the root of the nail, or from the black upwards, body-fine and honor-price *are paid for it* according to the severity of the wound; or if bleeding was caused in cutting off his nail, he shall have 'eric'-fine for bleeding on account of it. If it was from the black upwards, his nail was cut off him, *there shall be* one fine for a white blow on account of it."*

That the same injury might involve greater loss to one person than to another, and that compensation was not given by the strict traditional fine, was too obvious to escape observation; in some cases therefore the character and position of the injured party increased the amount of damages. Thus "a wing nail shall be given to the harper, if it was off him it (*the nail*) was cut."

If the wound were inflicted inadvertently in lawful anger, the payment was made upon a diminished scale; but the commentary at page 347 is so obscure that it is impossible to extract any definite rules from it.

In some cases the amount of damages was diminished with reference to the character and position of the injured party, hence the strange rule that a decrepit man, and a man in orders were, if castrated, entitled to body-fine only "according to the severity of the wound;" but a layman (not decrepit) was entitled for the same injury to full body-fine, full honor price and complete compensation.*

The principle that the injuries are to be atoned for by pecuniary compensation, and that the amount of such compensation fluctuates with reference both to the nature of the injury and the rank of the parties, is common to all early Teutonic and Celtic codes; and this rule being once established, it follows that every such code must contain a classification of wrongs with reference to the amount of damages payable in respect of them. There is therefore nothing peculiar in the speculations contained in the Book of Aicill as to the damages to be paid in the several cases discussed. The obscurity which confessedly exists in the text is to be attributed neither to the nature of the subject nor to the character of the law, but rather to the mode in which the book has been composed, and the speculative tendencies of the commentators. Perhaps also, as it may be fairly surmised, there was no universally accepted scale of damages.

As an illustration of the identity of the principles of the Brehon law relative to torts, there is here subjoined a selection from the laws attributed to Æthelbirht, King of Kent, who was baptized by St. Augustine, and died after a reign of fifty-six years, according to Bede, on the 24th of February, 616 A.D. †

21. If a man slay another, let him make 'bôt' with a half 'leod-geld' of C. shillings. ‡
23. If the slayer retire from the land, let his kindred pay a half 'leod.'
25. If any one slay a 'ceorl's' 'hlaf-ceta,' § let him make 'bôt' with vi. shillings.

* Page 355.

† Eccl. Hist. B. 2., c. 5.

‡ That is, if one freeman (ingenuus) kill another.

§ Lit. loafeater, domestic servant.

26. If any one slay a 'læt'* of the highest class, let him pay lxxx. shillings; if he slay one of the second, let him pay lx. shillings; of the third, let him pay xl. shillings.
32. If any one thrust through the 'riht ham-scyld,'† let him adequately compensate.
33. If there be 'feax-fang'‡ let there be l. sceatts for 'bôt.'
34. If there be an exposure of the bone, let 'bôt' be made with iii. shillings.
35. If there be an injury of the bone, let 'bôt' be made with iv. shillings.
36. If the outer 'bion'§ be broken, let 'bôt' be made with x. shillings.
37. If it be both, let 'bôt' be made with xx. shillings.
38. If a shoulder be lamed, let 'bôt' be made with xxx. shillings.
39. If an ear be struck off, let 'bôt' be made with xii. shillings.
40. If the other ear hear not, let 'bôt' be made with xxv. shillings.
41. If an ear be pierced, let 'bôt' be made with iii. shillings.
42. If an ear be mutilated, let 'bôt' be made with vi. shillings.
43. If an eye be (struck) out, let 'bôt' be made with l. shillings.
44. If the mouth or an eye be injured, let 'bôt' be made with xii. shillings.
45. If the nose be pierced, let 'bôt' be made with ix. shillings.
46. If it be one 'ala,' let 'bôt' be made with iii. shillings.
47. If both be pierced, let 'bôt' be made with vi. shillings.
48. If the nose be otherwise mutilated, for each let 'bôt' be made with vi. shillings.
49. If it be pierced, let 'bôt' be made with vi. shillings.
50. Let him who breaks the chin bone, pay for it with xx. shillings.
51. For each of the four front teeth, vi. shillings; for the tooth which stands next to them, iv. shillings; for that which stands next to that, iii. shillings; and then afterwards, for each i. shilling.
52. If the speech be injured, xii. shillings. If the collar bone be broken, let 'bôt' be made with vi. shillings.
53. Let him who stabs (another) through the arm make 'bôt' with vi. shillings; if an arm be broken let him make 'bôt' with vi. shillings.

* Latin *lætus*. *Fiscalinus*, a servant or member of the *comitatus* of the king.

† Right shoulder blade.

‡ A taking hold by the hair.

§ Probably the periosteum or outer membrane covering the bone.

54. If a thumb be struck off, xx. shillings. If a thumb nail be off, let 'bôt' be made with iii. shillings. If the shooting (*i.e.* fore) finger be struck off let 'bôt' be made with viii. shillings. If the middle finger be struck off, let 'bôt' be made with iv. shillings. If the gold (*i.e.* ring) finger be struck off, let 'bôt' be made with vi. shillings. If the little finger be struck off, let 'bôt' be made with xi. shillings.
55. For every nail a shilling.
56. For the smallest disfigurement of the face, iii. shillings; and for the greater, vi. shillings.
57. If any one strike another with his fist on the nose, iii. shillings.
58. If there be a bruise, i. shilling; if he receive a right hand bruise, let him (the striker) pay a shilling.
59. If the bruise be black in a part not covered by the clothes, let 'bôt' be made with xxx. scættas.*
60. If it be covered by the clothes, let 'bôt' for each be made with xx. scættas.
64. If any one destroy (another's) organ of generation, let him pay him with iii. 'leud-gelds'; if he pierce it through, let him make 'bôt' with vi. shillings; if it be pierced within let him make 'bôt' with vi. shillings.
65. If a thigh be broken, let 'bôt' be made with xii. shillings; if the man become halt, then the friends must arbitrate.
66. If a rib be broken, let 'bôt' be made with iii. shillings.
67. If a thigh be pierced through, for each stab vi. shillings; if (the wound be) above an inch, a shilling; for two inches, ii. shillings; above three, iii. shillings.
68. If a sinew be wounded, let 'bôt' be made with iii. shillings.
69. If a foot be cut off, let l. shillings be paid.
70. If a great toe be cut off, let x. shillings be paid.
71. For each of the other toes, let one-half be paid, like as it is stated for the fingers.
72. If the nail of a great toe be cut off, xxx. 'scættas' for 'bôt,' for each of the others make 'bôt' with x. 'scættas.'
86. If one 'esne'† slay another unoffending, let him pay for him at his full worth.
87. If an 'esne's' eye and foot be struck out or off, let him be paid for at his full worth.

* A 'scætt' was the fourth part of a penny.

† Equivalent to mercenarius, peow, a menial servant.

Between the Irish and the English law there is no difference in principle. The distinction is in the form of expression; the Irish being preserved in what may be fairly considered as a practising lawyer's notebook, the English in an authorized and systematised digest. If, however, an attempt be made to apply the English law to any supposed case, the difficulty of so doing will be found to be as great as is experienced in a similar case under the Irish law.

Under both laws payments of a triple character are stated to be made in the case of torts; (1), the payment which was assessed in relation to the deed itself, the Ang. Sax. "bôt," styled *mœgbôt*, being the compensation to kindred in the case of homicide, and corresponding to the *galanas* of the Welsh law; such we must understand the body-price and compensation of the Brehon law; (2), the payment made with reference to the rank of the party concerned, the *wer-geld*, *leod-geld*, or *leod* of the English law, perhaps corresponding to the Welsh *gwyneb-werth* and described in the Brehon law as the honor-price or *eric*; and (3), the "wite" of the Angl. Sax. law, a penalty paid to the king or chief for the breach of the custom or law, the Welsh *camlwrw*; to which it is suggested that the Irish *dire-fine* may correspond.* The expenses of the arbitration were provided for by the custom that the Brehon should receive one-twelfth on the amount awarded.† In the sixteenth century the remuneration of the judge and the fines inflicted had been arbitrarily increased.‡

The rules extracted from the law of *Æthelbirht* are in no wise peculiar to that code; similar passages might be extracted in abundance from any Saxon, Frisian, Gothic, or barbarian laws; nor does the resemblance lie only in the general principles; a series of specific rules common to the English and Teutonic and Irish laws might be collected, illustrative of the identity of all the early forms of Aryan society.

* It is impossible to give any consistent or satisfactory explanation of the term 'dire'-fine. In the case of what would now be civil actions, hereinafter analysed, it was payable to the injured party, and not to be distinguished from the 'eric-fine.'

† Page 805.

‡ State Papers, H. viii., Vol. III., part 2, page 510.

To Alfred the Great belongs the merit of having conceived law to be something more than mere custom, as being founded upon the principles of moral right and wrong, revealed to man by God. It is with this view that he commences his code with a translation of the Ten Commandments as the original source of all criminal law. As a corollary to this declaration of God's will, and in the spirit of the Levitical law, he announces that certain acts are crimes, and to be punished as such. Section 13 says:—"Let the man who slayeth another willingly perish by death. Let him who slayeth another of necessity, or unwillingly or unwilfully, as God may have sent him into his hands, and for whom he has not lain in wait, be worthy of his life, and of lawful 'bôt,' if he seek an asylum. If, however, any one presumptuously and wilfully slay his neighbour through guile, pluck thou him from mine altar, to the end that he may perish by death."

This idea of law founded on moral right and wrong was apparently introduced into Ireland, as before suggested, upon the first preaching of Christianity, and appears in isolated passages in the *Corus Bescna*—a work evidently composed under ecclesiastical influences—but it never acquired such a hold on the popular mind of the Irish as it did elsewhere, so far as to supersede the archaic ideas of the customary law.

The compensation and honor-price, awarded in respect of any injury, were primarily payable by the wrong-doer, and received by the person injured; but there existed a *solidarité* between persons standing in certain relations to each other, whereby parties, strangers to the transaction, might be required to pay, or entitled to receive, a portion of the award.

The first and most obvious of such relationships was that of the family. If the wrong-doer himself failed to pay the amount awarded against him, the members of his family were liable in a secondary degree, and were required to make good his default, the right being reserved to them to recover the amount due against the wrong-doer himself, as being the party primarily liable. If they desired to relieve themselves from such contingent responsibility, they were re-

quired to expel from their body the member for whose ill-deeds they refused to be any longer responsible, and by a fixed payment to insure themselves and their property against the consequences of his subsequent acts.* The member thus disowned by his kin, and expelled from his family, became, what was styled, "an outlawed stranger." This process is described in the following passage:—

"What is it that makes a stranger of a native freeman and a native freeman of a stranger? That is, an outlawed stranger; he is defined to be a person who frequently commits crimes, and his family cannot exonerate themselves from his crimes by suing *him* for them, until they pay a price for exonerating themselves from his crimes, *i.e.*, seven 'cumhals' to the chief, and seven 'cumhals' for his seven years of penance are paid to the Church, and his two 'cumhals' for 'cairde'-relations are paid to each of the four parties with which he had mutual 'cairde'-relations; and when they (*the family*) shall have given in this way, they shall be exempt from his crimes, until one of them gives him the use of a knife, or a handful of grain; or until he unyokes his horses in the land of a kinsman out of family friendship." The acts specified are, of course, only selected overt acts, proving his re-admission into the family.

The payments thus made by the family formed the fund for the compensation of the wrongs which might subsequently be committed by the expelled member. The seven cumhals in the hands of the chief formed the primary fund for the compensation of future wrongs committed, irrespective of the status of the injured party. The seven cumhals paid to the Church remained solely liable to meet subsequent damages claimed by the Church, upon the fiction that the amount paid to the Church represented penance. The cumhals paid to the parties with whom he had cairde-relationships, remained to meet damages arising from injuries subsequently committed against such persons.

It became the duty of the king to restrain the outlaw, if he were not taken into the employment or hire of any per-

son; if the king neglected to perform this duty, he himself became liable to pay the compensation for subsequent wrongs committed. If the outlaw were received by any person upon his lands as a retainer or hired servant, the employer then became liable for his acts, but was in such case entitled to his body-fine, the amount of which was reduced from the rate of the native freeman to that of a stranger. If the king did not fail in his duty, and the outlawed criminal were not on the land (and in the employment) (?) of any person, he might be slain with impunity. The person who received in his house such an outlaw, became liable for his acts: "If a particular person feeds him, he shall pay for his crime according to the nature of his feeding before or after committing the crimes. Full fine *is to be paid* for the feeding before committing crimes, and half fine for the feeding after committing crimes. * * * The full fine is paid on account of kindred, and the half fine is paid on account of feeding."* The meaning of this would appear to be that in the former case the criminal, at the date of the commission of the crime, was "domiciled" in the house of his entertainer, and there existed between them the relationship of *quasi* kinship.

The passage already cited illustrates the relation of suretyship which existed between an employer and those received into his household in a servile or menial character.

There is no means of ascertaining who are the parties that would have been considered as the family or kindred of any criminal or injured party. The analogy of the cases of the host or employed would lead to the supposition that the family obligation arose not from the blood relationship solely, but required the additional element of common residence. It is, however, clear that under similar customary laws the liability of kinship existed without the additional circumstance of residence in a common household. Thus, in the laws of Alfred, section 27—"If a man kinless of paternal relatives, fight, and slay a man, and then if he have maternal relatives, let them pay a third of the wēr," &c.; thus also the spear-penny (*ceiniog baladr*) of the Welsh law was payable by every

male relative within the seventh degree of the homicide as his contribution towards the galanas or compensation.

A similar liability affecting the kindred or the lord of the wrong-doer, and a mode of escaping it, appear frequently in the English law: *e.g.*, "And he who oft before has been convicted openly of theft, and shall go to the ordeal, and is there found guilty; that he be slain, unless the kindred or the lord be willing to release him by his 'wēr,' and by the full 'ceap-gild,'* and also have him in 'borh,' that he thenceforth desist from every kind of evil. If after that he again steal, then let his kinsmen give him up to the reeve to whom it may appertain, in such custody as they before took him out of from the ordeal, and let him be slain in retribution of the theft" (*Æthelstan Judicia Civitatis*, Lund. i., 4). And, again; "respecting those lordless men of whom no law can be got, that the kindred be commanded that they domicile him to folk-right; and find him a lord in the folk-mote; and if they then will not or cannot produce him at the term, then be he thenceforth a flyma, and let him slay him for a thief who can come at him; and whoever after that shall harbour him, let him pay for him according to his 'wēr,' or by it clear himself" (*Æthelstan*, i., 2).

Whoever received a stranger in his house became liable for the acts of his guest. There is much difficulty in ascertaining what were the rules of the Brehon law on this subject. The commentary, in page 409, admits that there were uncertainty and conflict upon this point, both in the rules of the cain and urrudhus law, and in the opinions of the lawyers. It is impossible to extract from the commentary any distinct principles. It appears that the obligation affected the seven houses in which he had been consecutively entertained, but how much was paid and in what proportions it is difficult to assert. This obligation arising from hospitality appears in all ancient codes:—"If a man entertain a stranger for three days at his own home, a chapman or any other who has come over the march, and then feed him with his own food, and he then do harm to any man,

* The marked price of the article stolen.

let the man bring the other to justice, or do justice for him." (Hlothhære and Eadric, sec. 15):—Again, it is enjoined, "That no one receive any man longer than three nights, unless he shall recommend him whom he before followed; and let no one dismiss his man before he be clear of every suit to which he had been previously cited." (Cnut, sec., 28.) The section cited from the law of Cnut, appears literally translated into Latin, as section 48 of the laws of the Conqueror. It again appears in the laws of Henry the First, in an expanded form:—"Nemo ignotum, vel vagantem, ultra triduum, absque securitate detineat, vel alterius hominem, sine commendante vel plegiante. recipiat, vel suum a se dimittat, sine prelati sui licenciâ et vicinorum testimonio, quietum eciam in omnibus, in quibus fuerit accusatus" (par. viii., sect. 5). It is to be observed that the liability under the Irish law went further than that created by any of the sections above cited, in extending the obligation to a series of successive hosts, and rendering them liable for crimes committed before or during the residence of the guest; on the other hand, it would appear that this obligation under the Irish law did not arise unless the guest was either a vagabond, *i.e.*, a person guilty of the non-observance of the *corus-fine* law, or a person expelled by his kindred from his original family.

The principle of compensation for wrongs inflicted acquired an extension under the Irish system, which it possessed under no other law. The ingenuity of the lawyer caste discovered that any single act might involve wrongs to many different persons, according as the transaction was viewed from different standpoints. Thus the criminal might be required to pay many distinct compensations to different persons, for the consequences of a single act affecting them severally in divers capacities. If the payment of the compensation was to free the guilty party from all liability, it necessarily followed that all the parties entitled to compensation should be made parties to the suit, and their respective claims ascertained and adjusted.

These refinements of the archaic principle of compensation are well illustrated in the case of a theft from a dwelling-

house. The questions of compensation, which arose from such an occurrence, were complicated in the view of even the Brehon lawyers :—"The fine for *stealing from a house* is a difficult fine." To realize the rules laid down upon the subject, we must imagine the house of a saer-stock tenant or other member of the tribe, a large building with various nooks and recesses, which were allotted to its inmates for their sleeping apartments ("the beds"), and suppose a thief to enter the house and steal an article from some one of these compartments. The person primarily injured was the owner of the article stolen; but in a secondary degree the owner of the house had a right to complain of the violation of his precinct, and as the owner of the house complained of the illegal entry into his house,* so the owner of the "bed" complained of the intrusion upon the compartment belonging to himself exclusively. If the owner of the bed had lent it temporarily to a third party, he also complained of the violation of his privacy. It might be expected that the list of injured persons would stop here, but it was further discovered that the violation of the house was an insult to any chief who was accustomed to require hospitality at the hands of the owner of the house. Here some limit had to be fixed and compensation could be required by no more than seven "noblest of chiefs of companies, who came on a visit to the house." On the occasion of such a theft, eleven honor-prices are considered, *viz.*, honor-price to the owner of the house, and honor-price to the owner of the 'sed' (the article stolen), and honor-price to the owner of the bed, and honor-price to the person to whom the bed was given, and honor-price to each of the seven noblest chiefs of companies who came on a visit to the house; and the one-and-twentieth part of each honor-price of them is due to the owner of the house, except that of the owner of the 'sed,' and that of the owner of the bed; that is, the owner of the article stolen and of the compartment from which it was stolen, were exempt from contribution to the owner of the house, as they stood in the same position as he, if they did not possess a right

as against him to protection whilst within his dwelling. It appears that if the article stolen was the property of the owner of the house, he lost his claim to contribution from the other parties respectively entitled to damages. This seems inconsistent with the statement, that those who had to contribute towards the indemnity of the owner of the house out of their respective honor-prices, were required to do so because "it is in right of the owner of the house that anything is *due* to them."*

If the number of chiefs who frequented the house, and under whose protection the dwelling may have been supposed to be, exceeded the number of seven, the honor-prices of the seven noblest of them were divided among them "equally or unequally." This may mean that if they were of equal rank they took equal shares, but if of unequal rank they took in the ratio of the honor-prices of their respective ranks.

The honor-price which any such chief received, he did not retain if he had company with him when he visited the house, in which case he paid over to his company one-half of what he received.

In this commentary, as in most others, there is much ambiguity and obscurity, and the interpretation must vary according as it is taken to state a general custom or to report a special case. If the latter view of the passage be correct, the chiefs in question must be supposed to be partaking of the hospitality of the owner of the house at the date of the theft. It would further appear that the occupant of the bed must have borne some exceptional relation to the owner of the house, such as "a son-in-law, or a soldier, or a particular person," to entitle him to any claim as against the wrong doer.

It is difficult to estimate the operation of a system of compensations for wrongful acts in restraining crime and maintaining order. That such a system was in the earlier stages of society efficient for such a purpose is evident, from the fact that similar customs were established in all the tribal societies of the Aryan stock. They were universally adopted, because they were universally found to be advantageous. Imperfect as such institutions are, they were an

improvement upon the antecedent condition of family autonomy, or private war. The success of such a system depended upon a general equality of all the members of the tribe in power and wealth, and the blind submission to custom, which exists in an early stage of society. If there arise an inequality of wealth and power, and the old customs and traditions of the tribe lose their hold upon the public mind before a sovereign ruler succeed in establishing himself, the system of compensation for wrong doing becomes essentially mischievous, as antagonistic to all ideas of moral responsibility. Among the Teutonic nations kingship arose as a necessary consequence of their invasion of the Empire; and some central government being established, the system of compensation was transformed into a system of mulcts or pecuniary punishments. If traditional customs cease to be blindly and implicitly obeyed, and there is no central authority, anarchy must ensue in the absence of a positive law enforced by an executive. The wrong-doer, if powerful, despised the private vengeance which was the only sanction of the Brehon's judgments; the injured party, if powerful, preferred revenge to compensation; the wealthy, even if obeying the custom, enjoyed a practical immunity from punishment. It cannot be doubted that to a persistent adherence to the idea of compensation atoning for injury, and to a want of perception of the criminality of any act, much of the disorder and lawlessness apparently inherent in the Irish Celtic tribes must be attributed. A personal sense of sin is entirely different from a consciousness of crime or illegality. Though it be very material to himself, it is indifferent to society whether a criminal do or do not repent of his ill deeds. The wealthy or high-handed wrong-doer might in his latter days retire into a monastery and do penance for his sins, but he never imagined that he violated any duty towards society as long as he paid the damages awarded, or defied private vengeance. The consequences of the crystallization of archaic customs in a written code administered by an hereditary law caste appear in the constant acts of violence which occupy so much of the Annals of the Four Masters. It is now necessary to consider the Brehon law as applied

to cases which in a more advanced system of jurisprudence would be considered as private wrongs, and which therefore fall within the jurisdiction of the civil as distinguished from the criminal tribunals.

The principles upon which the Brehon law, as well as all archaic systems of jurisprudence, proceeded in cases of acts of manifest violence committed by one member of a community against another, are reasonable and obvious. It was desired that certain fixed damages should in such cases be received by the injured party or his kinsmen in lieu of the revenge which they might otherwise have exacted. In such cases, as has been before observed, the amount of the sum to be paid is estimated with reference to the capacity of the injured party to exact retribution, and the extent to which in each case he would have been under ordinary circumstances likely to have exercised this power. The actual damage occasioned by the act in question rarely forms an element in the ascertainment of the damages. In an action under Lord Campbell's Act, by the representatives of a deceased person who had lost his life through the negligence of the defendant—a proceeding which bears an apparent resemblance to an arbitration under the Brehon law in the case of a homicide—the loss of income entailed upon the family of the deceased is the measure of the damages recovered. Such an idea was foreign to archaic jurisprudence, in which the circumstances attending the act, and the rank of the respective parties, are the basis on which the amount of the payment was calculated.

This radical defect in the calculation of the amount to be paid is explicable, if it be borne in mind that the object of the proceeding was rather the preservation of the peace of the community than the replacing of the plaintiffs to the suit in the position which they had previously occupied—atonement, using the word in its literal sense, rather than compensation, was the result to be attained. In an early tribal or village community, in which property was held rather by families than individuals, and the means of supporting life arose chiefly from the cultivation of the land, the

pecuniary injury arising from the death of an individual would not be so perceptible as in an advanced society, where families depend for subsistence upon the daily earnings of their head. If the decisions of the Brehons had been confined to disputes arising from acts of violence, the insufficiency of the principles, upon which damages were assessed by them, would have been immaterial; but it became of importance when the cases brought before them for decision were of a civil rather than a criminal nature.

When the Brehon had been established as the professional arbitrator between members of the community, there was established a tribunal before which all disputes between members of the community could be easily determined, and it is evident that there arose a considerable amount of litigation essentially different from the disputes which it was the primary object of the jurisdiction of the Brehon to allay.

It is manifest that actions arising from involuntary or accidental injuries, or from violations of a legal regulation not accompanied by violence, must be treated in an altogether different mode from that applicable to acts at once wilful and violent. The former class could be satisfactorily arranged by compensation in the strictest sense, the latter are not really capable of such treatment.

The later date of the civil, as compared with the criminal procedure under the Brehon law, is marked by the fact that the principles applicable to cases of violence, in the point of view in which they were regarded in the archaic law, were applied to cases which in modern procedure would be considered as the subjects of civil actions, not of criminal proceedings.

It is not intended to be here asserted that the principle of compensation in such cases was unknown to the Brehon law; it is impossible that a doctrine so obvious could have been overlooked by professional arbitrators, and in many cases it forms one of the grounds upon which damages were assessed. It was, however, never adopted as the sole measure of damages, the estimation of which in all cases was rather a question of law than of fact, the nature of the injury itself and

the rank and position of the parties being of more weight in the decision than the loss actually entailed. In taking accounts between the parties to a suit, numerous items would be introduced wholly foreign to the inquiry if conducted under any system of modern law; a vast number of technical rules and arithmetical processes would be introduced into every decision, the result of which must have been in some cases to exaggerate, in others to diminish, the damages above or below the amount sufficient to indemnify the injured party.

The substitution of technical rules for the obvious consideration of the facts of the case is a radical defect running through the Brehon law, so far as it deals with what now would be considered civil actions. This false principle becomes more obvious in proportion as the action to which it is applied resembles what would now be considered as an action upon a contract. It being admitted that an homicide should be arranged upon the principles adopted in the Irish and other archaic systems of law, it is not unreasonable that a violent assault or wounding should be dealt with in the same manner; but when the damages in a simple case of negligence, or in an action on the case, or in the case of a liability arising from suretyship, are assessed upon the same principles, the anomaly is obvious. This peculiarity and defect in the Brehon law can be best illustrated by reference to instances which are selected from the text of the present Tract.

The first case to be considered is that of injuries arising from the negligent exercise of a legal right, which in our law would assume the form of an action of tort—the wrong in the case being the negligence and disregard of the interest of others. Of this class of actions there are numerous instances in the present Tract, and they are all dealt with upon the same principles. These cases fall under the head of what are called “exemptions”—that is, the consideration of the attendant circumstances which tend to diminish the amount of damages to be paid in the case in question.

The principle upon which these discussions turn is, that certain acts between certain parties are to be compensated by fixed payments, but that certain circumstances enable

the defendants to reduce the amounts according to certain rates, or to get cross credits on the account to be settled by the Brehon.

In page 175 we find a discussion as to injuries which arise from acts done by servants in the course of their ordinary duties. The work on which the servant is supposed to be employed is cleaving faggots and bringing them home. The legal propositions contained in the commentary may be summarized as follows:—

(I). A servant performing the work, which he is bound to perform, in the ordinary and proper manner, is not liable for injuries by accidents incident to the work in which he is engaged.

This proposition is, of course, subject to the assumption that the work which he was hired to perform, is in itself legal. Hence it appears from leading cases cited in the commentary that—

(a). If the faggot which a servant carries home was so improperly made up that an accident arose therefrom, the servant who carries it is not responsible if he has no notice of the improper mode in which the faggot had been made up.

(b). If a servant use a hatchet without notice that it is insufficiently fastened, he is not responsible for any accident which arises from the head flying off from the haft; but this applies only to the first occasion on which such an accident happens.

(II). A distinction is drawn between persons who are bound, or have a right to be, present, and those who are present without reasonable or necessary cause, hence—

(a). If an injury happen during the making-up of a faggot, those who have no duty which requires them to be present can claim no compensation; but those whose duty requires their presence, and the owners of cattle, whose beasts are nigh the spot, can claim compensation if injury be done to the former, or to the cattle of the latter.

(b). If a faggot be cast down in the ordinary and usual place, and in so doing injury be done to any or the cattle of any, those who have no duty requiring their presence can

claim no compensation ; but those whose duty requires their presence, and those whose cattle are injured, can claim compensation, the amount of damages is however reduced from half dire-fine to one-third of compensation.

(III). There is next a distinction drawn between the acts of a person who exercises a legal right in the ordinary and customary manner, and those of one who exercises a legal right in an extraordinary manner, hence—

(a). If a faggot be cast down in an unusual place and an injury thence occur, those present, although no duty requires their presence, are entitled to half compensation ; those whose duty requires their presence, to full compensation ; and the owners of cattle which are injured, to half dire-fine and compensation if the cattle could have been seen, and to compensation alone if they could not have been seen.

(b). If the injury has occurred during the cutting, or gathering, or tying of the sticks, or their adjustment upon the back of the servant, those whom no duty requires to be present receive no compensation ; in all other cases the amount payable is reduced from half dire-fine to one-third of compensation.

(c). If an injury result from the slipping of the tying of the bundle, the same principles are applicable as in the case of the head of the hatchet flying off the haft ; if the bundle be tied again in the usual manner, each case of its breaking loose is treated as a first breakage. These rules as to the breaking of the bundle are to be restricted to cases in which the accident occurs in the course of its regular transit.

(d). If the bundle be placed upon a wall or uneven fence (places where it was exposed to accidents), the transaction, though legal, involves a liability for the consequences of the negligence.

(e). If the accident happen from insufficient tying, the servant without notice is in the same position as if he laid down the bundle in the usual place ; if he have notice, he is in the same position as if he laid it down in an unusual place.

(IV). The amount of the damages is affected by the existence or absence of negligence on the part of the defendant,

and by the contributory negligence of the injured party ; thus—

(a). If the bearer saw the injured person, who did not see him and was not aware of the place where the faggots were usually deposited, the bearer pays an eric-fine to the injured person, because he saw him, and the injured person pays an eric-fine to the bearer for not having seen him.

(b). If the injured person saw the bearer, and knew the place in which the faggots were usually deposited, and the bearer did not see the injured party, "eric-fine for seeing" is due from the injured person to the bearer, and "eric-fine for not seeing" is due from the bearer to the injured person.

(V). The amount of the damages payable by the plaintiff is affected by his status in the inverse ratio of his rank ; thus—

(a). The full amount of compensation is payable by a native freeman ; four-sevenths by the servant of a stranger ; two-sevenths and one-fourteenth by the servant of a foreigner ; and one-seventh by the servant of a 'daer'-person.

(b). For injury to a cow the full amount is payable by a native freeman ; three-fifths by the servant of a stranger ; two-fifths by the servant of a foreigner ; one-fifth by the servant of a 'daer'-person.

(c). For injury to a horse the full amount is payable by a native freeman ; three-fourths by the servant of a stranger ; five-ninths by the servant of a foreigner ; half by the servant of a 'daer'-person.

In the commentary here analysed there are contained all the questions which in the present day should be taken into account for the purpose of increasing or mitigating the damages in an accident arising from the use of a machine ; viz.—(1), the knowledge or ignorance of the defendant as to the defect from which the accident arose ; (2), whether the act of the defendant was, or was not in the ordinary course of his business ; and (3), the contributory negligence of the plaintiff.

But it is to be remarked that the amount of damages, to

be diminished or increased with reference to the above considerations, is not primarily to be measured by the actual injury and loss suffered by the plaintiff. A fixed compensation having reference to the class in which the injury falls and to the rank of the person injured is assumed; and thus the actual amount is reduced or diminished, and moreover the result so arrived at is again subject to deduction with reference to the social position of the person by whom the injury was inflicted.

These cases have been selected as leading cases, with reference to actions of tort founded upon negligence, inasmuch as the subsequent cases discussed are evidently introduced merely for the purpose of illustrating the principles laid down in what was considered the leading case upon the subject.

The position and character of the Brehon, viz., that he was employed by the parties to the suit to perform a specific service, is illustrated by the fact that he was himself subject to damages for a "false judgment," and by the principles upon which, in such a case, the amount would be assessed. The amount of the damages would depend upon the following issues—(1), whether the 'false' judgment was pronounced through 'malice' or 'inadvertence'; (2), whether or not the Brehon still adhered to his 'false' judgment; and, if so, (3), whether he did so through malice or inadvertence. The highest amount of damages was payable in the case of a 'false' judgment maliciously given and maliciously adhered to; the most mitigated case, viz., a 'false' judgment inadvertently given and not adhered to, which was equivalent merely to a failure of the consideration, entailed only the forfeiture of "his twelfth" i.e. his remuneration.*

The calculation of the damages payable to a person injured by a trap set for a deer, or by the deer while being driven toward the trap, appears from the references made to it to have been considered a leading case by the Brehon lawyers.† The varying elements by which in such a case the amount of damages was determined were as follow:—(1), Whether the person who set the trap had or had not a legal right to

* Page 305.

† Page 449.

do so ; (2), whether the trap was properly fenced in, and due notice given of its existence ; (3), the nature of the place in which the trap was placed ; (4), whether the injury was done to a person or to cattle, and, if to the latter, of what species ; (5), whether the injured person had (*i.e.*, ought to have had) knowledge of the place where the trap was set ; and (6), whether the injured person was guilty of contributory negligence by unnecessarily deviating from the high road.

If the trap were fenced in, and due notice given, a person who knew the territory was entitled to no compensation ; in the same case, a person who did not know the territory was not himself entitled to compensation, but in case of his death his kinsmen were entitled to one-third 'dire' fine.

If the spear were set "between a green and a wild place," for an injury to a person, there was payable one-fourth dire-fine with compensation ; for injury to a cow, one-third of dire fine with compensation ; for injury to a horse two-thirds of dire-fine with compensation ; but if the spear had been set in a mountain or wild place, the respective proportions of dire-fine payable in the several cases were reduced to one-fourth of one-fourth, one-third of one-third, and two-thirds of two-thirds, with compensation in each case.

If the hunter were "unlawful", *i.e.*, if the hunting was an illegal act, the amount of dire-fine in each case was fixed in a greater ratio.

The number of cases in which the possible damages could be calculated in accordance with the above heads of injury, is necessarily very large, and the principles are not clearly brought out in the commentary ; a complete analysis therefore of this passage is impossible, but the passage deserves consideration as a specimen of the manner in which such questions were worked out.

"The full *fine* which is *due* from them in a green is found in law books ; but the full *fine* which is *due* from them all between a green and a wild place, or in a mountain, or in a wild place is not found, but is inferred from the pitfall of the unlawful hunter.

"Whence is it derived that three-quarters of 'dire'-fine are

due from the owner of the set spear *when* between a green and a wild place for *injury* to a person? It is derived from the rule respecting the pitfall of an unlawful hunter in a green; for it is three 'cumhals' of 'dire'-fine, and one 'cumhal' of compensation that are *due* from the owner of it in a green for *injury* to a person, the fourth of that is the 'cumhal' which is *due* from it *when* between a green and a wild place for *injury* to a person; it is right from this that as it is full 'dire'-fine that is *due* from the owner of the set spear in a green for *injury* to a person, it is the fourth of 'dire'-fine that should be *due* from it between a green and a wild place for *injury* to a person.

"Whence is it derived that the third of 'dire'-fine is *due* from the owner of the set spear *when* between a green and a wild place for *injury* to a cow? It is derived from the rule respecting the unlawful pitfall within the green; for it is two cows of 'dire'-fine and one cow of compensation that are *due* on account of it *when* within the green. The third of that is the cow of compensation that is *due* on account of it *when* between a green and a wild place for *injury* to a cow; it is right, therefore, that as full fine is *due* from the owner of the set spear in a green for *injury* to a cow, it is a third of it that should be *due* from the owner of it (the set spear) *when* between a green and a wild place for *injury* to a cow," &c.*

The same rigid and authoritative mode of assuming the damages, irrespective of the actual injury sustained, appears in the commentary upon the case of injuries received from the stings of bees which were the property of an individual. In this case the amount of the fines is laid down as follows:—(a) for a person stung to death, two hives; (b) for a person blinded, one hive; (c) for the drawing of blood, a full meal of honey; (d) for an injury leaving a lump, one-fifth of a full meal; and (e) for a white blow, three-fourths of a meal.† In this commentary, evidently contributed by various hands, other schedules of the amount of damages are contained, but the general principles are the same. If the person stung killed the bee which stung

him, the value of the bee was treated as a set off *pro tanto* against the damages payable for the injury caused by the sting. "If the person has killed the bee while blinding him, or inflicting a wound on him until it reaches bleeding, a proportion of the full meal of *honey equal to the 'eric'-fine* for the wound shall be remitted in the case; the remainder is to be paid by the owner of the bee to the person *injured*," &c.* The amount payable for the different classes of injuries to persons being thus fixed, the compensation in respect of similar injuries to beasts, has to be ascertained. This is accomplished in the following passage:—"What shall be *due* from the *owners of the bees* for the animals *injured*, and from the *owners of the animals* for the bees? If the bee has blinded or killed the animal, what shall be *the fine* for it? The proportion which the hive that is *due* from the *owners of the bees* bears to *the fine for their* blinding the person, or which the two hives that are *due* for their killing him bear to the natural body-fine of the person, is the proportion which the full natural 'dire'-fine of the animal shall bear to that *fine* which shall be *due* from the bee for blinding or killing it."† "What shall be *due* from a bee for making the animal bleed? The proportion which the full meal of honey that is *due* from a bee for making a *person* bleed bears to the hive that is *due* from it for killing him, is the proportion which the 'eric'-fine for blinding or killing the animal bears to that which will be *due* from a bee for making it bleed, *i.e.*, four-fifths is the proportion for its lump-wound, three-fifths for its white wound," &c.‡

The amount payable by the owner of the bee varied further with the social status of the parties. Taking the fine paid by a native freeman as the measure of the amount, a stranger paid one-half; a foreigner one-fourth; a 'daer'-person paid nothing, "until it reaches sick-maintenance or compensation, or, *according to others*, even when it does." §

The mode in which the Brehon took the account appears very clearly in such a case. If the bee of A injured the cow of B, he would have proceeded thus: he first ascertained

* Page 435.

† Page 435.

‡ Page 437.

§ Page 439.

under what category the injury in question fell, and obtained the fixed value of such an injury in the case of a human being. This amount was then diminished in the ratio that the natural body-fine of B, the owner of the cow, bore to the full dire-fine for killing a cow. The result thus obtained would, if A, the owner of the bee, were not a native freeman, be diminished in a fixed ratio according to his rank; thus would be ascertained the amount to be placed primarily to the debit of A. This would be again diminished if the bee of A had been killed by the cow of B in accordance with certain fixed rules, which roughly arrived at regulating the penalty for killing the bee in the inverse ratio of the degree of injury which it had inflicted.

The most remarkable application of the law of compensation to a case of contract is the series of rules regulating the relations between creditors, debtors, and sureties,* the object of which seems to have been not merely to enforce the payment of debts, but also to restrain the institution of unjust actions. Fairly to estimate the policy of these regulations, the irritating and apparently violent procedure necessary to enforce a reference to the Brehon must not be forgotten. They may be stated as follows:—

- A. (1.) If a creditor *malá fide* bring a suit against a debtor before the debt be payable, he forfeits the debts and pays the debtor five 'seds' and honor-price;
- (2.) If he do so *boná fide* he forfeits the debt and pays five 'seds';
- (3.) If he fast against the debtor, certainly believing the money to be payable, he pays five 'seds' to the debtor.
- B. (1.) If a creditor *malá fide* proceed against a surety before the debt is payable or the debtor had absconded, he pays five 'seds' and honor-price, and loses all right of action against the surety;
- (2.) If he fast against the surety *boná fide*, being certain he had the right to do so, he pays five 'seds' and loses his right of action.

- C. (1.) If the surety *mala fide* proceed against the debtor before he himself has been called upon by the creditor to pay the debt, he pays five 'seds' and honor-price, and if compelled by the creditor to pay the debt, loses his right of action against the debtor ;
- (2.) If he do so *bona fide*, he pays five 'seds,' and if compelled to pay the debt, loses his right of action against the debtor ;
- (3.) If he fast against the debtor, being certain he had a right to do so, he pays five 'seds' to the debtor, but the debtor still remains liable to pay the debt to the original creditor. To this rule, in the Commentary, the remark, evidently a note by a subsequent commentator, referring to a decided case, is annexed, viz. :—"He (*the debtor*) offered to submit to law in each case of these (that is, in cases A 3, B 2, and C 3); for if he had not so offered, the man within in this case (*the debtor against whom there was fasting*) would be like 'the person who refuses its lawful right to fasting.'"
- D. (1.) If the creditor properly proceeds against the debtor, who thereupon absconds, in such case the surety, who *mala fide* refuses to pay the debt, is liable to pay five 'seds' honor-price, and double the debt ; but
- (2.) If he *bona fide* refuse to do so, he pays five 'seds' and double the debt only ;
- (3.) If he refuse, being certain that he was not bound to pay the debt, he pays five 'seds' and double the debt.
- E. (1.) If the surety properly sue the debtor, who *mala fide* absconds, the latter pays the surety five 'seds' and honor-price.
- (2.) If the absconding debtor believe *bona fide* that the debt is not payable, he pays five 'seds' to the surety.
- (3.) If the absconding debtor be certain that the debt is not payable, he pays the surety five 'seds.'

- F. (1.) If a plaintiff, being certain that nothing is due, proceed against a defendant to recover an alleged debt, he pays five 'seds' and honor-price, and a fine according to the length to which the action had proceeded.
- (2.) If the plaintiff proceed *bonâ fide*, he pays five 'seds,' and a fine, as in the last rule ;
- (3.) If he proceed, being certain the debt was due, he pays five 'seds.'
- G. (1.) If the plaintiff proceed against an alleged surety, knowing that he had not gone security for the debtor, he pays five 'seds' and honor-price, and a fine as above ;
- (2.) If he proceed *bonâ fide*, he pays five 'seds' and a fine as above ;
- (3.) If he proceed, being certain that the defendant is in fact a security for his debtor, he pays five 'seds.'
- H. (1.) If a person, untruly alleging that he has made a payment as surety for a third party, bring an action against such third party, he pays five 'seds' and honor-price, but no fine.
- (2.) If he bring the action *bona fide*, or being certain that the defendant is primarily liable, he pays but five 'seds.'

In this case it is evident that a proceeding purely civil is complicated by the introduction of the idea of a tort having been committed in a manner wholly foreign to our modern ideas.

The confusion existing in archaic law between crimes and torts or delicts has been often noticed, but it has not been generally observed that in such a case as that last referred to, there is a similar confusion between crimes and torts on the one hand, and rights arising *e contractu* on the other. This confusion of crime, tort, and contract, does not arise from any illogical distribution of legal rights, for there is no attempt at any classification of this description, but from looking upon actions at law exclusively with reference to the jurisdiction of the judge and to the procedure.

There was an equal absence of original jurisdiction in pro-

ceedings upon a tort, or in proceedings to enforce a contract. An actual wrong, and the breach of an agreement, would alike be followed up by acts of hostility on the part of the injured person directed against the wrong-doer. In both cases alike the interference of the Brehon would represent the action of traditional public opinion restraining the justifiable retaliation of the sufferer, upon the terms of the payment to him of a fixed compensation; in both cases the action was commenced by a distress—a symbolical and regulated act of hostility—upon the commission of which, custom compelled the litigants (or private enemies) to submit their quarrel to arbitration.

In a proceeding which we should now consider a civil action, the distress and subsequent arbitration of the Brehon represent the same ideas as those upon which were founded the procedure in the Roman process known as the "*Actio Legis Sacramenti*." In this latter case the subject-matter in dispute was supposed to be in court; if movable, it was actually so; if immovable, it was symbolically represented. "In the example selected by Gaius the suit is for a slave. The proceeding begins by the plaintiff advancing with a rod, which, as Gaius expressly tells us, symbolizes a spear. He lays hold of the slave and asserts a right to him in these words: '*Hunc ego hominem ex jure Quiritium meum esse dico secundum suam causam sicut dixi*;' and then saying: '*Ecce tibi vindictam imposui*,' touches him with the spear. The defendant goes through the same series of acts and gestures. On this the Prætor intervenes and bids the litigants relax their hold: '*Mittite ambo hominem*.' They obey, and the plaintiff demands from the defendant the reason of his interference, '*Postulo nunc ut dicas quâ ex causâ vindicaveris*?'—a question which is replied to by a fresh assertion of right: '*Jus peregi sicut vindictam imposui*.' On this the first claimant offers to stake a sum of money, called a *sacramentum*, on the justice of his cause: '*Quando tu injuria provocasti D. æris sacramento te provoco*'; and the defendant, in the phrase '*Similiter ego te*,' accepts the wager."*

The minute proceeding which took place before the judge

* Maine, *Ancient Law*, 375.

was necessary to raise the jurisdiction, exactly as entry and ouster in the original form of an ejectment in the English law. It is impossible to misconceive the drift and meaning of the transaction. The litigant parties confront each other, spear in hand, across the subject of dispute. The public opinion of the community, embodied in the judge, requires them to lay down their weapons and submit to arbitration. The demand having been acquiesced in, the feigned wager is introduced as a fund for the remuneration of the arbitrator, and the question of right is decided by a jurisdiction evidently consensual. Under the Brehon system the aggrieved party, by distraining the goods of the wrong-doer, levies an act of war, in a manner as symbolical as the stroke of the spear in the Roman procedure. Public opinion sustains the act of the plaintiff, and restrains the defendant from retaliation, and both parties adjourn their dispute to the house of the professional arbitrator. Thus all proceedings, whether in crime, tort, or contract, under the Brehon system, are identical in origin, prosecuted in the same manner, and tend to the same result—the maintenance of the public peace, by means of a compromise.

The example cited from Roman law proves that a procedure such as that under the Brehon system might, and would, under favourable circumstances, have developed into an intelligible civil code. If the wealth of the community had increased, or if mercantile habits had been introduced, the symbolical acts originally necessary to found the jurisdiction would have fallen off, and the Brehon would have assumed the character of a civil judge. Such a legal improvement would have been contemporary with the growth of the distinction between crimes and torts; but in the disorganized and unmercantile society which existed among the Irish Celts, crimes on the one hand were not distinguished from torts, and the principles applicable to the assessment of damages in cases of contract were not distinguished from those applicable to actions founded upon torts or crimes.

The most remarkable instance of the discussion of purely speculative cases is the consideration of "the exemptions" as regards thefts committed by a cat.

“The exemption as regards a cat in a kitchen. That is, the cat is exempt *from liability* for eating the food which he finds in the kitchen owing to negligence in taking care of it; but so that it was not taken from the security of a house or vessel; and if it was so taken, *the case as regards* the food is like that of a profitable worker with a weapon, and *the case as regards* the cat is like that of an idler without a weapon; and it is safe to kill the cat in the case. The exemption as regards a cat in mousing. That is, the cat is exempt *from liability* for *injuring* an idler in catching mice when mousing; and half fine *is due* from him for the profitable worker *whom he may injure*, and the excitement of his mousing takes the other half off him.”*

In the above passage two actions are assumed to have been taken against a cat, and it is considered upon what principles the damages to be assessed against the feline defendant are to be ascertained. In the former case the wrong committed by the cat is the eating of food, or the stealing of food to eat; in the latter it is some injury to a person or thing, accidentally occurring while the cat was in the pursuit of mice. As is usual in such case the intention of the defendant or wrong-doer is considered. The cat which steals food is simply a wrongdoer as far as that specific act is concerned, and is to be considered as an “idler,” that is, a person who cannot allege any excuse or justification for the act which he has committed. But if the food stolen by the cat has been left in its way through the negligence of the owner, the carelessness of the latter is set off against the trespass of the former, and no damages are payable. On the other hand, if the owner of the food be not guilty of negligence, and the cat has stolen the food from a place in which it might reasonably be considered secure, the owner of the food is considered as a profitable worker; that is, a person whose conduct entitles him to the full amount of damages, and he is authorized to use, as against the cat, all the right exercised by the owner of a house against a thief who breaks into his precinct *vi et armis*. In the second case the cat, being engaged in his legitimate business of mousing, cannot be treated as

a wrongdoer pure and simple, the injury being incident to the zealous performance of its duty. The cat therefore pays to the "profitable worker" mitigated damages, and to an "idler" who was not present in the fulfilment of any duty of his own, no damages whatsoever. A similarly imaginary case is the "exemption as regards animals throwing up clods," to which exactly the same legal principles are applied.*

As to many of the cases discussed it is difficult to decide whether they are imaginary or are derived from reported decisions. We find in the text the "exemption of a chip in carpentry." "The exemption of pigs at the trough or in the sty." "The exemption as regards the ball in being hurled on the green of the chief 'Cathair'-fort," &c. Many such cases may represent traditional precedents, the facts of which were not more trivial than those in respect of which some of our modern leading cases were decided.

The most remarkable custom described in the Book of Aicill is the fourfold distribution of the family into the 'geilfine,' 'deirbhfine,' 'iarfine,' and 'indfine' divisions. From both the text and the commentary it appears that the object of the institution did not extend further than the regulation of the distribution of their property. Within the family seventeen members were organized in four divisions, of which the junior class, known as the 'geilfine'-division, consisted of five persons; the 'deirbhfine' the second in order, the 'iarfine' the third in order, and the 'indfine' the senior of all, consisted

* This very extraordinary case would naturally occur to the mind of a teacher acquainted with early Celtic poetry, the authors of which delighted to depict the steeds of their heroes spurning fragments of the turf in every direction. Thus when the apparition of Cu-chulaind ascends at the bidding of St. Patrick to testify to Leaghaire as to the hell alleged by the Saint to exist, the following passage occurs in the description of the approach of the phantom troop:—"We saw then the heavy fog which dropped upon us. I asked *concerning* that heavy fog also of Benen. Benen said they were the breaths of men and horses that were traversing the plain before me. We saw then the great raven flock above us, above: the country was full of them, and it was among the clouds of heaven they were for their height. I asked *concerning* that matter of Benen. Benen said they were sods from the shoes of the horses that were under Cu-chulaind's chariot." This passage, which is taken from the introductory part of the "Demoniac Chariot of Cu-chulaind," in the *Leabhar-na-h'Uidhri*, as translated by Mr. Crowe, for the *Kilkenny Archaeological Society*, Vol. I., 4th Series, pp. 375-76, cannot fail to remind the reader of the extravagances of the Rāmāyana.

respectively of four persons. The whole organization consisted, and could only consist of seventeen members. If any person was born into the 'geilfine'-division its eldest member was promoted into the 'deirbhfine'; the eldest member of the 'deirbhfine' passed into the 'iarfine'; the eldest member of the 'iarfine' moved in into the 'indfine'; and the eldest member of the 'indfine' passed out of the organization altogether. It would appear that this transition from a lower to a higher grade took place upon the introduction of a new member into the 'geilfine'-division, and therefore depended upon the introduction of new members, not upon the death of the seniors. The property held by any class, or by its members as such, must have been held for the benefit of the survivors or survivor of that class; but, upon the extinction of a class, the property of the class or of its members as such passed to the surviving classes or class according to special and very technical rules.

On the failure of the 'geilfine'-class, three-fourths of its property passed to the 'deirbhfine,' three-sixteenths to the 'iarfine,' and one-sixteenth to the 'indfine'-class.

On the failure of the 'deirbhfine'-class, three-fourths of its property passed to the 'geilfine,' three-sixteenths to the 'iarfine,' and one-sixteenth to the 'indfine.'

On failure of the 'iarfine'-class, three-fourths of its property passed to the 'deirbhfine,' three-sixteenths to the 'geilfine,' and one-sixteenth to the 'indfine.'

On failure of the 'indfine,' three-fourths of its property passed to the 'iarfine,' three-sixteenths to the 'deirbhfine,' and one-sixteenth to the 'geilfine.'

On failure of the 'geilfine' and 'deirbhfine'-classes, three-fourths of their property passed to the 'iarfine,' and one-fourth to the 'indfine.'

On failure of the 'indfine' and 'iarfine,' three-fourths of their property passed to the 'deirbhfine,' and one-fourth to the 'geilfine.'

On failure of the 'deirbhfine' and 'iarfine'-classes, three-fourths of their property passed to the 'geilfine,' and one-fourth to the 'indfine.'

On failure of the 'geilfine' and 'indfine,' three-fourths of

the property of the 'geilfine' passed to the 'deirbhfine' and one-fourth to the 'iarfine'; and of the property of the 'indfine,' one-fourth passed to the 'iarfine,' and one-fourth to the 'deirbhfine.'

Two possible combinations of two extinct classes, viz. :— the 'geilfine' and 'iarfine,' and the 'deirbhfine' and 'indfine,' are omitted from the commentary. It would appear that upon the failure of any two classes the whole organization required to be completed by the introduction of a sufficient number into the 'geilfine'-class and by promotion carried on through all the classes upwards; and if there were not forthcoming sufficient persons to complete the organization there was no partition among the surviving two classes, but the property went as if the deceased were not members of an organization at all. The rules as to the distribution of property upon the extinction of any one class or of any two classes may be understood from the annexed diagram.

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	(9)	(10)
Indfine, . . .	16	1	1	1	0	8	0	8	0	0	4 4
Iarfine, . . .	16	3	3	0	12	24	0	0	4 12	12 4	12 12
Deirbhfine, . .	16	12	0	12	3	0	24	0	12 4	0	0
Gellfine, . . .	16	0	12	3	1	0	8	24	0	4 12	0

The rule upon which the distribution of the property of such an organization depends appears clearly from the above diagram. Let it be assumed that each class possesses property represented by the figure 16. The class or classes extinct are denoted in the subsequent columns by a cypher, and the distribution of the property of the extinct class or classes is indicated by the numbers set opposite the names of the surviving classes. Three-fourths of the property of any extinct class pass to the next junior class, and in default of any junior surviving class, to the next senior class. The remaining one-fourth is treated in the same manner. If, exclusive of the class which has received its share, there

remains but one class, the residue passes to that class, but if two classes survive, three-fourths of the residue pass to the next junior class, and, in default, of such class, to the next senior class; and the residue, one-fourth of a fourth, or one-sixteenth of the entire, goes to the remaining class. If two classes become extinct, the property of each is distributed according to this rule, in which case, if the two classes which become extinct are next to each other, the distribution of the property of both is identically the same; but if the extinct classes are not next to each other, the property of each is distributed to the remaining classes in varying proportions. It is evident from the commentary that the original principle, however it arose, had been forgotten, so that the distribution contained in column 8 of the above diagram is very awkwardly expressed, and the cases in columns 9 and 10 are altogether omitted. The meaning of this very artificial arrangement appears from the following passage:—"If the father is alive and has two sons, and each of those sons has a family of the full number—i.e., four—it is the opinion of *lawyers* that the father would claim a man's share in every family of them, and that in this case they form two 'geilfine'-divisions. And if the property has come from another place, from a family outside, though there should be within in the family a son or a brother of the person whose property came into it, he shall not obtain it any more than any *other* man of the family." From this it appears that the whole organization existed within the family, and consisted of the actual descendants of a male member of the family, who himself continued in the power of the head of the family. As soon as a son of the house had himself four children, he and his four children formed a 'geilfine'-class, and each succeeding descendant up to the number of seventeen was introduced into the artificial body. The entire property exclusively belonging to this family within a family was confined to the members of the organization until the number exceeded seventeen, when the senior member lost his rights to the separate estate, retaining those which he possessed in the original family.

This arrangement must be regarded as an invasion of the archaic form of the family, and an introduction *pro tanto* of the idea of separate property. How or when the system arose we have no information, but arrangements equally complicated have been elaborated in the evolution of customary law.

If it be admitted that the parent and his first four children (or sons) form the original 'geilfine'-class, it may be conjectured that the term 'geilfine'-chief, so often occurring in the Brehon law, indicates a son of the head of the family, who has himself begotten four children (or sons), and thus founded as it were a family within a family; and further, that, as upon the death of the head of a family each of his sons would become the head of a new family, the 'geilfine'-relationship in such an event would disappear, and its members would resolve themselves into a family organized in the normal manner. It may be conjectured that the parent always continued in the 'geilfine'-class, and that therefore it contained five members, although the other classes comprised four only, and that hence was derived the peculiar title of 'geilfine'-chief.

The passage in the Book of Aicill relative to the legitimization of adulterine bastardy is so instructive in relation to the origin and form of the Celtic family, that it merits special attention. The important portions of the text and commentary are as follow:—"Every cuckold *has a right to his reputed son* until purchased from him. That is, to the cuckold belongs his *reputed son* until he is purchased from him *by his real father*—i.e., until there has been paid to him body-price and honor-price, according as he is a native freeman, or a stranger, or a foreigner, or a 'daer'-person, and the full price of fosterage for the length of time *he was with him*; the equivalent also of everything which he had paid for his crime shall be paid him *back*."* "If the full *fine* of the father who takes him away be equal to the full *fine* of the *reputed* father from whom he is taken, the father who takes him away shall pay his own full *fine* to the *reputed* father from whom he has been taken. If the full *fine* of the

reputed father from whom he has been taken be greater, the father who has taken him out shall pay it, if he is able, but if he be not able, *the son* himself shall pay in right of his property; or it shall be paid by the father in right of the 'old promise.' "He can be taken from man to man always until the evidence of men assign him to one father, and when he has been assigned to one father by the evidence of men, he cannot be taken from him until he be assigned to another father by the test of God; and when he has been assigned to another father by the test of God, he cannot be taken from him by the test of God, or the test of men until seven 'cunhals' are paid for him. His being brought from man to man in succession is by the commentator derived from the following verses, *i.e.* :—

Free is the womb that brings forth a birth
To produce a body,
Whichever of a hundred persons
Removes it."

This passage clearly shows that in the early Irish, as in other archaic societies, the nexus of the family was not marriage, but acknowledged actual descent from a common ancestor, and participation in the common duties and property of the family. The son of a married woman was *prima facie* a member of the family of the husband, but if another proved that he was the father in fact, the child belonged to the family of the adulterer. The family of the husband, however, possessed a vested interest in its reputed member, and was therefore entitled to compensation for the removal of one of its number, and also to the repayment of the previous expenses of maintenance. The claimant was also bound to indemnify the family of the husband for any payment previously made on account of the offspring. The obvious difficulty as to whether the body-fine and honor-price were to be estimated with reference to the rank of the natural or to that of the reputed father, was solved by making the claimant pay according to whichever of the two scales was the higher. The principle of the payment to be made in such a case by

the claimant to the family of the husband is the same as that which, according to the last section of the Book of Aicill, in the case of the abduction of a female member of a family, condemned the ravisher to pay compensation both to the abducted woman and to her family.* The theory of the Celtic family is further illustrated by a passage in the first volume of the Brehon Laws which has been previously referred to.†

“Eochaidh set out, long afterwards, to go to his tribe to demand justice from them, but was met at Sliabh Fuait by Asal, son of Conn of the Hundred Battles, and by the four sons of Buidhe, . . . and by Fotline, the son whom Dorn, the daughter of Buidhe, brought forth to a stranger, of whom was said :—

‘The son of Dorn is a trespasser on us,’ &c.

And they slew Eochaidh Belbhuidhe, who was under the protection of Fergus. Fergus went with forces from the north to demand satisfaction, and justice was ceded to him, *i.e.*, three times seven ‘cumhals;’ seven ‘cumhals’ of gold; and seven of silver, and land of seven ‘cumhals,’ Inbher-Ailbhine *by name*, for the crime of the five natives; and Dorn, the daughter of Buidhe, was given as a pledge for the crime of her son, for he was the son of a stranger, or of an Albanach (Scotchman), and was begotten against the wish of, or without the knowledge of, the tribe of the mother.” Dorn having been subsequently slain by Fergus, the honor price for her death was paid in various proportions to her father and brother, but not to her son. From the above passages it may be concluded that the family was based upon the descent from a male ancestor; that if the fact of the descent were admitted by the father, illegitimacy or legitimacy, according to the canon law, was immaterial; that the illegitimate offspring of two members of a family would be acknowledged as a member of the family; that the illegitimate offspring of a female member of the family, by a stranger, might be introduced into the family as a member, if begotten with the consent and knowledge of the tribe of the mother. The member of a family was of course a member of the tribe

* Page 541.

† Pages 71—75.

which included the family. On the other hand, the illegitimate offspring of a woman by a stranger, if begotten against the wish and without the knowledge of the tribe of the mother, would have no status in either the family or tribe of the mother, and would be considered by them as a stranger or trespasser. If an office were hereditary in a family all the members of which were equally eligible for election, all questions of legitimacy or illegitimacy were unimportant. There was nothing to prevent the adulterine bastard of a chief from being elected as his father's successor; both he and the legitimate offspring of his father were equally eligible for election. If the principles laid down in the Book of Aicill had been familiarly accepted by the Irish in the sixteenth century, the controversy between the English Government and Shane O'Neill could not have assumed the form which it did. Con O'Neill had, by Alison Kelly, the wife of a smith in Dundalk, a son whom the mother brought to O'Neill when of the age of sixteen years. In 1542 Con O'Neill was created by patent Earl of Tyrone, with remainder to this son (Matthew *alias* Ferdorogh O'Neill) and his heirs male. Shane O'Neill was the son of Con O'Neill by a wife. At the date of the creation of the earldom, Matthew was undoubtedly treated and accepted by the rest of his name as a son of Con O'Neill, and if he had been his son in fact, and had been admitted to be so by his actual father, he was one of the family of the O'Neill, and as such capable of election to the Chieftaincy of Ulster. The earldom of Tyrone being limited to Matthew as a purchaser in tail, his claim under the original letters patent was quite independent of his legitimacy; his rights to the headship of his sept also were unconnected with legitimacy, as resting upon the popular election, if any such election ever took place. Nevertheless, the question of the canonical legitimacy of the Baron of Dungannon is constantly discussed in the letters of Shane O'Neill and the English Government. Shane, the champion of the Celtic race, insists that his brother was illegitimate; the English Government asserts that the succession of the house of O'Neill was

hereditary, and that the Baron was the "heir in right." At a later period, when Hugh O'Neill, the son of the Baron of Dungannon, and the *protégé* of the English, fell away into rebellion, the English Government in their proclamations reproached him with the illegitimacy of his father. Were the parties to this correspondence ignorant of, or did they purposely ignore the existence of the Brehon law? Phrases occur in the correspondence which seem to indicate that both parties knew that the ancient custom was very different from the law with reference to which they assumed to discuss the question. Cecil, in a paper of heads of arguments,* uses these remarkable words:—"For O'Nele knew for truth that he was the son of a woman married in Dundalk to one Kelly a smith, and *therefore he could not be sure that he was his son ; considering also that he was sixteen years old before his mother brought him to O'Nele.*" Again, Shane asserted that his father "being a gentleman never denied any child that was sworn to him, and he had plenty of them." Such expressions as these seem to indicate that both writers felt that the question of illegitimacy or legitimacy, as applicable to the status of the Baron of Dungannon, turned upon the question of parentage in fact, and had no connexion with marriage; but whatever may have been the *arrière pensée* of the writers, it is almost impossible to believe that at the date of the correspondence the Brehon law was recognised in Ulster as the local law, or that its principles were still understood and accepted by the inhabitants.

The rules as to the legitimization of adulterine bastards proves that children were considered by the head of a family as a benefit and not a burthen. In every village community possessing a share of public lands, to be drawn upon as occasion may require, the share of the family in the public land or pasturage increases in proportion to the number of its members. There is, therefore, in such societies a constant legal incentive to marriage and procreation. The excessive increase of population which the local custom stimulates in such forms of society is checked in modern village com-

* Carew MSS., vol i., pp. 304-5.

munities partly by a very high death rate, and partly by an organized system of emigration whereby overcrowded villages establish new village communities in unoccupied lands, after a systematic and organized manner.* It is a subject of curious inquiry, as a test of the condition of the Celtic population of Ireland, to ascertain if there be any grounds for concluding whether before the Danish invasion the number of tribes or village communities in Ireland was increasing or diminishing, and whether we have grounds for drawing any conclusion as to the rate of mortality which then existed.

Inasmuch as Cormac MacAirt is alleged to be the author of the Book of Aicill, it is proper to lay before the reader a short statement as to what is known of his history and his alleged connexion with the work in question. In the year 218 A.D., Cormac Ulfada, the grandson of Conn of the Hundred Battles, and commonly called Cormac O'Cuinn, and Cormac MacAirt, commenced to reign. The annals of Tighernach (ob. A.D. 1088)

* The following extracts from the essay of M. de Laveleye illustrate the above remarks. In his description of the Russian village commune (*mir*) he states:—"Dans l'Occident, une progéniture nombreuse est un malheur, que l'on évite par des moyens que certains économistes préconisent, mais que la morale condamne. En Russie, la naissance d'un enfant est toujours accueillie avec joie, car elle apporte à la famille des forces nouvelles pour l'avenir, et elle est un titre pour réclamer un supplément de terres à cultiver." * * "Ce qui dans l'organisation du *mir* doit surtout alarmer l'économiste, c'est que, contrairement aux prescriptions de Malthus, elle enlève tout obstacle à l'accroissement de la population et offre même une prime à la multiplication des enfans. En effet, chaque tête de plus donne droit, dans la partage, à une part nouvelle. Il semble donc que la population doive accroître en Russie plus rapidement que partout ailleurs. C'est même là la principale objection que M. Stuart Mill oppose à tout projet de réforme dans un sens communiste. Chose étrange cependant, la Russie est avec la France l'un des pays où la population augmente le plus lentement. La période de doublement, qui pour la France est de 120 ans environ, est de 90 ans pour la Russie, tandis qu'elle n'est que de 50 ans pour l'Angleterre et pour la Prusse." * * "Différentes circonstances contribuent à produire ce résultat. La première est la grande mortalité parmi les jeunes enfans." * * La durée moyenne de la vie est par suite en Russie très inférieure à celle qu'on a constatée dans les autres pays. Au lieu d'être de 35 ans environ, comme dans les états de l'Europe occidentale, elle n'est que 22 à 27 ans." * * "Pour faire place aux familles nouvelles, qu'une civilisation plus avancée appellerait à l'existence, il ne resterait alors qu'une ressource : l'émigration et la colonisation. En effet, le régime du *mir* a été autrefois un puissant agent de colonisation."—Les Formes primitives de la Propriété. Par M. de Laveleye.—*Revue des Deux Mondes*, tom 100, Fl. 149/155.

were selected by the late Dr. Petrie as the most authentic authority respecting the events of his reign. It is advantageous to ascertain what are the facts recorded in this chronicle. In the year 218 it is stated that Cormac, the grandson of Conn, reigned 42 years. In the year 222 are mentioned the names of 31 distinct battles; and there is mention also of the more important facts of Cormac's having had a fleet over the sea for the space of three years, of the slaughter of the maidens in the Claefertha at Temur by the King of Leinster, and the consequent execution by Cormac of twelve Lagenian Kings, and of the exaction with an increase by him of the Borumha, or Boromean tribute. Under this year it is stated that Cormac was deposed by the Ultonians. In the year 236 A.D., six battles are recorded, and under this year Cormac is stated to have been expelled for seven months, and to have been subsequently dethroned by the Ultonians. In the year 251 A.D., one battle is recorded. In the year 254 A.D., Cormac expelled the Ultonians from Ireland to the Isle of Man, hence his name Ulfada. Under the same year the wound and death of Cormac are recorded as follows* :—

“The wounding of Ceallach, the son of Cormac, and the killing of Setna, the son of Blac, son of the lawgiver of Temur. And the eye of Cormac Ua Cuinn broken with one blow by Aengus, the son of Fiacha Suighi, the son of Feidhlim Rechtmar, whence he was called Aengus Gabh-uabhbheach [i.e., Aengus of the Dreadful Spear]. Cormac afterwards gained four battles over the Desii, so that he drove them into Munster, and expelled them from their [original] country.”

“Cormac, the grandson of Con of the Hundred Battles, died at *Cleiteach* on Tuesday, the bone of a salmon having stuck in his throat; or it is the sheevree [genii] that killed him at the instigation of Maelcinn the Druid, as Cormac did not believe in him.”†

* Petrie, on the History and Antiquities of Tara Hill, p. 37.

† Than the late lamented Professor O'Curry, no author was more profoundly versed in the ancient Irish Manuscripts; it is, therefore, due to the memory of that great Irish scholar to introduce his views as to the records relative to Cormac Mac Art, contained in early Irish authors :—

“The character and career of Cormac Mac Art, as a governor, a warrior, a phil-

In the Annals of Tieghernach there is no mention made of the alleged literary or legislative celebrity of Cormac MacAirt; in the Annals of the Four Masters, however, there is express mention of the works upon which his reputation has rested. Under the year A.D. 266, the Four Masters state,* "Cormac, philosopher, and a judge deeply versed in the laws which he was called on to administer, have, if not from his own time, at least from a very remote period, formed a fruitful subject for panegyric to the poet, the historian, and the legislator.

"Our oldest and most accredited annals record his victories and military glories; our historians dwell with rapture on his honour, his justice, and the native dignity of his character; our writers of historical romance make him the hero of many a tale of curious adventure; and our poets find in his personal accomplishments, and in the regal splendour of his reign, inexhaustible themes for their choicest numbers.

"The poet Maelmura, of Othna, who died A.D. 844, styles him Cormac *Ceolach*, or the Musical, in allusion to his refined and happy mind and disposition. *Cinaeth* (or Kenneth) O'Hartigan (who died A.D. 973) gives a glowing description of the magnificence of Cormac and of his palace at Tara. And Cuan O'Lochain, quoted in the former lecture, and who died A.D. 1024, is no less eloquent on the subject of Cormac's mental and personal qualities and the glories of his reign. He also, in the poem which has been already quoted, describes the condition and disposition of the ruins of the principal edifices at Tara, as they existed in his time; for, even at this early period (1024), the royal Tara was but a ruin. Flann, of Saint *Builhe's* Monastery, who died A.D. 1056 (the greatest, perhaps, of the scholars, historians, and poets of his time), is equally fluent in praise of Cormac as a king, a warrior, a scholar, and a judge.

"Cormac's father, Art, chief monarch of Erin, was killed in the battle of *Magh Mucruimhe*—that is, the plain of *Mucruimhe* (pron. "Mucrivy"), about A.D. 195, by Mac Con, who was the son of his sister. This Mac Con was a Munster prince, who had been banished out of Erin by Oillill Olum, King of Munster; after which, passing into Britain and Scotland, he returned in a few years at the head of a large army of foreign adventurers, commanded chiefly by *Benné Brit*, son of the King of Britain. They sailed round by the south coast of Ireland, and landed in the bay of Galway; and being joined there by some of Mac Con's Irish adherents, they overran and ravaged the country of West Connacht. Art, the monarch, immediately mustered all the forces that he could command, and marched into Connacht, where he was joined by Mac Con's seven (or six) step-brothers, the sons of Oillill Olum, with the forces of Munster. A battle ensued, as stated above, on the plain of *Mucruimhe* (between Athenree and Galway), in which Art was killed, leaving behind him an only son, Cormac, usually distinguished as Cormac *Mac Airt*—that is, Cormac the son of Art.

"On the death of his uncle Art, Mac Con assumed the monarchy of Erin, to the prejudice of the young prince Cormac, who was still in his boyhood, and who was forced to lie concealed for the time among his mother's friends in Connacht.

"Mac Con's usurpation, and his severe rule, disposed his subjects after some time to wish for his removal; and to that end young Cormac, at the solicitation of some powerful friends of his father, appeared suddenly at Tara, where his person had

* The translation is that given in Dr. Petrie's *History and Antiquities of Tara Hill*, p. 38.

the son of Art, the son of Con, after having been forty years in the government of Ireland, died at Cletty, the bone of a salmon having stuck in his throat, through the Sheevra, whom Mailgenn the Druid induced to attack him, after Cormac had turned from the Druids to the adoration of God; wherefore a

by this time ceased to be known. One day, we are told, he entered the judgment hall of the palace at the moment that a case of royal privilege was brought before the king, Mac Con, for adjudication. For the king in ancient Erin was, in eastern fashion, believed to be gifted with peculiar wisdom as a judge among his people; and it was a part of his duty, as well as one of the chief privileges of his prerogative, to give judgment in any cases of difficulty brought before him, even though the litigants might be among the meanest of his subjects, and the subject of litigation of the smallest value. The case is thus related:—“certain sheep, the property of a certain widow residing near Tara, had strayed into the queen's private lawn, and eaten of its grass; they were captured by some of the household officers, and the case was brought before the king for judgment. The king, on hearing the case, condemned the sheep to be forfeited. Young Cormac, however, hearing this sentence, exclaimed that it was unjust, and declared that as the sheep had eaten but the fleece of the land, the most that they ought to forfeit should be their own fleeces. This view of the law appeared so wise and reasonable to the people around, that a murmur of approbation ran through the hall. Mac Con started from his seat and exclaimed, “That is the judgment of a king;” and, immediately recognising the youthful prince, ordered him to be seized; but Cormac succeeded in effecting his escape. The people, then, having recognised their rightful chief, soon revolted against the monarch, upon which Mac Con was driven into Munster, and Cormac assumed the government at Tara. And thus commenced one of the most brilliant and important reigns in Irish history.

“The following description of Cormac, from the Book of Ballymote (142, b.b.), gives a very vivid picture of the person, manners, and acts of this monarch, which it gives, however, on the authority of the older Book of *Uachtarbhall*; and, even though the language is often high-coloured, it is but a picturesque clothing for actual facts, as we know from other sources (see original in Appendix, No. XXVI.):—

“A noble and illustrious king assumed the sovereignty and rule of Erin, namely, Cormac, the grandson of Conn of the Hundred Battles. The world was full of all goodness in his time; there were fruit and fatness of the land, and abundant produce of the sea, with peace, and ease, and happiness, in his time. There were no killings nor plunderings in his time, but everyone occupied his lands in happiness.

“The nobles of Erin assembled to drink the banquet of Tara, with Cormac, at a certain time. These were the kings who were assembled at that feast—namely, *Fergus Dubhdeadhach* (of the black teeth), and *Eochaidh Gannat*, the two kings of Ulster; *Dunlang*, son of Enna Nia, king of Leinster; Cormac Cas, son of Ailill Oluim, and *Fiacha Muilleathan*, son of *Eoghan Mór*, the two kings of Munster; *Nia Mór*, the son of *Lugaidh Fírtri*, Cormac's brother by his mother, and *Eochaidh*, son of Conall, the two kings of Connacht; Oengus of the poisoned spear, king of Bregia (East Meath); and *Feradach* the son of Asal, son of Conor the champion, king of Meath.

demon attacked him at the instigation of the druids, and gave him a painful death. It is Cormac who composed the *Teagasca na Riogh*, to preserve manners, morals, and government in the kingdom. He was an illustrious author in laws, synchronisms, and history ; for it is he that promulgated law, rule,

"The manner in which fairs and great assemblies were attended by the men of Erin, at this time, was—each king wore his kingly robe upon him, and his golden helmet on his head ; for they never put their kingly diadems on but in the field of battle only.

"Magnificently did Cormac come to this great assembly ; for no man, his equal in beauty, had preceded him, excepting *Conaire Mór*, son of Eidersgel, or Conor, son of *Cathbadh* (pron. nearly 'Cañ-fah'), or Aengus, son of the Daghdá. Splendid, indeed, was Cormac's appearance in that assembly. His hair was slightly curled, and of golden colour ; a scarlet shield with engraved devices, and golden hooks, and clasps of silver ; a wide-folding purple cloak on him, with a gem-set gold brooch over his breast ; a gold torque around his neck ; a white-collared shirt, embroidered with gold, upon him ; a girdle, with golden buckles, and studded with precious stones, around him ; two golden net-work sandals, with golden buckles, upon him ; two spears with golden sockets, and many red bronze rivets, in his hand ; while he stood in the full glow of beauty, without defect or blemish. You would think it was a shower of pearls that were set in his mouth ; his lips were rubies ; his symmetrical body was as white as snow ; his cheek was like the mountain-ash berry ; his eyes were like the sloe ; his brows and eyelashes were like the sheen of a blue-black lance.

"This, then, was the shape and form in which Cormac went to this great assembly of the men of Erin. And authors say that this was the noblest convocation ever held in Erin before the Christian Faith ; for the laws and enactments instituted in that meeting were those that shall prevail in Erin for ever.

"The nobles of Erin proposed to make a new classification of the people, according to their various mental and material qualifications ; both kings and ollamhs (or chiefs of professions), and druids, and farmers, and soldiers, and all different classes likewise ; because they were certain that whatever regulations should be ordered for Erin in that assembly, by the men of Erin, would be those which would live in it for ever. For from the time that Amergen *Gluingeal* (or of the White Knee), the *Filé* (or Poet), and one of the chiefs of the Milesian colonists, delivered the first judgment in Erin, it was to the *Filés* alone that belonged the right of pronouncing judgments, until the disputation of the Two Sages, *Ferceirtud* the *Filé*, and *Neidhe*, son of *Adhna*, at Emania, about the beautiful mantle of the chief *Filé*, *Adhna*, who had lately died. More and more obscure to the people were the words in which these two *Filés* discussed and decided their dispute, nor could the kings or the other *Filés* understand them. *Concobar* (or Conor) and the other princes at that time present at Emania, said that the disputation and decision could be understood only by the two parties themselves, for that they did not understand them. It is manifest, said *Concobar*, all men shall have share in it from this day out for ever, but they [the *Filés*] shall have their hereditary judgment out of it, of what all others require, every man may take his share of it. Judgment was then

and regulation for each science, and for each covenant according to justice; so that it is his laws that restrained all who adhered to them to the present time."

"It is this Cormac MacArt also that assembled the chroniclers of Ireland together at Temur, and ordered them to write the Chronicles of Ireland in one book, which was called the Psalter of Temur. It was in this book were [entered] the coeval exploits and synchronisms of the Kings of Ireland with the Kings and Emperors of the world, and of the kings of the provinces with the monarchs of Ireland. It

taken from the Filés, except their inheritance of it, and several of the men of Erin took their part of the judgment; such as the judgments of Eochaidh, the son of Luchta; and the judgments of Fachtna, the son of Senchadh; and the (apparently) false judgments of Caradnuadh Treiscthé; and the judgments of Morann, the son of Maen; and the judgments of Eoghann, the son of Durrthacht [king of Farney]; and the judgments of Doet of Neimheann, and the judgments of Brigh Ambuí [daughter of Senchadh]; and the judgments of Diancecht [the Tuath Dé Danánn Doctor] in matters relating to medical doctors. Although these were thus first ordered at this time, the nobles of the men of Erin (subsequently) insisted on judgment and eloquence (advocacy) being allowed to persons according to rank in the *Bretha Nemheadh* (laws of ranks); and so each man usurped the profession of another again, until this great meeting assembled around Cormac. They then again separated the professors of every art from each other in that great meeting, and each of them was ordained to his legitimate profession.

"And thus when Cormac came to the sovereignty of Erin, he found that Conor's regulations had been disregarded; and this was what induced the nobles to propose to him a new organization, in accordance with the advancement and progress of the people, from the former period. And this Cormac did; for he ordered a new code of laws and regulations to be drawn up, extending to all classes and professions. He also put the state or court regulations of the *Teach Midheuerta*, or Great Banqueting House of Tara, on a new and permanent footing; and revived obsolete tests and ordeals, and instituted some important new ones; thus making the Law of Testimony and Evidence as perfect and safe as it could be in such times.

"If we take this, and various other descriptions of Cormac's character as a man, a king, a scholar, a judge, and a warrior, into account, we shall see that he was no ordinary prince; and that if he had not impressed the nation with a full sense of his great superiority over his predecessors and those who came after him, there is no reason why he should have been specially selected from all the rest of the line of monarchs, to be made above all the possessor of such excellences.

"Such a man could scarcely have carried out his various behests, and the numerous provisions of his comprehensive enactments, without some written medium. And it is no unwarrantable presumption to suppose that, either by his own hand, or, at least, in his own time, by his command, his laws were committed to writing; and when we possess very ancient testimony to this effect, I can see no reason for rejecting it, or even for casting a doubt upon the statement."*

* MS. Materials of Ancient Irish History. pp. 42-47.

was in it was also written what the monarchs of Ireland were entitled to receive from the provincialists, and what the provincialists [i.e., provincial kings] were entitled to receive from their subjects from the noble to the subaltern. It was in it also were [described] the bounds and meres of Ireland from shore to shore, from the province to the territory, from the territory to the bally (townland), and from the bally to the *traigid* of land. These things are conspicuous in the *Leabhar na h-Uidhri*. They are also evident in the *Leabhar Dinnshenchusa*."

Upon this passage Dr. Petrie remarks, "This detail, it must be confessed, has but little agreement with the meagre and unsuspecting account given by Tieghearnach. On everything stated by the Four Masters the earlier annalist is silent, except the notice of the cause of his death, and even in this what is doubtfully put by the one, is made positive by the others. Whether, however, these details are true or false, or in whatever degree they may be so, it is due to the character for veracity of the Four Masters to mention, that they found what at least appeared to them sufficient evidence upon which to ground their statements, in very ancient documents. The additional facts of importance stated by the Four Masters are three:—1, that Cormac was the author of the ancient tract called *Teagusc na Riogh*, or Instruction of the Kings. 2. That he was the author or compiler of laws which remained in force among the Irish down to the seventeenth century. And 3. That he caused the ancient chronicles of the country to be compiled in one volume, which was afterwards called the Psalter of Tara.*"

The first and third of these facts are based upon the existence of works known by the names mentioned in the text, and the second is based by Dr. Petrie upon the existence of the Book of Aicill. He came to the conclusion that at the date of the Four Masters no trustworthy traditions could well have been preserved which might form a ground for the statements of the annalists. Tieghearnach was sepa-

* Essay on the History and Antiquities of Tara Hill, p. 39. Transactions of the R.I.A. (Antiquities), vol. xviii.

rated from the era of Cormac MacAirt by a space of eight centuries, the Four Masters by a period of thirteen. Tieghernach stood in the same relation to the era of Cormac as a writer of the reign of Henry II. did to the arrival of the Saxons, from which date we are not much more removed than were the Four Masters from the reign of Cormac. A reference to the early history of Greece, Rome, or England, at once shows the great improbability of the correct transmission of any authentic tradition for such a period, even under circumstances more favourable for its preservation than Ireland ever afforded. It must be admitted that in the interval between the date of Tieghernach and the work of the Four Masters numerous Irish authors refer to the greatness of Cormac, not only as a king, but also as a judge. Their silence as to the authorship of the Book of Aicill cannot be much relied on as a proof that the Book of Aicill did not then exist, because that work may have been considered as the production of a Pagan author, while the *Senchus Mor*, stamped with the authority of St. Patrick, may have assumed the position of the authoritative Irish code. On the other hand there is not, as far as can be ascertained, a positive assertion in such authors, that the Book of Aicill, an acknowledged work of Cormac, was received as an actual legal authority. The Four Masters and Dr. Petrie therefore rest the assertion that Cormac was the author of certain laws upon those existing works which were alleged to have been composed by Cormac Mac Art, and it is upon the internal evidence of these works that the reputation of Cormac must rest.

Undoubtedly traditions existed as to the literary reputation of Cormac, but whether they had any solid basis is a point difficult to be proved. The author of the *Ogygia*, going beyond the statements of the Four Masters, informs us that there were three schools instituted by Cormac at Tara; in the first was taught military discipline, in the second history, and in the third jurisprudence. O'Flaherty wrote in the seventeenth century, thirteen hundred years after the event, and cites as his authority a poem of the fourteenth century, eleven hundred years after the reign of Cormac. As to which poem Dr. Petrie remarks, "The general silence of all other ancient authorities is in itself a presumptive evidence

either that O'Flaherty has mistaken the sense of his author, as in the instance of *Mur Ollamhan*, or that the old poet had indulged in the common Bardic propensity to exaggeration.*

The history of Cormac MacAirt, as contained in Keating, is in itself a proof that the mode in which history was then composed on the Continent was not altogether unknown in Ireland. Dr. Keating's work was for Irish history what those of Du Haillan and Audigier were for that of France. It would perhaps be difficult to find a more extraordinary instance of the growth of tradition and its gradual expansion than Keating's account of the death of Cormac, as contrasted with the narration of the same occurrence in Tieghernach. The comparison of the blinding of Cormac in these two authors is a further instance of the manner in which the recital of the original annalist could, in process of time, be amplified. Such exaggerations need scarcely to be referred to even for the purpose of confutation.†

Upon the internal evidence only contained in such a work as the Book of Aicill, can any conclusions be based as to its date or authorship. It must be remembered that there exists no cotemporary evidence of any of the facts of early Irish history; no inscriptions or coins enable us to fix dates or to identify personages. The only trustworthy evidence is the existing testimony of manuscripts which are themselves separated by centuries from the transactions treated of, and are entitled at least to no more credit than cotemporary Continental authorities.

Assuming the assertion of the Four Masters as to the legislation of Cormac to be based upon the Book of Aicill itself, let us inquire of that work what grounds it affords for the opinion that it was composed by Cormac, and in so doing, let us assume the proposition—a proposition by no means unquestionable—that not only was the art of writing known to the Irish in the third century, but that it was customarily used for the record of customary law.

* History and Antiquities of Tara Hill, page 49.

† In justice to the authors of such highly-coloured statements, it must however be borne in mind that works extant in their time, and on which they may have relied as authorities, have since disappeared, and are probably altogether lost.

The Book of Aicill contains not only the *sententie* ascribed to Cormac, but also those attributed to Cendfaeladh the son of Ailel. As the latter is stated in the text to have learned law whilst laid up in consequence of wounds received by him in the battle of Moira A.D. 642, it is evident that his part of the work cannot have been composed until at least four centuries after the death of Cormac, that therefore the earliest evidence of Cormac's having been the author of certain legal opinions cannot be placed prior to the end of the seventh century, and that the only part of the work ascribed to him is a certain portion of the text which is entirely independent of the introduction and commentary.

The sole authority for the statement that these *sententie* are derived from Cormac, rests upon the evidence of the editor who composed the preface and arranged the work. The name, date, and residence of this editor are unknown, nor does he give us any hint as to the grounds upon which he attributed any portion of the work to Cormac; all that he can be admitted to prove is, that *at the date of the composition of the work*, as it has come down to us, certain legal maxims embodied in it were popularly attributed to Cormac. The value of such popular tradition necessarily depends upon the interval of time by which the fact testified to is separated from the tradition which asserts it, and the existence of surrounding circumstances which tend to preserve a tradition unaltered. To estimate the value of the popular opinion testified to by the editor, the date of the redaction of the work itself must be fixed.*

* It is but right here to state the published opinions of the late Professor O'Curry as to the Book of Aicill :—

"It is not probable that any laws or enactments forged at a later period, could be imposed on a people who possessed in such abundance the means of testing the genuineness of their origin, by recourse to other sources of information; and the same arguments which apply in the case of the Saltair of Tara, may be used in regard to another work assigned to Cormac, of which mention will be presently made. Nor is this all; but there is no reason whatever to deny that a book, such as the Saltair of Tara is represented to have been, was in existence at Tara a long time before Cormac's reign; and that Cormac only altered and enlarged it to meet the circumstances of his own times.

These bards and druids, of which our ancient records make such frequent mention, must have had some mode of perpetuating their arts, else it would have been impossible for those arts to have been transmitted so faithfully and fully as we know they were. It is true that the student in the learning of the *Féil* is said to

The date of the redaction of the work may be tested by the contents of the introduction, the condition of the language, and the nature of the customary law embodied in it. Upon none of these points however is it possible to draw any definite conclusion. In the introduction the author attempts to derive the word *eitged* from Hebrew, Greek, and Latin roots respectively. What are the derivations which he has failed to explain is immaterial; this however is certain, that he wrote at a time when there existed, or rather there was professed, some knowledge not only of Latin but also of Greek and Hebrew. He was further acquainted, very imperfectly indeed, with the scholastic logic. To what earliest date in the case of a work composed in France or England during the middle ages would such evidence point? Would such evidence in the case of a work such as the introduction to the Book of Aicill composed in Ireland point to a higher or lower date than in the case of a similar work composed in France or England? In considering the latter question, it must be borne in mind that the work is a purely native production, and that its date should be tested with reference to the level of knowledge existing in Ireland, not with reference to that of Irish scholars settled or met with on the Continent.* The silence of Tieghernach upon the subject is also negative evidence of the utmost weight.

have spent some twelve years in study, before he was pronounced an adept; and this may be supposed to imply that the instruction was verbal; but we have it from various writers, even as late as the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, that it was customary with the medical, law, and civil students of these times, to read the classics and study their professions for twenty years. * *

"There still exists, I should state to you, a Law Tract, attributed to Cormac. It is called the Book of Acaill, and is always found annexed to a Law Treatise by *Cennfaelad* the learned, who died in A.D. 677. * * (Vide preface to the Book of Aicill in the present Volume.)

"Such is the account of this curious tract, as found prefixed to all the copies of it that we now know; and, though the composition of this preface must be of a much later date than Cormac's time, still it bears internal evidence of great antiquity."†

* The study of Greek does not seem to have been very successfully pursued in the Irish schools of the tenth century. The scholarship of the author of the Glossary of Cormac was very limited. Mr. Stokes speaks of "the extraordinary ignorance of Greek evidenced by the composer (of the Glossary), which, even at the beginning of the tenth century, would startle one in an episcopal countryman of Johannes Scotus Erigena." (Old Irish Glossaries, page xvi., and note.)

† MS. Materials of Ancient Irish History, p. 48.

The application of what may be called a philological test to an ancient document, with the object of ascertaining the date of its composition, is a process of very great difficulty and requiring extreme caution. In the first place we must be certain that the document so treated preserves the *ipsissima verba* of the original author. This essential requisite is possessed alone by lapidary inscriptions and coins. The decrees of Asoka, the rock inscriptions in Korsabad or the Moabite inscription, present respectively the speech of their authors in the minutest details; but a manuscript has been probably subjected upon each fresh transcription to a constant course of emendation.* In the case of works of practical utility, such as the present tract, as long as the original text was tolerably comprehensible, each successive scribe would assimilate its grammatical forms to the current speech of the period; and again, after the original work had ceased to be understood by ordinary readers, the ancient text would be subject to unintelligent corruption. The philological condition of any manuscript, such as those of the Brehon law, represents therefore a state of the language subsequent to the date of the original work. Assuming that the document retains its original form, its philological condition is useless in fixing its date, unless we possess unaltered documents, the date of which can be actually and independently ascertained. In the case of most European countries, this requisite is met by the existence of lapidary inscriptions and coins, by the aid of which the form of the language at distinct dates can be satisfactorily established. It cannot be too often remarked that such documents are wholly unknown to Irish antiquaries; we possess no lapidary inscriptions, the dates of which can be fixed,† and no coins whatsoever. Then, the more or less archaic form of the language of any Irish document does not afford any indication of its date, as we have no means

* In the MS. H. 3-17, p. 157, the statement is made that it was changed from hard original Gaelic and put into fair Gaelic by Gilla-na-Naemb, son of Dunslavay Mac Aedhagain. See *Senchus Mor*, vol. i., p. xxxvi.

† The Ogham inscriptions, in the deciphering of which some progress has been made, are too short and undated to form the basis of any philological induction.

of constructing any chronological table of the changes in the language. The greater or less antiquity indicated by archaic forms of a language depends upon the greater or less rapidity with which the language itself was developed. It is well known that the changes in different languages proceed at very different rates. Before the introduction of a national literature the fluctuations of language are altogether uncertain. Among some barbarous tribes, members of the same community, separated during a very few generations, are unable to hold intercourse with each other; on the other hand, some nations possessing no literature have retained archaic forms with peculiar tenacity, as in the well known case of the Lithuanians. The languages even of nations possessing a national literature change at very varying rates; the Italian of Dante is perfectly intelligible to an educated Italian, but an Englishman has to study the *Vision of Piers Ploughman* almost as a foreign language.

The archaic form of the original text of the *Brehon law*, as found in existing MSS., does not therefore necessarily imply any very great antiquity unless we are able to identify its grammatical and philological forms with those of works the date of which can be proved by extrinsic evidence. The first step to this important result has undoubtedly been taken in the treatise of the *Cavaliere Nigra* upon the verses and glosses comprised in the Irish MS. of St. Gall, the date of which is proved from internal evidence to be between A.D. 850 and A.D. 869. No subject can be more worthy of the attention of Celtic philologists, such as Stokes and Pictet, than an inquiry as to whether the original text of the *Book of Aicill* (supposed to be one of the most ancient of the *Brehon tracts*) exhibits a form of the language anterior or subsequent to the Irish passages contained in the St. Gall MS. The editors are decidedly of opinion that the language of the original text of the *Book of Aicill*, as represented by the existing MSS. accessible to them, is not older than the Irish of the St. Gall MS.* At

*It is impossible to conclude the consideration of the mode in which the question of the date of the *Book of Aicill* should be discussed without some reference to the work known as *Cormac's Glossary*, which has been carefully edited by

the same time it must be remembered that the grammatical and philological condition of the text can only fix the date of the last revision, and that the original text may have exhibited a far more archaic form of the language.

Dr. Stokes from materials prepared by the late Dr. O'Donovan; the text being taken from a MS. preserved in the library of the Royal Irish Academy. The arguments in favour of the great antiquity of the Brehon laws, as founded upon Cormac's Glossary, would appear to be:—(1), that the existence of the Glossary, which contains numerous references to the Brehon law books, proves that the works referred to were to some extent unintelligible in the time of Cormac; and (2), that in the text of the Glossary we possess a specimen of the Irish language as it existed at the time of the author, by a comparison with which, the very archaic form of the Irish contained in the Brehon law books is at once demonstrated.

Let us then consider how far the latter argument has any foundation in fact. Cormac, the son of Cuilennán, born A.D. 831, was a prince of Cashel, who, subsequently having become the bishop of that see, was slain in the battle of Bealach Mughna, A.D. 903. It is first to be inquired whether this Cormac wrote any Glossary? and, if so, whether that now published under his name is authentic? Without entering further into this question, let it be admitted, in the words of Mr. Stokes:—"On the whole we may safely say that the proofs adduced in the former part of this preface sufficiently show that the greater part of what is commonly called Cormac's Glossary was written in the time of Cormac, or at least within a century or so after his death." If it be satisfactorily shown that the work in question was composed in the tenth century, it is immaterial for the present question who was its author. But does the published edition exhibit the text of the work as originally composed? So far from this being the fact, both internal and external evidence demonstrate that the text as it exists differs very widely from that of the original work. We may with confidence refer to the opinion of Mr. Stokes:—"At first sight all merely acquainted with the old Irish Glosses, published by Zeuss, and with the old Irish passages preserved in the Book of Armagh, would be apt to conclude, from the comparatively modern orthography of our text, from the declensional mutilations of the article and nouns, and from the absence of pronominal infixations in the compound verbs, that it could not possibly lay claim to a greater antiquity than the fourteenth or fifteenth century. But the spelling of the fragment in the Book of Leinster is tolerably pure, and there the declensional forms are quite 'Zeussian.' Again, Mr. Stokes remarks:—"It may, however, be said that all through the Glossary the spelling and the declensional and syntactical forms are quite Middle-Irish. . . . All these modernisms, however, weigh little with any one familiar with the liberty which mediæval Irish scribes allowed themselves in making the grammatical forms of the manuscripts from which they transcribed agree with those of their own time. In the present instance, too, many of these late forms are represented by Old-Irish forms in the corresponding passages in one or more of the other codices."

The present text of the Glossary represents then the Irish of the fourteenth or fifteenth century, to which the text of the date of the fragment in the Book of Leinster (of the twelfth century) has been gradually conformed. But does the

The more or less archaic form of the laws contained in any ancient law tract affords no means of fixing the date of the original text. The rate of change in the social condition and legal forms of a community is even more uncertain than the rate of change in its language. Without external evidence, of which on the present occasion we are wholly destitute, it is equally possible to conclude that the date of the text is very remote or that an archaic system continued for a long period without modification.

We have no means of ascertaining how far the introduction to the Book of Aicill represents a genuine popular tradition of the acts of Cormac MacAirt; upon this subject we can form no opinion until the date of the original text and introduction can be fixed by independent evidence. It is however noteworthy that the Annals of Tieghernach are quite inconsistent with the statement that Cormac MacAirt after his wound retired to the hill of Aicill, and henceforward lived in seclusion. The interval between his blinding and

text, of which a fragment is preserved in the Book of Leinster, represent the original text of the tenth century? What reason is there for believing that the text as it existed in the twelfth century had not been previously submitted to the same influences by which we know that it was subsequently modified? Are there grounds for believing that the original text of Cormac's Glossary was much more modern than, or differed much from, the Irish of the Brehon Law Tracts?

To the supposition, that the Irish of the Brehon Law Tracts is not necessarily older than the ninth century, the objection may be made, that if the Irish of the Brehon Tracts be not older than the ninth century, what reason could there have been for the explanation of some of the terms of those laws in a glossary of the tenth century? To this it may be fairly replied, that the compilation of a glossary of the difficult terms contained in any specific works proves not that the general text of the works in question had become obsolete, but that the text, while remaining generally comprehensible, contained certain archaic phrases and words. The time within which any book would require a glossary for the use of the student depends also to a great extent upon the subject-matter of the book itself. Some works, from their very nature, are likely to contain words archaic, and requiring explanation even at the date of their composition. A collection of traditional legal maxims and professional comments upon them necessarily includes numerous words which have fallen out of ordinary use; hence a glossary may cite archaic words from a contemporary law book. An English philologist of the seventeenth century might have drawn largely upon Coke or Littleton.

The Book of Aicill is not cited as an authority in Cormac's Glossary, but the *Senchus Mór* is referred to, and it seems to be generally admitted that the Book of Aicill is, if not more ancient, at least not more modern than the *Senchus Mór*.

death in Tieghernach is very small, both events being placed in the same year, and to this period are attributed his four victories over the Deisi. It must be admitted that the very uncertain and fluctuating chronology of early historians renders it impossible to rely with confidence upon such an argument. Early Irish chronology was involved in almost inextricable confusion by the difference of dates employed, some chroniclers using the era, A.P., or year of our Lord's Passion, while others employed the era, A.D., or year of our Lord's Incarnation. Hence arose difficulties and doubts even as to the date of St. Patrick's arrival in Ireland. Vide "Senchus Mor," vol. ii., Preface pp. xxv., xxvi. If however it should be proved that there is no more evidence that the portion of the Book of Aicill attributed to Cormac Mac Airt represents the genuine decisions of that celebrated king, than that Numa was the author of the institutions attributed to him, the fact that the traditional fame of Cormac was sufficient to cause his name to be attached to the ancient customary rules of the Irish in the very important province of what may be styled their criminal law, clearly proves how great was the impression which he made upon the minds of his cotemporaries. Nor is it surprising that the most ancient customs of the nation bore the name of the king, who, having been a wanderer in foreign lands, might have easily become acquainted with the use of letters, supposing them to be not generally known in Ireland at the time, and have been enabled, as early tradition expressly asserts, to introduce into his native land the useful inventions which were practised by the Roman legions in Britain,* a king whom the popular traditions of the Christian period strove to exempt from the doom in which their Pagan ancestors were involved.

* The introduction of the water-mill into Ireland was attributed to Cormac. It had been invented by Mithridates of Pontus, and was doubtless in use at the Roman military stations in the province of Valentia. See the poem ascribed to Cuan O'Lochain, quoted from the MS. H. 3 3, T.C.D., by Dr. Petrie, in the History and Antiquities of Tara Hill, p. 147, lines 6-19; and also, The Parish of Templemore, in the Ordnance Survey of Ireland.

APPENDIX TO THE PREFACE.

THE MSS. from which the Irish of the present volume has been mainly obtained are the collections marked H. 2. 15, H. 3. 17, and E. 3. 5, in the library of Trinity College, Dublin.

A few short passages, words, and phrases have been taken from the collection of MSS. marked H. 3. 18, in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, from the MS. marked Egerton 88, in the British Museum library, from one marked Egerton 90, in the same library, and from two MSS. in the library of the Royal Irish Academy, marked respectively in the Brehon Law transcripts, 35. 5 and 43. 6, but known in the new classification of the MSS. of that institution, the former as $\frac{22}{Q. 6}$, and the latter as $\frac{23}{P. 3}$. These passages, &c., &c., have been introduced in the way of interpolation where they contained any matter not found in the three MSS. first mentioned.

Of the MSS. made use of for this volume the two in the collections H. 2. 15, and H. 3. 17, furnished almost the entire text, glosses, and commentary of the *Corus Bescna*, the concluding part of the *Senchus Mor*. A *fac-simile* specimen page of each of these MSS. was prefixed to the second volume of the *Ancient Laws and Institutes of Ireland*, and they will be found so fully described in the preface to that, and also in the preface to the first volume of the same work, that it is unnecessary to describe them at any length here.

H. 2. 15, is a large folio volume consisting of 238 pages, written partly on vellum, partly on paper. The part treating of Brehon laws appears to have been written not later than the beginning of the fourteenth century of the Christian era.

H. 3. 17, is a collection of MSS. forming a thick volume in small quarto, written on vellum. Its contents are miscel-

laneous, chiefly law tracts. It consists of fragments of several books, written at various times in the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries.

The materials for the second and much larger part of the volume now issued to the public have been derived from the collection of MSS. marked E. 3. 5, in the library of Trinity College, Dublin. This collection forms a folio volume of about 100 pages, written on vellum about the first half of the fifteenth century of our era. The part transcribed and translated for the Brehon Law Commissioners consists of twenty pages of very large folio, treating of Brehon laws, and forty pages of smaller sized folio, containing the laws ascribed partly to Cormac Mac Airt, monarch of Ireland, in the third century, and partly to Cennfaeladh, who flourished at a much later date. This latter part begins with a statement as to the place of the composition of the work, its author, occasion, &c.; the authorship is ascribed expressly to the two persons above named, marks being specified by which to distinguish the portion contributed by each. The nature and date of these laws have been discussed in an earlier part of the preface to the present volume. A *fac-simile* specimen page of the MS. is prefixed.

The copy of the Book of Aicill contained in E. 3. 5, is the only known copy of that book at all approaching completeness, except, indeed, one in the library of Lord Ashburnham, which is believed to be an earlier and, in some respects, a fuller copy, but which, unfortunately, neither the Brehon Law Commissioners nor the editors employed by them were enabled to avail themselves of, the rules of that nobleman's library not permitting his collection of MSS. to be made use of for the purposes of the Commission.

It would of course have been very desirable to collate the copy in Lord Ashburnham's collection with that in E. 3. 5, T.C.D., had the opportunity been afforded. There is, however, good reason to believe that little advantage to the student of ancient Irish law would have been gained by such collation, inasmuch as from an examination of the contents of

that MS. as set forth at considerable length by Dr. O'Connor in the Stowe catalogue, and as given also by the late Dr. Petrie in his *History and Antiquities of Tara Hill*, it will be seen that scarcely any article stated to be contained therein is wanting in the T.C.D. copy, while several items, not noticed as existing in the Stowe copy, are found in the T.C.D. MS., or in the fragments obtained from Egerton 88 and Egerton 90, in the library of British Museum, and from the MSS. in the Royal Irish Academy. Dr. O'Connor, in the catalogue above mentioned, speaks of the MS. he was describing as a unique copy of Brehon laws; but as the present publication proves, he was on this point misinformed. The copy in E. 3. 5, T.C.D., and the interpolations from the MSS. in the British Museum and in the Royal Irish Academy, supply, it is believed, as complete a collection of the laws traditionally, and doubtless in a great degree correctly, ascribed to Cormac Mac Airt and Cennfaeladh as the existing MSS. of the Brehon laws can furnish.

Egerton 88, a MS. from which some assistance has been obtained in editing the present volume, has been fully described in the preface to the second volume of the *Senchus Mor*. It is a small folio book, consisting of about 93 folios, the greater part in double columns, with a small portion at the end in triple columns. It bears internal evidence of having been copied for Domhnall O'Davoren who, according to Professor O'Curry, kept a law school in the county Clare, in the year 1567, A.D. The portions taken from it will be found enclosed within brackets, and marked in the margin of this volume, from C. 2137 to C. 2603.

Egerton 90, from which a few passages have been taken, is a MS. of a fragmentary character. It is very probably a part of Egerton 88, or of some other of O'Davoren's books. It consists of eight leaves, and treats of various law matters. The portions relating to the subjects discussed in the *Book of Aicill*, and containing matter not found in the MS. E. 3. 5, have been interpolated in their proper places. They form

part of the transcripts made by Dr. O'Donovan, and will be found referred to in the margin of Vol. III., between O'D. 1956 and O'D. 2019. The fragments of Brehon laws in this MS. are apparently portions of different books, the first part having formed a portion of a large octavo, or small quarto volume, and the second part a portion of a small folio. Both parts have ornamental capital letters; the first has fewer accents but more frequent marks of aspiration; the second is written in a smaller and neater hand.

The MS. marked in the Brehon Law transcripts as R.I.A. 35.5, is a small parchment folio of fifty-two pages which are mere fragments of different books, written apparently in the sixteenth century, and containing laws and regulations on various subjects. It has been copied in the O'Curry transcripts. The portions interpolated from it are marked C. in the margin of the Book of Aicill, as published in the present volume, with an Arabic numeral indicating the page of the O'Curry transcripts where the part interpolated is to be found.

The MS. now marked $\frac{M}{F. 3.}$ in the R.I.A. collection, and formerly 43.6 is a folio volume, written on vellum, and treating for the most part of religious subjects, but containing at the end two small fragments of different law books, in a hand apparently of about the middle of the fifteenth century. A copy of these law fragments is contained in the O'Curry transcripts, from page 1862 to page 1940. The portions interpolated from this MS. in the present volume will be found within brackets, and marked on the margin at the beginning of each interpolation with a numeral indicating the page of the transcript where such interpolation is to be found.

The text of the volume now given to the public has been settled on the plan so fully described in the prefaces to the two volumes already published. The whole of it (with the exception of a few short and comparatively unimportant passages) has been taken from Dr. O'Donovan's transcripts.

It has been carefully collated with the original MSS. in every instance. The interpolations are all such as that distinguished scholar recommended, and are placed where according to the best of his judgment they ought to be introduced. The lengthening out of the contractions which occur in the original MSS. has been given everywhere on his authority and that of Professor O'Curry, who were perhaps of all men that have lived within the last two centuries, the best authorities on all matters connected with our Irish MSS. preserved in this country.

With respect to the translation of the present volume, it is to be understood that the preliminary translation made by Dr. O'Donovan for the Brehon Law Commissioners has been made, throughout, the basis of that now published. The translation of the first tract, the *Corus Bescna*, or customary law, he did not live to revise. It has however been carefully revised throughout; some words and phrases left untranslated have been rendered into English after mature consideration, and a diligent examination of all available glossaries, as well as of passages elsewhere occurring in the Irish laws wherein the words and phrases in question were to be found. Both in this tract and in that which follows, as also in the two volumes already published, a few terms of a technical character for which it was difficult to find a precise equivalent, have been left untranslated, and marked with inverted commas. As the work of publishing the remainder of the Ancient Irish laws proceeds, there is reason to hope that light will be thrown on passages now very obscure; and at the conclusion of the whole work it will not be difficult to supply a glossary of all such words and phrases as it may have been deemed advisable to leave untranslated before. This course was followed in the publication both of the *Ancient Laws of England*, and of the *Ancient Laws of Wales*. Indeed a comparison of these latter works with the published volumes of the Irish laws will show at a glance that the proportion of words and phrases left untranslated in the latter is much less than is the case in either of the former.

As regards the second and by far the larger portion of the volume, the Book of Aicill, the editors had the advantage of the views and suggestions not only of Dr. O'Donovan, but also of Professor O'Curry. The Book of Aicill was translated by Professor O'Curry for the Royal Irish Academy so far back as the year 1843, with a view of proving the possibility of translating the Brehon Laws. It was afterwards translated for the Brehon Law Commissioners by Dr. O'Donovan. Owing to the great difficulties in the translation of the law terms of these earlier portions of the Ancient Irish Laws, the two translations presented considerable differences, and a large number of law terms was left untranslated. The differences in the translations were collated by Dr. Hancock, the first legal Editor, and his assistant, Mr. Busteed, now Judge Busteed. These differences were brought under the notice of Dr. O'Donovan and Professor O'Curry, and on careful consultation, a revised, and what in many cases amounted to a new translation, of a large part of the work was made. With the aid of the light thus thrown on the interpretation of the law terms, Dr. O'Donovan translated a large number of the words which had been left untranslated in his first draft. The translations made by Dr. O'Donovan under these circumstances were subsequently made use of in revising the whole of Dr. O'Donovan's translation. A portion thereof, about three sheets, was set up in type, and even reached a second proof. On these sheets remarks were made by Professor O'Curry and Dr. O'Donovan; and suggestions were offered as to the manner in which the work should be edited. Dr. O'Donovan had revised more than half the Irish in MS., and had arranged as to the portions to be interpolated, and the places where they ought, according to his judgment, to be introduced. When the work had reached this stage, the Commissioners adopted the plan of separate instead of joint Irish editorship; the Senchus Mor was entrusted to Dr. O'Donovan, and the Book of Aicill, on which Dr. O'Donovan and Professor O'Curry had done so much, was postponed. After Dr. O'Donovan's death, Professor O'Curry completed the revision of the Irish MS. of the Book of Aicill, but the

plan of publishing it under his editorship was prevented by his death. Of all that had been done on the work by the eminent Irish scholars whose premature loss the lovers of Irish literature must always deplore, the present editors have had the advantage, an advantage which they thankfully acknowledge to have been of the utmost value to them. Dr. O'Donovan's translation of the Book of Aicill revised as above explained, has been substantially followed, such alterations only being made as it may reasonably be inferred from the pages corrected by him in proof he would himself have made, had he been spared to revise all the proofs.

CORRIGENDA.

- Page 3, side-note, for *Irish contracts by word of mouth* read *Ir. Contracts of mouth.*
- „ 7, line 23, for '*is known*' read '*is discovered.*'
- „ 13, „ 26, for '*absconding*' read '*request.*'
- „ 15, „ 6 from bottom, for '*According to*' read '*Subject to.*'
- „ 19, for '*security*' read '*warranty.*'
- „ 21, line 6 from bottom, for '*a collection*' read '*the assembly.*'
- „ 33, „ 6, for '*in each*' read '*in the.*'
- „ 35, „ 13, for '*state*' read '*position.*'
- „ 39, „ 12, for '*the first lawful wife*' read '*a lawful first wife.*'
- „ 43, last line, first word, for '*cows*' read '*seds.*'
- „ 49, line 25, for '*if it be*' read '*if he be.*'
- „ 62, „ 6, *dele* comma after '*œnum.*'
- „ 63, „ 14, after '*every*' read '*one.*'
- „ 66, note 1, for '*note 2*', page 32, read '*note 1*', page 28.'
- „ 91, line 4, for '*in Irish*' read with the '*Irishian.*'
- „ 107, note 2, for '*pingims*' read '*pinginns.*'
- „ 128, line 1, for '*ῥοοιῖ*' read *ῥοοιῖ.*
- „ 151, „ 23, for '*anfolam*' read '*ansolam.*'
- „ 155, „ 5, for '*said*' read '*said.*'
- „ 358, note 1, for '*read*' put '*reads.*'
- „ 381, line 4 from bottom, for '*beef*' read '*the beef.*'
- „ 460, note 2, for '*of the owner*' read '*to the owner.*'
- „ 463, line 25, for '*chattel*' read '*sed.*'
- „ 539, „ 18, for '*mulet is paid*' read '*airer-fine is exacted.*'

senchus mor.

SENCUS MOR.

PART III.

VOL. III.

SENCUS MOR.

CORUS BESCNA.

CUSTOM-
ARY LAW.

Co harraigear a coruib del, ar iſ bailedach in bith muna aſtatair cuir del ?

CORUR BESCNA .i. cuir ſeir, ſeir éoir in *hſſera* ſnae no aibino: Co harraigear, cinour airgidir he ſor trebairne co cuir o belair. Ar iſ bailedach .i. áir no baſ elodach a ba, a maith iſin bith, muna tiorair co huair da artuó na cuir éucaro ſir co cuir o belair.

COR da ſochonno co ſir ocuſ trebairne iſ tairhmechta ſe cethora huairair ſichet uile; iſ artaire o cethora uairib ſichet amach.

COR da ſochonno cen ſir, cen trebairne, iſ tairhmechta a diubarra uile co ſair ſſi ſe dechmaro iar ſir a diubarra. Iſ lanſilir uáſ iar noémaró.

COR da ſochonno cen ſir co trebairne, no ſair leath a diubarra co deémaró iar ſir.

COR da ſochonn co ſir cen trebairne, iſ artaire trian a diubarra air ie iar cethora huairair ſichet, no ſair da trian a diubarra co deémaró, no da trian a cunraſa maſ ſſir laiſ: ocuſ iſ e trian caé cori mbel in ſain. Trian cori mbel imoirra trian a diubarra.

COR da ſochonn cen ſir cen trebairne, ocuſ no cunſiſ a

¹ *Corus Bescna*.—In O'D. 18, this is called *Cain Corusa Bescnu*, and said to be the fifth book of the *Senchus Mor*.

² O'D. 313, adds here:—"And this was the security of extern people."

³ *The third of the fraud*.—In O'D. 793 and 794 the following commentary occurs:—"The third of the express contract, i.e. the third of the thing which one gives away by proper express conveyance. In a contract of two sane adults with

SENCUS MOR.

CORUS BESCNA,¹ OR THE CUSTOMARY LAW.

HOW is one bound by express contracts,² for the world would be evilly situated, if express contracts were not binding?

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ARY LAW.

¹ Irish
contracts
by word of
mouth.

Corus Bescna, i.e. the true rule ('coir seis') of the pleasant or delightful knowledge. How is one bound, i.e. how is he properly bound by his warranty by word of mouth? *For the world would be evilly situated, for its 'ba,' i.e. goodness would vanish from the world, if the contracts properly made by word of mouth had not nobly come to retain it (the goodness).*

The contracts of two sane adults with knowledge and warranty is dissoluble in twenty-four hours; it is binding from twenty-four hours forth.

In the contract of two sane adults without knowledge, without warranty, all its fraud may be dissolved for ten days after the fraud is known. It is completely binding on him (*the defrauded party*), after ten days.

In the contract of two sane adults without knowledge, but with warranty, he may recover half the fraud (*the amount in which he is defrauded*) within ten days after knowledge of it.³

In the contract of two sane adults with knowledge but without security, the third of the fraud (*the amount in which he is defrauded*) is irrecoverable by him (*the defrauded party*) after the lapse of twenty-four hours, but he may recover two-thirds of what he is defrauded in till ten days, or two-thirds of his contract (*the consideration given by him under the contract*) if he prefers it, and this is the third of every express contract. The third of the express contract is (*to be taken to be equivalent to*) the third of the fraud.⁴

In the contract of two sane adults without knowledge, without warranty, in case he demanded *the amount of* the fraud committed on

knowledge, without warranty, if one finds that he is defrauded, he has his choice either to recover two-thirds of the fraud (*the amount in which he is defrauded*) and forfeit the other third, retaining what he bought, or to recover two-thirds of the fraud (*the amount in which he is defrauded*) and two-thirds of what he gave for the goods and forfeit one-third of both, and return his purchase."

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ARY LAW.

siubairt iarraid, muna tarhtar dligte do, it dligir do a reoit
fein, cen tpoisce. Dia tpoisce ir cuic reoit, ocus commerrugud
folad, dia ndamtar ceit do. Muna damtar ceit do ir a folad
fein lair ocus cuic reoit.

Cair cir lir chuir dochuirin? Nin. Al do; rochar,
ocus docor.

Cair .i. comaircim cia ler no cia lin do coraid tarairter an-
sochar .i. cor comloige. Docor .i. siubarta.

Cair cir lir in rocór? Nin. Al tri; cor itir da
lan, itir da raer, itir da rodon, naó fuairaithter
cuir.

Cair .i. comaircim cia ler no cia lin do egnailab fuit for in rochor.
itir. Cor itir da lan .i. folad comtoirnithe .i. nach inolep car cio
itir da eccion. Itir da raer .i. itir da roper, fir raera roselba
naó fuairaithter cuir, .i. fir dianad cuma a nepeirt ocus a naice.
Itir da rodon .i. cor da rochon co fir ocus co trebair. Naó
fuairaithter .i. noco mrcailter na cuir do naó noco tecur futha.

O'D. 313,
314.

[Cach cunnruo a mbia ainim a nincleit, dia fectur in ti o
mberur, ir a athcur cio bec cio mor tearbur de, ocus cutrumur
na hainme dic la taeb aigina. Muna fectur, ir tuilleo ffor
co no feireo, ocus ir a athcor ma moa ina feireo, ocus ni
cunnatabuir cuna amuich tugao in ainim. Ma cunnatabuir
imurro, ir let gada hainme dic, ocus feuibg a athcor ma moa
ina feireo let na hainme. No doho co na bet athcor ma
cunnatabuir in ainim, dia mbe trebair, ir let na hainme do ic;
ma cunnatabuir ir cetruime na hainme dic, uair noch a nreduinn
trebair ni it ina ainim incleite do gner, muna fectur fo
cetoir; dia fectur imurro fo cetoir it flana cia bet trebair

¹ *Or questioned.*—The commentary following is found in O'D. 314 and 798, and it also occurs in nearly, but not exactly, the same words in C. 659.

² *It shall be added to.*—The damages payable in respect of the defect in the subject matter of the contract shall be increased until they are equivalent to one-sixth of the consideration given by the defrauded party under the contract.

³ *If it be more than one-sixth.*—That is, if the damages payable in respect of the defect be more than one-sixth.

him; if law be not ceded to him, his own 'seds' are forfeited to him, without fasting. If he fasts, it is five 'seds' and an adjustment of goods *that are due*, if right be ceded to him. If right be not ceded to him he shall have his own 'seds' and a *fine* of five 'seds' *besides*.

Question. How many kinds of contracts are there? Answer. Two; a valid contract, and an invalid contract.

Question, i.e. I ask how many or what number of contracts are recognised? A valid contract, i.e. a contract where the consideration on each side is equal.* Invalid contract, i.e. frauds.

*I.e. A contract of equal value.

Question. How many are the valid contracts? Answer. Three; between two 'lan-persons,' between two 'saer-persons,' between two sane adults, whose contracts are not impugned.

Question, i.e. I ask how many or what number of kinds of valid contracts are there? A contract between two 'lan'-persons, i.e. equal value on both sides, i.e. such a contract is not unlawful even between two idiots. Between two 'saer'-persons, i.e. between two good men, noble good-faced men, whose contracts are not impugned, i.e. men whose word and deed are alike, i.e. *who perform what they promise*. Between two sane adults, i.e. the contract of two sane adults with knowledge and warranty. Not impugned, i.e. the contracts which they make must not be dissolved or questioned.¹

Every contract in which there is, *in the subject matter of the contract*, a concealed defect, if the person from whom it (*the defective article*) was received is known, it (*the defective article*) shall be returned, be the defect small or great, and the amount of the defect shall be paid together with restitution; but if he is not known, it shall be added to² until it amount to one-sixth, but it (*the subject matter of the contract*) shall be returned if it³ be more than one-sixth, and there is no doubt that it was outside⁴ the defect was caused; but if there be doubt, half of every defect shall be paid for, and the thing may be returned if half *the loss in value caused by the defect* be more than one-sixth *the consideration given by the purchaser*. Or else there shall be no returning if the defect be doubtful,⁵ if there be warranty, half the defect shall be paid for, i.e. *made good*; if there be doubt as to *where the defect arose*, one-fourth of the defect shall be paid for, for warranty can never affect any thing with a concealed defect, unless it be made known at once; but if it be made known at once, they (*the purchasers*) are safe, whether there be warranty or not.

¹ *Outside*.—That is, not while the subject matter of the contract was in possession of the vendor.

² *If the defect be doubtful*.—That is, if it be doubtful in whose custody the subject matter of the contract was when it was injured.

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ARY LAW

cí ní be. Ocur iar níubairle rín. Ocur ite ainme atberur runn, fuile ruamanna, ocur fuile can imcúirín, 7rl; ocur ní fuil iubairle for ainim inléite iartain co dechnuio iar rí na hainme.

C 1039.

Ma gallra bunuig imurro innrib im .i. oobach ocur aobuch ocur iudá pothuch, ocur lec of cru, ocur delgnuch do eachuib, ocur gaé galan bunuio éana bír i innrib ocur doime; dia ticut fíru fíru níubairle, ír a nathcur uile muna be trebuirne, ocur muna cunnatabairt co na galur bunuio. Dia mbe trebuirne imurro, ír a let do ic; [mao cunnatabairt imurro ír a let do ic]; muna be trebuirn [rín;] dia mbe trebuirne ír cetrúime do ic. No dono ír a let do ic co bet trebuirne cí ní be, ar ír cunnatubairt mao imuig tugad in galur ainm rín, no in tall ro far innrib, ocur ír fíru tuillter ainmrín; ocur ní hatcur bír forru. Ocur ma bíd íat ceimír cunnataburtaí ír con tí noí beir bíd co ro moair no co ro ternaio, ocur dono dia mbeo dechnuio a rí cín fuaitreo, ní dlegar a atcur, na fuilleo iartain no reirín mbeas.]

Cop focuirto baeth fíru gaeth, ara fíndtar a raithed; ír cop.

Cop focuirto baeth .i. cunnar do ní in teccornach rí in coonad. Ara fíndtar .i. ro rítr in ní ír raeth leir; beair uao a duabairt. Ír cop .i. ríin im a artao.

Dochar ar a fíndathar gaith do gniat, ríndtar an duirairt i nde; ícthair a leth do rathair do roachair, a leath naill ír díler.

Dochar .i. in dochar do níat na gaith; petatar a nduibairt do bñich. .i. ír dochar co cop. Fíndathar .i. in gaeth. Ríndtar .i. uríndtar a uran epirt ar do. Ícthair .i. íar íma artao a let ar rath emg na trebairne ríaropechar ann. Do rathair .i. dno ropechar bñathar do rígneo for na rathair. A leath naill .i. in leat aile ír díler eirín a dualgur fírra .i. cop do rochonn co rí ocur co trebairne rín .i. fíra rí ocur fíra trebairne ríin.

Cop da rochon do co rí ocur co trebairne, ro ríoch a duirairt

¹ For the names of diseases incident to horses and different kinds of cattle, *Vid.* C. 297, 1,038.

² *Outside.*—That is, before the subject matter of the contract came into the vendor's possession.

This is after the proper period. And these are the defects mentioned here: i.e. CUSTOM-
red eyes, and eyes without sight, etc., and there is no proper period for a concealed ARY LAW.
defect afterwards till ten days after knowledge had of the defect.

If there be fundamental diseases, namely 'odhbach,' and 'adhbhach,'¹ and 'indha-fothuch,' and 'lec-os-cru,' and 'deilgninch' in horses, and every other original disease that is incident to cattle and to persons; and if they be objected to within the proper period, they shall be all returned, unless there be warranty, and unless there be doubt that it is an original disease. But if there be warranty, the half shall be paid; and if there be doubt, the half shall be paid, that is, if there be not warranty; if there be warranty the fourth shall be paid. Or else the half shall be paid, whether there be warranty or not, for it is doubtful in that case whether the disease was given outside,² or whether it had grown in them within,³ in which case addition shall be made to them, i.e. *the purchaser retaining the defective article shall receive compensation*, and there is not a return of them (*the articles sold*). If they being of doubtful defect or disease remain with the person who took them until they perish or recover, and if he has had knowledge of such disease for ten days without going to law, their return is not required by law, nor can addition to the compensation for the loss be had afterwards, be it ever so small.

A contract which a fool makes with a sane man in which fraud is discovered; it is a contract.

A contract which a fool makes, i.e. a contract which the idiot makes with a man of sound mind. In which fraud is known, i.e. the thing which is injurious to him is known; the fraud shall be taken from him, i.e. *he must make good the fraud to the non-compos*. It is a contract; i.e. it is binding.

In a bad contract which is known to be bad made by sensible men, the *fraud* is divided in two; the half is paid by the 'roach'-sureties (*the party who has given the warranty*), the other half is forfeited. ?

A bad contract, i.e. the bad contract which sensible people make, in which they knew that fraud existed, i.e. though a contract it is a bad contract. Which is known, i.e. by the sensible. Is divided, i.e. the fraudulent amount, or excess that is given (*on the one side*) is divided in two. Is paid, i.e. the half of it is paid for the sake of the honour of the surety which was estimated in it. By the 'roach'-sureties, i.e. the estimation in words made upon the sureties. The other half, i.e. the other half is forfeited on account of knowledge. And this is the contract of two sane adults with knowledge and warranty, i.e. for knowledge and for warranty itself.

In a contract of two sane adults with knowledge and warranty, all the *amount obtained by fraud* is recoverable, or the contract may

¹ Within.—That is, while in the vendor's possession.

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ARY LAW.

uile, no a cunorao fpu ceitru huairne fichet; iŕ uiler uao uile o ŕen anunn itir diupairt ocuf cunorao.

Cop da roconno cen fip cen tnebaire, no ŕoich a diupairt uile co dechmaio iar fip. Maó cunnrao taitimigeŕ co dechmaio do beip da tŕian a cunorao, ocuf ŕacaib a tŕian.

Cop da roconn co tnebaire cen fip, no ŕoich leath a diupairt co dechmaio iar fip; ocuf iŕ tnebaire achtrano in ŕein.

Cop da roconn co fip cen tnebaire, no ŕoich da tŕian co dechmaio iar fip, ocuf ŕacaib tŕian a diupairt fŕia fip, ocuf iŕ fŕia curu bel ŕein.

Maó cunnrao taitimigeŕ ŕacaib tŕian a cunnrao; no ono iŕ tŕian a diupairt ŕacaib fŕia tnebaire ŕein, ocuf ŕeireó fŕia fip.

Sochorach cach ŕaer; ŕaer cach ŕaitiu; ŕlan ara ŕinnathar ŕaith; ŕo cach diupairt na airigeŕ baith.

Sochorach .i. cop da roconn co fip ocuf tnebaire. .i. iŕ deŕochach do neoch cunnrao do denam ŕip na ŕoŕaib. Saer .i. iŕ ŕaer in a uilŕi o neoch inni ŕoŕaer uao a diubairt ŕeŕra. Slan .i. iŕlan ina uilŕi uathab inni no ŕeŕaŕ na ŕaith do bŕit uatu a diubairt ŕeŕra. ŕo cach diupairt .i. iŕ ŕo lium a aŕaó in uŕain eipŕe beŕaer o na baethab cen airigeŕa doib. .i. iŕ baeth caé aen naó airu a diubairt.

Baeth cach tnecaŕ fŕi mac mbeoathar i necnaire a athar cen ŕorngaire, cen airtin. Aŕoaim na ŕeige, naó inarban iar fip, ŕocumac.

be rescinded within twenty-four hours ; *but* all is forfeited by him (the aggrieved party) from that forth, both the amount obtained by fraud and the right to rescind the contract. CUSTOM-ARY LAW.

In the contract of two sane adults without knowledge, without warranty, the whole of the amount obtained by fraud is recoverable for ten days after knowledge had. If it be a contract which may be dissolved till the expiration of ten days he (the aggrieved party) can recover two-thirds of his contract (the thing sold by him), leaving one-third.

In a contract of two sane adults with warranty without knowledge, half the amount obtained by fraud is recoverable till ten days after knowledge had ; and it was the warranty of an extern in this case.

In the contract of two sane adults with knowledge without warranty, two-thirds may be recovered till ten days after knowledge had, and he (the purchaser or party defrauded) leaves (fails to recover) one-third of the amount obtained by fraud for knowledge, and it is for verbal contracts themselves.

If it be a contract which may be dissolved, he (the vendor) leaves the third of the subject matter of the contract ; or else, although the contract be dissolved, he leaves in the possession of the purchaser one-third of the amount obtained by fraud for the warranty itself, and one-sixth for knowledge.

Every 'saer'-person may make a contract, every 'saithiu'-person is a 'saer'-person ; what the sensible man has known is safe ; false is every fraud which the foolish do not perceive.

May make a contract, i.e. the contract of two sane persons with knowledge and warranty, i.e. it is lawful for one to make a contract with the freemen. 'Saer'-person, i.e. free as to forfeiture to the person is the thing of which he is defrauded without his knowledge. Safe, i.e. safe as to forfeiture is the thing which the sane persons have known to be taken from them by concealing the truth. False is every fraud, i.e. I deem it false to retain the overplus which is taken from the foolish without their perceiving it, i.e. every one is foolish who does not perceive that he has been defrauded.

Every one is foolish who deals with the son of a living father in the absence of his father without his authority, without his subsequent adoption. It is a maxim of the law that one adopts what he does

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Daeth .i. iŕ baeth don caé pecuŕ ní ŕe mac in athaŕ bi a necmaŕ a athaŕ. .i. ŕŕi mac goŕ, no ŕŕi mac ingoŕ. Cen ŕoŕngaiŕe .i. cen a ŕoŕcongŕu ŕo ceoŕ. .i. ŕia na denam. Cen aŕicŕin .i. iaŕ na denam, .i. can bié ina aŕicŕin iaŕcŕin. .i. aŕ iŕ inano do neoé ocuŕ ŕo beé ina aŕicŕin muna deŕna ŕoeigium im a ŕuaŕceao. No ŕoeigŕe .i. oca denam. Naó inarban .i. iaŕ na denam .i. maini deŕna a hinŕarbas iaŕoain. Iaŕ ŕiŕ, ŕocumac .i. ŕo cumang iaŕ mbet a ŕeŕa aŕe.

ŕoŕuid cach aŕicŕiu ; aŕŕuidet ŕoluid/ŕuŕoŕo cach ŕonaidm ŕiaŕaiŕ iaŕ naŕuŕlluid, aŕ ŕaŕo aŕicŕiu.

ŕoŕuid .i. ŕoŕaiŕo aŕicŕiu na conn, .i. iŕ maŕ iŕ aŕcŕaŕe in cunnŕao o beŕchŕi ina aŕicŕin can na neichŕ ŕein do denam. Aŕŕuidet .i. iŕ aŕcŕaŕe in cunnŕao o biaŕ ŕola lan loigŕ ano. Ruŕoŕo .i. iŕ amail ni teit anae ŕoŕaiŕ he in aŕcŕo o ŕemniŕcŕiŕ eŕa luao ŕola lan loigŕ ano. Aŕŕaiŕ aŕicŕiu, .i. na cenŕ, .i. iŕ aŕcŕaŕe in cunnŕao o beŕcŕi ina aŕicŕin can a ŕuaŕceao co ŕeigŕet.

ŕuŕe ŕlathŕa, ŕaŕmanaiŕ eclaiŕe, ŕaenleŕaiŕ ŕine bite ŕoŕ uppoŕa, meic, mna, baŕch, baileŕaiŕ, ŕŕuŕch, dochuinn, ŕaŕachŕaiŕ ŕaenan cumŕ coŕ; ni aŕcŕaŕeŕ ŕaŕchiud na docuŕ na ŕochuŕ ŕoŕaib, cen a ŕiŕ coŕnachu oc ŕoŕngaiŕe a coŕ.

ŕuŕe ŕlathŕa .i. ciŕ ŕaŕ ŕuŕe, ci ŕaŕ ŕuŕe .i. na ŕoŕaiŕ bit ac an ŕlaŕt, na ŕuŕiŕ ŕŕuŕ ocuŕ ŕola ocuŕ ŕabla ocuŕ ŕill ŕe baŕ. ŕaŕmanaiŕ .i. na manaiŕ ŕaŕeŕa bit ec in eclaiŕ, na manaiŕ nuna ocuŕ ŕola ocuŕ ŕabla. Meic .i. ingoŕa. Mna .i. aŕaŕeŕacha. Baŕch

¹ *The fact.*—That the contract had been entered into by an unauthorized person on his behalf.

² *The heads.*—That is, the chiefs, guardians, &c.

³ *These things.*—The things agreed on by the contract to be done.

not disallow, or what he does not repudiate after knowledge, having power *to do so*. CUSTOM-
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Foolish, i.e. it is foolish for every one who sells a thing to the son of a living father in the absence of his father, i.e. to a 'mac-gor'-son, or a 'mac-ingor'-son. Without authority, i.e. without its being ordered at first, i.e. before doing it. Without subsequent adoption, i.e. after doing it, i.e. without being in recognition of it afterwards, i.e. for it is the same thing to one as to be in acknowledgment of it unless he gives notice of opposing it. Does not disallow, i.e. at the doing of it. What he does not repudiate, i.e. after making it, i.e. unless he rejects it afterwards. After knowledge, having power, i.e. having the power to break the bargain after having obtained the knowledge (of the fact).¹

Every subsequent adoption renders the contract binding; the proper qualifications of the person who adopts the contract render permanently binding every contract entered into according to law, for adoption renders it binding.

the head
Renders binding, i.e. adoption renders it binding ~~on the head~~, i.e. the contract is well confirmed when the parties have adopted it although they do not these things.² Qualifications render binding, i.e. the contract is binding when there is valuable consideration. Permanently, i.e. it is, as it were, like a thing that has passed into prescription with respect to its confirmation when full value has been given and received. For adoption renders binding, i.e. *on the heads* (chiefs, guardians, &c.), i.e. the contract is confirmed when it is adopted by the parties entitled to repudiate it without being legally disturbed.

The 'fuidhir'-tenants of a chief, the 'daer'-stock tenants of a church, fugitives from a tribe, who are proclaimed, sons, women, idiots, dotards, fools, persons without sense, madmen, are similarly regarded with respect to their contracts; no deception, or bad contract or fair contract is made binding upon them, without their true guardians *being present* authorizing their contracts.

The 'fuidhir'-tenants of a chief, i.e. whether 'saer'-stock 'fuidhir'-tenants or 'daer'-stock 'fuidhir'-tenants, i.e. the minor tenants that a chief has, i.e. the 'fuidhir grui'-tenants and 'fuidhir gola'-tenants and 'gabhlá'-tenants, and the hostages saved from death. 'Daer'-stock 'manach'-tenants, i.e. the 'daer'-stock tenants belonging to the church, i.e. the 'manaigh nuna'-tenants, 'manaigh gola'-tenants and 'manaigh gabhlá'-tenants. Sons, i.e. the 'ingor'-sons. Women, i.e. adulteresses. Idiots, i.e. persons of half reason or

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.i. fear leicuinno no leicseille. Baileois .i. in fenois. Druith .i. co rath. Doeshuin .i. mór cen rath, no mic beca. Darachtas .i. po tabair dala pulla. Faeann cuma .i. ip fonaen, inunn luim po cumas, no po cuthmaigeo iatraithe do neir coir, ocur in luét romaino im tairdeet po éoraib. Ní ardaithen .i. noco narraiten oíro in ní ip rath leo .i. diubairt cen trebairne. Na docur .i. diubarra do galraib bunaró no dainmib inleithe cu trebairne. Na rochur .i. co na ríactanar a ler .i. lan los. Cen a fín corbachu .i. cen a corbachu iar fín ac forcongur na cor do genat. Forngairne .i. oca denam.

Cop cach forngairne; forngairne cach natmaithi; anrcuiche cach lanpola; lán cach rlan; rlan cach tothlaigte dia ríartar cach a ríathuio, cia da ní iarum aithrechur iaróain ip dílir a ríathuio. Mana éi nech aile po a cupu ní mepí raderin donaitim cupu a bel.

Cop cach forngairne .i. ip cop dígtech he ima arto o biar lánas pola comtoirmiti ann. Forngairne .i. ip lon da forcongur o beirín ina airtin cen a fuaitreo .i. iar na denam. Anrcuiche .i. ip dílir a ríathuio im a ríathmeas o biar pola lanloisí ano. Lán cach rlan .i. ip lán he ima arto o biar lánas pola comtoirmiti ann .i. ip amail no-bet lán pola ann dia mbe a rlanugao o cino. Slán cach tothlaigte .i. ip lán o neoch in ní tothlaigep amuic, mara ríathuio in cat rín in ní foetar uao a diubairt ferrá. Cia da ní iarum aithrechur .i. ce do ne aithrechur imme iarum iaróain noco roit hi. Ip dílir .i. ip dílir in ní foetar uao a diubairt ferrá. Ní mepí .i. ndo cuimgech he buoin a ríathmech.

Atatt teora haimpíra i mbi baileidach in bith; ne cuairt duinebaird; tuarad lia cocta; fuarlucad cop mbel.

Atatt .i. atatt teora ne ríathmeas ina élothach a bá, a maith ar in bith. Re cuairt duinebaird .i. barad ríathmeas ar na dainib a cas uirio in ne. Tuarad lia cocta .i. ip re tuar no tar ip lia ann imao coctar. Fuarlucad cop mbel .i. uatuarlugao in neich cuirup nech uao co coir o belairb.

Atatt a ríathmeas; dechmaida, ocur ríathmeas, ocur almpíra; argairet ne cuairt duinebaird; ríathmeas

¹ By the head.—That is, by the chief, guardian, &c., of the contracting party.

sense. Dotards, i.e. old man. Fools, i.e. of use (*able to do some work*). CUSTOM-
Persons without sense, i.e. lunatics without use, or little boys. Madmen, ARY LAW.
i.e. upon whom the magic wisp has been thrown. Are similarly regarded,
i.e. I hold that these are similarly or alike regarded or estimated according to what
is just, as the persons *mentioned* before with respect to impugning their contracts.
Is made binding, i.e. what is injurious to them is not fastened upon them, i.e.
fraud without warranty. Or bad contract, i.e. fraud in original diseases or
concealed defects in *cattle* with warranty. Or fair contract, i.e. with its re-
quirements, i.e. full value. Without their true guardians, i.e. without
their real guardians authorizing the contracts which they make. Authorizing,
i.e. at the making of them.

Every ~~command~~ ^{order} is a contract; every recognition
is a ~~command~~ ^{order}; every full value is immovable;
every 'slan'-person is *one who has full value*, every
request is safe if every one knows his due, ~~but~~ should
he repent afterwards, his right is forfeited. Unless
another person impugns the contracts he himself (*the*
contracting party) cannot dissolve express compacts.

Every command is a contract, i.e. it is a lawful contract in respect
of binding, as full value is given on both sides. Every recognition is a
command, i.e. being in acknowledgment of it without disturbing it, is a suffi-
cient command, i.e. after making it. Immovable, i.e. it is difficult to move
it so as to dissolve it, when full value has been given. Every 'slan'-person is
one who has full value, i.e. it is safe as to its confirmation when full value has been
given on both sides, i.e. it is as if full value had been given, if it be confirmed by the
head.¹ Every absconding is safe, i.e. safely from one is *recovered* what he
(*the security*) carries out, if every one knows or finds out what has been carried off
from him without his knowledge. But should he repent afterwards, i.e.
but though he should repent him of it afterwards he cannot get it. Is forfeited,
i.e. what is carried off from him unknown to him is forfeited. He *himself*
cannot *dissolve*, i.e. he himself is not capable of dissolving it.

There are three periods at which the world is
worthless; the time of a plague; the time of a
general war; the dissolution of express contracts.

There are *three periods*, i.e. there are three particular periods at which
its worth, i.e. its good departs from the world. The time of a plague, i.e. a
mortality carrying off the people in the course of that time. The time of
a general war, i.e. the greatest prognostic or disgrace that prevails is much
war. The dissolution of express contracts, i.e. recalling of the thing
which one has put away from him properly by word of mouth.

There are three things which remedy them: tithes,
and first fruits, and alms; they prevent the occurrence

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cairde la ruz ocur tuaithe ; arḡair tuairto lia cocta ;
arḡar caitch ina rochur ocur ina dochur ; arḡair
baileidiu in betha.

Dechmata .i. co cinnead. Primithe .i. torach ḡabala caé
nuatorao. Alimraua .i. can cinnead. Arḡair .i. urḡair
fein co na bi baad deirictin ar na dainib a cae uirio in re. Trae-
thao cairde .i. trenaethao, no trenaumraua. Na tuach don ruz fo
rmaét éana no cairde. Arḡair .i. urḡair fein co nacha e tuar no
tar ip lia ann imat cocaid. Arḡar caitch .i. cuirto¹ feir ocu tne-
bairto do cunnrao na memoi i rionairto na cenn.

Co arḡairde tuatha i mbercna ? Adraḡar caé
rria techta ; cleiruz ocur caillecha rri heclair fo
reir anmearat, co nacht ocur riaḡail, co tarḡairto
co bruo, ḡell iar mbruo, rri corur nachtge eclaira, fo
reir abbat ocur anmearat techta.

Co arḡairde tuatha .i. cinuor arḡair na tuatha do reir
bafeia ḡnae no aibino .i. ina noliuo. Adraḡar .i. arḡair cach
rria oliceo fein. Rri heclair .i. uair ip ano ip aieneo doib bith.
Anmearat .i. in ain riri captanach a anim. Co nacht .i. forsetal
forsete do bit ain na nanmearat .i. in nemcarēm reola i nainib
ocur i cetainib. Riaḡail .i. im aon aibire bit o noim do noim. Co
tarḡairto .i. tarḡairto o ḡnaoib eclaira ocur o ailethuib ocur o
cailleatib atriue, ḡell nuinge o caé olcena ti raeḡlonnaib ocur o
ḡnaoib uirio eclaira ḡil, ocur on diallué fo iar tuirbruo. Co bruo
.i. o daerimanach. ḡell .i. o daerimanachuib beor. Rri corur
nachtge .i. rri corur reir, reir corur dhiatao na heclairi. Fo reir
abbat .i. annoite. Anmearat .i. in aibelleoir, no in doeriao do.

Laich ocur laichcepa, ocur aer tuaithe adraḡar rri
plaith ; pedaitar plaith flechta o ireal co huairal rri
corur tuaithe.

¹ *Soul-friends* ; anmearat.—*Confessarius Synhedrus* ; Colgan, *Trias Thaum.*, p.
298, compared with *Annals of the Four Masters*, A.D. 1064. *Anamcharḡea* ;
Doctores—Zeuss, *Gram. Celt.* vol. i, p. 10.

of plague; they confirm peace between the king and the people; they prevent the prevalence of war; they confirm all in their good contracts and in their bad contracts; they prevent the worthlessness of the world.

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ARY LAW.

Tithes, i.e. in a fixed amount. First-fruits, i.e. the first of the taking of each new fruit. Alms, i.e. without limitation. They prevent, i.e. these prevent mortality from coming to carry off the people in its career. They confirm peace, i.e. they keep or restrain the people under the control of 'cain'-law or 'cairde'-law to the king. They prevent the *prevalence of war*, i.e. these prevent that much war should be the prevailing misfortune or disgrace. They confirm all, i.e. they afford knowledge and security for the contract of members (*persons not sui juris*) in the presence of the heads (*chiefs, guardians, &c.*)

How are people bound in customary law? All are restrained by their own (*special*) rules; clerics and nuns by the church subject to *the judgment of* soul-friends, by law and rule, by a promise till they break, and a pledge after breaking, by the right law of the church, subject to lawful abbots and soul-friends.

How are people bound, i.e. how are the people restrained according to the good, pleasant, or delightful knowledge, i.e. according to their law. Are restrained, i.e. every one is bound by his own law. By the church, i.e. for it is there it is natural for them to be. Soul-friends, i.e. they who love their souls. With law, i.e. the instruction of the Gospel which the soul-friend has, i.e. respecting the non-eating of flesh on Fridays and on Wednesdays. Rule, i.e. as to one meal from evening to evening. With promise, i.e. a promise from the several members of the church in their respective orders,* and from pilgrims and from nuns doing penance, i.e. a pledge of one ounce from all in general to their superiors, and from the several degrees of the ecclesiastical order, etc., and this, after violating their promises. Till they break, i.e. 'daer'-stock tenants of church lands. A pledge, 'daer'-stock tenants of church lands still. With the right rule, i.e. with the true rule, the proper direction of the church. According to their abbot, i.e. of the 'amoit'-church. Soul-friends,¹ i.e. the hermit, or pilgrim.

* Ir.
Grades.

Heroes and heroines, and the country people are ruled by their chief; all the chieftain classes from humble to noble are governed by the 'corus tuaithe'-law.

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Laich .i. gnáthach. Laichcepa .i. laech uairi .i. uair leo leir na laeabair fear le mnáib na ngnáthach. Aef tuaithe .i. na gnáth fíne. Aoragar .i. aighitir iat ro dliges na flatha. Feoaitar .i. do aighitir na flechta flatha. O irsal .i. o mol. Co huairil .i. na ngnáth .i. co hoir. Fíri corur tuaithe .i. fíri corir fear, fear corir na tuaithe.

Cair cir lín corura do cuirín i tuaithe? Nín. Acri: corur flatha, corur fíne, corur fene; contethatar uile.

Cair .i. comaircim cia leir no cia lín do cuirfeirib, do fearib doirioirib no tairairib irín tuaithe. Contethatar .i. contennairib uile in corur fíne, no in corur fene.

Cair caite corur fene? Comaithepa, lanamnapa, aithne, oin, airliucad, comaine, cnece, cundurpa, congillne, othrupa, athgabail eirce brada.

Cair .i. comaircim cairi aithne in neich dlegar do na fearib a fear doir. Comaithepa .i. ne da taeb ocu ne da airénn. Lanamnapa .i. ingen cairi do da ceile, in nooc ar na fear briahtar eiluma. Aithne .i. comairni. Oin .i. uair .i. o cad do da ceile. Airliucad .i. o cad do da ceile. Comaine .i. cunaine o cad do da ceile .i. an roid in gair. r. d. Cnece .i. for briahtarib. Cundurpa .i. tairair cunno ocu rathia. Congillne .i. cad do do uil i cuma trebair tarcento a ceile. Othrupa .i. doirib uair brio ocu leaga o cad do da ceile. Athgabail .i. cad do do uil do fearluco a athgabala mar aen ne ceile. Eirce .i. enecann ocu doir ocu aithin .i. do cun na athgabala .i. aithne uil aithin imá hic cada neich tuera écu; no ir cin contento doir, mara duairir cinno nínbleogan ata oirio a cin.

Corur fíne foilaib feld co na fearib aithneab, ocu acraoib, co neoch aithneir.

Corur fíne .i. foairitir in fearann do na fearib a fear doir. Co na fearib .i. a mic ocu a nua. Acraoib .i. a mic fearra ocu a ngorraic. Co neoch aithneir .i. a ngorraic ocu a ngorraic.

¹ Family.—The Irish word for family is put in on conjecture, the original in the MS. being very faint.

Heroes, i.e. the chieftain grade. Heroines ('laicheasa'), i.e. 'laich-uaisi,' the noble wife of the hero, i.e. they, the heroes, deem it noble to unite with women of chieftain grades. Country people, i.e. of the 'feini grade. Are ruled, i.e. they are restrained under the law of the chief. Are governed, the chieftain classes are restrained. From humble, i.e. as to family.¹ To noble, i.e. of the grades, i.e. to the summit. By the 'corus tuaithe'-law, i.e. by the right direction, the proper rule of the country.

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Question. How many 'corus'-regulations are there in a territory? Answer. Three; 'corus flatha,' 'corus fine,' 'corus feine,' they are all comprised in it (*the 'corus tuaithe'*).

Question, i.e. I ask how numerous or how many regulations, i.e. right rules, are distinguished or established in the territory. Are comprised, i.e. are all contained in the 'corus fine' or the 'corus feine.'

Question. What is the 'corus feine'-law? Tillage in common, marriage, giving in charge, loan, lending, equal goods, purchases, contracts, mutual pledges, attending the sick, distress for 'eric'-fine.

Question, i.e. I ask how is the thing which it is right for the Feini to do, known according to true knowledge? Tillage in common, i.e. common as to the two sides and the two ends. Marriage, i.e. the daughter of each of them to the other, such a person as is not under the word (*curse*) of a patron saint. Giving in charge, i.e. mutual charge. Loan, i.e. 'uain,' i.e. from the one to the other. Lending, i.e. from each of them to the other. Equal goods, i.e. equal goods from each of them to the other, i.e. whether it be for a long or a short time, S.D. Purchases, i.e. by words. Contracts, i.e. into which sane adults and sureties enter. Mutual pledges, i.e. each of them goes mutually as security for the other. Attending the sick, i.e. noble relief of food and medical advice from the one to the other. Distress, i.e. each of them is to go along with the other to release his distress. 'Eric'-fine, i.e. honour-price, and 'dire'-fine and restitution, i.e. for the distress, i.e. there is a stipulation between them respecting the payment of every thing which will come to them; or it is a liability common to them, if they are responsible for the liabilities of their kinsmen.

The 'corus fine'-law divides the land among the natural tribemen, and the adopted sons, as well as those whom they have received among them.

The 'corus fine'-law, i.e. the land is divided among the tribe-men according to true knowledge. Tribe-men, i.e. their sons and grandsons. Adopted sons, i.e. their adopted sons, and their 'gor'-sons. Those whom they have received, i.e. their strangers and their sea-sent persons.

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Copur flatha fpu aicgillne, fpu fleda, fpu mancaine, fpu focra, fpu gella, fpu raéta ocu focera, conderet cirt coir.

Copur flatha .i. coir fep, fep coir na flatha fup in luét leir a nua togarde ceillirne do aicgillne .i. daoraicilli. Fpu fleda .i. dul leir dol a fleighi. Fpu mancaine .i. fear caða ramairci. Fpu focra .i. cana no cuirde no flogio. Fpu gella .i. dul leir dnuar-lucro a gill no a geill .i. corab o do beia gell tar a cenó. Fpu raéta .i. fpu dirgetaro cana no cuirde. Sobera .i. nof oligtech. Conderet .i. co tarairter iat do fep cirt ian cas éoir, no aihail ip choir do fep éirt.

Cair ; cū lūi fleda do cuirin ? Nin. A tpi : fled deoda, fled doena, fled demanda.

Cair .i. comaircim cia leir no cia lūi dirgnairter no tarairter do cam in fepa, no do cam na hinoirin.

Caite in fled deoda ? Dan do dia, dan domnais de fechtmaine, uprach pollomain, biathad dirpetais, dan do eclair, biathad gpinde, fuirpud naiged de, dionad do truaaib, corpecað tempuill, puirp do biathad, boicht do dionad^{ab} ; fo da comilret.

Dan do dia .i. in do ttonucul do dia. Dan domnais de .i. cutpuma in neich caithet de domnais .i. a cut domnais on lanaman dia neclair. Sechtmaine .i. maine be lino ; dia mbe lino ip dia mip. Uprach pollomain .i. caire no noelac 7nl. Biathad dirpetais .i. biathad in ci ip aia ina firt, in ^{ch}ilitir. Dan do eclair .i. wechmata ocu pumite 7nl. Biathad gpinde .i. biat cpetme .i. bachair .i. los in baicti. Fuirpud naiged de .i. foirtuhtnig-nuagab bió do na haigedab ap dia, .i. feacht féile. Dionad do truaaib .i. lora ocu lamanna ocu cuaraino do tabairt ap dia

1 'Samhaisc'-heifer. —The tenant supplies a working man to the chief for every 'samhaisc'-heifer which the chief has given as stock.

2 *Godly banquet*. —In C. 2,830, the following explanation of this passage is given:—
"The godly feast, the human feast, the worldly feast, are all different. The godly feast, i.e. a thing that is offered for the sake of God, such as the food of Sunday and of the solemn festivals; and the food of the pilgrim and the food of the baptism, and the food of the wake, and such others; and the one night's entertainment.

The 'corus-flatha'-law, *i.e. of a chief* in relation to tenants, for banquets, for manual labour, for proclamation, for pledges, for regulations and good morals, that they may attain to perfect justice. CUSTOM-
ARY LAW.
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The 'corus flatha'-law, *i.e. 'coir-seis,' the right ('coir') rule ('reip') of the chief as against those people who have chosen to hold as tenants under him, i.e. 'daer-stock' tenancy. For banquets, i.e. to go with him (the tenant) to drink at the banquet at his house. For manual labour, i.e. for furnishing a man for every 'samhais'-heifer.¹ For proclamation, i.e. of 'cain'-law, or 'cairde'-law, or hosting. For pledges, i.e. to go with him to redeem his pledge or his hostage, i.e. that it be he that will give a pledge for him. For regulations, i.e. for the rules of 'cain'-law or 'cairde'-law. Good morals, i.e. lawful custom. That they may attain to perfect justice, i.e. that they may be restrained according to justice in a proper manner, or as is proper according to justice.*

Question: How many banquets are there? Answer,—Three; a godly banquet, a human banquet, a demon banquet.

Question, *i.e.* I ask how many or what number of banquets are distinguished or enumerated in the 'cain'-law of knowledge, or the 'cain'-law of narration?

What is the godly banquet?² A gift to God, the Sunday gift every week, the celebration of the solemn festival, feeding a pilgrim, a gift to a church, baptismal refection,³ feeding the guests of God, sheltering the miserable, consecrating a church, feeding paupers, harbouring the poor; it is well if they observe these.

A gift to God, *i.e.* to offer a thing to God. The Sunday gift, *i.e.* as much as he spends on Sunday, *i.e.* the Sunday meal to be given by the married pair to their church. Every week, *i.e.* if there be not ale; if there be ale, it is every month. The celebration of the solemn festival, *i.e.* Easter or Christmas, etc. Feeding a pilgrim, *i.e.* to feed the person who is as it were in his grave, the pilgrim. A gift to a church, *i.e.* tithes and first fruits, etc. Baptismal refection, *i.e.* religious food, *i.e.* of baptism, *i.e.* the price of the baptism. Feeding the guests of God, *i.e.* to give relief in food to guests for God's sake, *i.e.* a night's entertainment. Sheltering the miserable, *i.e.* to give them staves and gloves and shoes for God's sake, *i.e.* full feeding to whatever

The human banquet means the food of tenancy. The worldly banquet is, 'boil fat for me, and I will equally boil fat for thee.'

² *Baptismal refection.*—Over the ξ of the word "εϋμνησ" in the MS. a later hand has written "c," intimating probably that the word may also be spelled "cymnōe."

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doib .i. cío be truaḡ nua a lér .i. a lan biathao doib. Puirir .i. qui
perá parricid .i. parricid o teig .i. a foloirtuagao doib inn callad for
nech. Doicht .i. a teannfaith do na bochtaib .i. oc na bi tias ior.
Fo da comilret .i. ip maith in tacomul rin, ocur denat, no bit a
veg com imulans a mbochta ar dia.

Ólegar do flaithaib do nimainget caé doib for a
deir.

Ólegar .i. ólegar do na flaithaib timorḡan caich doib for a
reannan uilef buoin .i. do na flaithaib ólegair, a tobach o na tuathaib
don eclair. Do flaithaib .i. caé ain doib reo anuaf for a reanno.

Caite in flet doena? Flet cuirmrige caich dia
flaithe amail ber a óligeo, dian ceret a aipilltib,
feir, fuiriuu, dicit.

Flet cuirmrige .i. flet ol corra. Dia flaithe .i. buoin. Ó
óligeo .i. do óeilib, .i. meit a ratha. Ceret a aipilltib .i. do
rath ocur do rathaib tuclaioe, .i. doget a rithfola caé flaithe.
Feir .i. cuiriuu. r. o. .i. in aroí .i. co lino. Fuiriuu .i. cen
chuiriuu. r. o. .i. 1 lo .i. cen lino in aroche. Dicit .i. cío cu lino cío
cen lino .i. illau. r. o.

Cobroblaib fuiriuu; forpnaatar feba; biathao
congala fri rochruoe tuaithe fri cuingio rira ocur
óligeo, ocur fri rreera nindligeo. Cummaine peine
repaib fuiriuo.

Cobroblaib .i. cobveiligir. atha uagao in veguiriuo rea; do
rrathnugao do roelraig .i. fo uairio. Biathao congala .i.
ac denam cana ocur cuirio .i. do caé .i. .i. Fri rochruoe tuaithe
.i. in tan bir ac denam vegairioe doncur can. Fri cuingio rira .i.
im riachaid cinoti .i. doib imuch. ^{Uorkin} Fri .i. im riachaid ecinoti.
Fri rreera .i. fri rreera caé indligeo do ^{Uorkin} ineno cuice .i. oar a cen

¹ Bound to levy.—Over the letters "air" of the word "imairget," in the
MS., is written by a later hand, "no airat," implying that the word may be
also written "imairat."

miserable persons stand in need of it. Paupers, i.e. qui pera pascitur, i.e. who are fed by the bag, i.e. what they take from each is sufficient for them. The poor, i.e. to give full sufficiency to the poor, i.e. who have not bags at all. It is well if they observe these, i.e. this is a good observance, and let them well support, or be supporting, their poor for the sake of God. CUSTOM-ARY LAW.

The chiefs are bound tō levy¹ each of these upon their land.

Are bound, i.e. the chiefs are bound to levy each of these *donations or refectations* on their own lawful lands, i.e. it is the duty of the chieftains to levy them from the laity for the church. The chiefs, i.e. to levy each of these things mentioned above upon their land.

What is the human banquet? The banquet of each one's feasting house to his chief according to his (*the chief's*) due, to which his (*the tenant's*) deserts entitle him; viz., a supper with ale, a feast without ale, a feast by day.

The banquet of the feasting house, i.e. the feast of drinking beer. To his chief, i.e. *his own chief*. His due, i.e. from tenants, i.e. according to the extent of his stock given. His deserts entitle him, i.e. in stock and returnable 'seds,' i.e. before each chief can get his returns. A supper with ale, i.e. a convivial meeting, S.D., i.e. in the night, i.e. with ale. A feast without ale, i.e. without a convivial meeting, S.D., i.e. in the day, i.e. without ale in the night. A feast by day, i.e. whether with ale or without ale, i.e. in the day, S.D.

The feast without ale is divided; it is distributed according to dignity; the feeding of the assembly² of the forces of a territory assembled for the purpose of demanding proof and law, and answering to illegality. Suppers with ale, feasts without ale, are the fellowship of the Feini.

Is divided, i.e. a distribution is made of this good feast without ale; it is distributed according to dignity, i.e. according to nobility. The feeding of a collection, i.e. at the making of 'cain'-law, and 'cairde'-law, i.e. a cow from every farm. The forces of a territory, i.e. when they are making goodly 'cairde'-law for the territory. To demand proof, i.e. respecting definite debts, i.e. by them outside. And law, i.e. respecting uncertain debts. To answer, i.e. to answer for every illegality with which he is charged, i.e. for him

* *The assembly*.—The 'congbhail,' which has been translated 'assembly,' may perhaps mean a collection of food made at the different 'congbhails,' to furnish a meeting with food.

CUSTOM- imach. Cummaine .i. cuma a maine do na seinib .i. flet domunna
ARY LAW. in fo ocuf ip . . . ep flet. S. d. Feraib .i. in aroci .i. co lino.
Fuirireo .i. foirneugao bto do cto ilo cto in arochi .i. cen lino.

Coir mancuine fpi ftoiged, fpi dunad, fpi gell, fpi
dail, fpi digail, fpi ruba, fpi ruba, fpi rognam do
dia, fpi roptacht noibre in coimded; ocuf caich dia
flaith, dia fine, dia abaid, a coimded do cumdach do
cach mainiugao, do cach le rugao iar nDia ocuf duine,
fpi rober, fpi ropecht, fpi roairle; ariur oligtech cach
topba techta, cach romaine, cach raercuir, cach rochla
(ber diu do flaith) fpeccuir cach domaine do ruba
fpi flaith. O'oregar in o mblegar, pegar arpenar
cach n'oliged do neimtib iar nDia ocuf duine.

Fpi ftoiged .i. dul leir ma ftoiged. Fpi dunad .i. dul leir ma
dunad. Fpi gell .i. dul o'uarplucad a gill .i. co na fpiur icait
fuillium a gill. Fpi dail .i. dul lair do cum dala .i. aenais. Fpi
digail .i. gneir cemeoil. Fpi ruba .i. na tri ruba .i. fo loingrechu
ocuf etaitiu ocuf maca tise. Fpi ruba .i. na tri ruba .i. noime fpi
riaino ocuf belata ocuf epicha. Fpi rognam .i. cad fecthman la ip
techthman .i. in caeca no in cethraclia. Fpi roptacht noibre .i.
fpi foirichin na hopu oliger a comoitin a tigeuna de. Dia flaith
.i. corab da flaith fein do ni in cad rin. Dia fine .i. dia apt fine.
Dia abaid .i. corab da apaid fein do ne in cad rin. O'coimded do
cumdach .i. a tigeuna do cumdach. Do cach mainiugao .i. do
beoitib ocuf maiboitib. Do cach le rugao .i. do biud ocuf coim-
teacht. Iar nDia .i. na hoclairi. Ocuf duine .i. na tuaithe. Fpi
rober .i. eana, .i. athgabail no nor. Fpi ropecht .i. cairde .i. cam.
Fpi roairle .i. cairde .i. upraoir, no nor oliged. Ariur olig-
tech cach topba techta .i. dib rin uile .i. do biud do flaith. Cach
romaine .i. do biathad ocuf do mancuine .i. do fetaib do eclair.
Cach raercuir .i. cad roainiud dib rin deachaid ocuf do rrianaib.
Cach rochla .i. daguine lair do cum nairechta .i. ip degeiu cad ni
dib rin, no ip degeiu don cad rin rochraite leir do cum noala no
aireachta .i. do ateur app cad m'oliged tic do roiuaba a flathamnar
imme. O'oregar .i. for in cintach .i. for gail. In o mblegar .i.

¹ And it is a banquet.—Some words of the Irish have been here lost by the cutting away of part of the margin of the MS.

² Due to a chief.—The Irish words in parenthesis are written over the line in the MS. by a different hand.

outside. Fellowship, i.e. they are mutual goods with the Foini, i.e. this is the worldly banquet, and it is a banquet¹ for which another is given in return, S.D. Suppers with ale, i.e. in the night, i.e. with ale. Feasts without ale, i.e. a relief in food to him whether in the day or in the night, i.e. without ale.

CUSTOM-
ARY LAW.

Proper work-service for a hosting, for building a 'dun'-fort, for a pledge, for a meeting, for avenging, for service of attack, for service of defence, for serving God, for assisting in the work of the Lord; and each *should render this* to his prince, to his tribe-chief, to his abbot, to protect his lord in his property, in each service according to God and man, for good custom, for good law, for good counsel; for every lawful profit is legal, every return, every 'saescuir'-offering, every mark of respect which is due to a chief,² to remove every inconvenience which annoys his chief. What is sued is levied, what is demanded is paid of what is due to distinguished persons according to God and man.

For a hosting, i.e. to go with him on his hosting. For building a 'dun'-fort, i.e. to go with him in building it. For a pledge, i.e. to go to redeem his pledge, i.e. that it be by him the interest of his pledge be paid. For a meeting, i.e. to go with him to a meeting, i.e. a fair. For avenging, i.e. a family quarrel. For service of attack, i.e. the three services of attack, i.e. against pirates, robbers, and wolves. For service of defence, the three services of defence, i.e. before him into the mountain and the pass and the boundary. For serving God, i.e. every seventh day in the week, i.e. the fifty or the forty days. For assisting in the work, i.e. for assisting in the work which is due of him to support the church of his Lord God. To his prince, i.e. that it be for his own prince each one does this. For his tribe-chief, i.e. to the head of his family. To his abbot, i.e. that it be for his own abbot each one does this. To protect his lord, i.e. to defend his lord. In his property, i.e. of live chattels and dead chattels. In each service, i.e. of food and going with him a hosting. According to God, i.e. the church. And man, i.e. the laity. Good custom, i.e. of 'cain'-law, i.e. distress or custom. Good law, i.e. 'cairde'-law, i.e. rule. Good counsel, i.e. 'cairde'-law, i.e. 'urradhus'-law, or lawful custom. For every lawful profit is legal, i.e. of all these, i.e. of food to a chief. Every return, i.e. of food and labour, i.e. of 'seds' to a church. Every 'saescuir'-offering, i.e. every well-defined offering of these in horses and bridles. Mark of respect, i.e. a good man with him to the assembly, i.e. every thing of these is a good character, or it is good credit to each of these to have a force with him to the meeting or assembly, i.e. to expel from thence every unlawful person who comes to undermine his chieftaincy. Is levied, i.e. from the debtor, i.e. the hostage. What is sued, i.e. of the kins-

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for in inbleogain. Fesar .i. inoiraigir oirio maraen .i. for cirtach. Afrenar .i. eirniuir uathib maraen .i. uarab uile. Cach noli-
geo do neimtib .i. cad ni sib ir oligeo do nemtib. Iar noia .i. do
eclair. Duine .i. dia flaitch.

Fled domonra .i. fled do bepar do macaib bair
ocur drochdairnaib .i. do diuithaib, ocur caintib, ocur
oblairnaib, ocur bhuithaib, ocur fuirpreoraib, ocur
meplechaib, ocur geintuib, ocur merdroechaib, ocur
drochdairnaib arceua, doneoch na tabair ar comain
talmanra, ocur na tabair ar foichic nemra, ir dilir
iarum do deman in fled rin.

Olegait flaithe fonuairlaicter a ngella; geallait
dechmaia, ocur prumite, ocur almarana for a fine
ocur for a naicgillne; cach marflaitch for a tuatha.
Troithaig aindchine di dagberaib cana ocur pechtege,
ocur dagbergnu, ocur chairdiu.

Olegait .i. co na fuairlaicet na ceile na gella do bepar na flaithe
tar a ceim. Gellaite .i. geall do bepar nua dechmaiaib. Prumite
.i. corach gabala cad nuatoraid. For a fine .i. na ceitheora fine.
For a naicgillne .i. faerceile ocur daerceile. Cach marflaitch
.i. cad flaitch moir for a tuathaib corab da neir do bepar gell.
Troithait .i. a trenaetad, no a trenaimeugun da nanrech. Di
dagberaib .i. do veigber gnae no aihno na ruagla. Rechtege .i.
uairdaib .i. noir do bepar noir dula. Dagbergnu .i. cio i cam cio i
cairde. Chairdiu .i. air buoim.

Cach pecht nao oge oligeo a mamu ni do hogdiur; ni
foroiubarar nach pecht gaibter ar choirbu; olig-
tir do diu.

Cach pecht .i. cad pecht duine na comoigenn in moamugun no in
gneim olegar de. Ni do hogdiur .i. noco nogrigar duine do, no in bo

¹ *A demon feast.*—Over the first o in the word 'domonra' of the MS. another hand has written 'no e,' implying that the word might also be spelled 'demonra.'

man-surety. What is demanded, i.e. *what is demanded* is sought from both, i.e. from the debtor too. Is paid, i.e. it is paid by them both, i.e. by them all. Every thing which is due to distinguished persons, i.e. every thing of them which is due to distinguished persons. According to God, i.e. to a church. Man, i.e. to his chief. CUSTOM-
ARY LAW.

'A demon feast,' i.e. a banquet which is given to sons of death and bad men, i.e. to lewd persons and satirists, and jesters, and buffoons, and mountebanks, and outlaws, and heathens, and harlots, and bad people in general, which is not given for earthly obligation; and is not given for heavenly reward—such a feast is forfeited to the demon.

The chiefs are entitled to the redemption of their pledges; they give pledges for *the payment* of tithes, and first fruits, and alms by their tribe and their tenants in 'aigillne'-tenure; every great chief is *entitled to them* from his people. They remove foul weather by *their* good customs of 'cain'-law and right, of good 'besena'-law, and 'cairde'-law.

Are entitled, i.e. that the tenants should redeem the pledges which the chiefs give in their behalf. They give pledges, i.e. the pledges which are given for the tithes. First fruits, i.e. the first of the gathering of each new fruit. By their tribe, i.e. the four tribes. Their tenants in 'aigillne'-tenure, i.e. their 'saer'-stock tenants and their 'daer'-stock tenants. Every great chief, i.e. every great chief *has a claim* upon his people, that *they act* according to the pledges which he has given. They remove *foul weather*, i.e. they put down or remove their over-charges. By good customs, i.e. by the pleasant or delightful custom of the rules. And right, i.e. of the 'urradhus'-law, i.e. a custom, or manner, or 'dire'-fine for cattle. Good 'besena'-law, i.e. whether in 'cain'-law or in 'cairde'-law. 'Cairde'-law, i.e. for itself.

Every person who does not fulfil the law of his service shall not have full 'dire'-fine; no one found at profitable work shall be defrauded; 'dire'-fine is due to him.

Every person, i.e. any description of person who does not fulfil the service or the duty required of him. Shall not have full 'dire'-fine, i.e. full 'dire'-fine shall not be ceded to him, or his 'dire'-fine shall not be perfect. No one

CUSTOM-ARY LAW. hoḡ a oipe. Ní foroiubarar .i. noco iubarar naé níet daine gabair ac denam gnuimraio torba. Ólissetir do oiri .i. in oiri ólissetir oarbúl eiriuio do.

Óirthe cach dia flait, dia eclair, dia fine, do neoch aoragar doib; cach memar dia chinó choir. Oirdaib neimio nuithen cuairdaib.

Dia flait .i. fein. Dia eclair .i. fein. Dia fine .i. fein. Do neoch aoragar .i. do neaé airgicther do óleirin doib. Cach memar .i. caé moamar, curub do neir a cno athchomairc ber do neir éoir. Oirdaib neimio .i. oiraitheir in tuirpucugra rain do na neiméib iar cae uir .i. uirpucicther enecclann do nemo fo uirleato, ctohe cuairt i nibe.

Cach thuath co ruz; cach ri co na thuath do cum necalra co na gnaoib; cach gnao co na mamaib; cach mam ina comairlib coiraid. Cengair tre rogail do. Da pet airillio inoircur enoḡe. It teora eirce airiter.

Cach thuath .i. curabano do ne innoenam oira. Co na gnaoib .i. ir in eclair hirin. Cach gnao co na mamaib .i. caé gnao irin moamusuo no ir in greim érabair óleḡar de. Cach mam ina comairlib .i. caé greim érabair do denat curab do neir éomairle a cno athchomairc do net he. Tre rogail .i. enecclann ocuf oipe ocuf aithgin. Da pet .i. ipe nemoteit ina huirto airneirén airillio. Airillio .i. in éochur. Inoircur .i. imbreithir. Enoḡe .i. i ngnuimraoib. It teora eirce .i. éraluairéir na teora eirce seo do ar a rcaé .i. enecclann ocuf oipe ocuf aithgin .i. enecclann ocuf enecruice ocuf enechgair.

Arachta cach pacht ira runo conarrachta in da pecht. Recht aicnig ro bai la riru eiruo co tiach-tain creitme i naimir laegairne mic Neil. Ira

¹ *He be*: his dignity remains even after the loss of his property.

² *Proper counsels*.—That is the specific directions of the superior.

³ *Desert*.—In C. 833, the reading is, *topét* .i. ir tuirgriu innoircur ocuf

found at profitable work shall be defrauded, i.e. no description of person found doing work of profit shall be defrauded. 'Dire'-fine is due to him, i.e. the 'dire'-fine to which he is entitled is to be amply paid to him. CUSTOM-
ARY LAW.

Let every one pay to his chief, to his church, to his tribe, that which is due to them; each member is to pay to his proper head. Distinguished persons of every grade have honor according to their dignity.

To his chief, i.e. his own. To his church, i.e. *his* own. To his tribe, i.e. *his* own. That which is due to them, i.e. which is fixed to be due to them. Each member, i.e. that every member should be according to the will of his head of counsel by right. Distinguished persons of every grade, i.e. this distinction is ordained for the distinguished persons after a proper manner, i.e. honor-price is ordained to a distinguished person according to his nobility, in which circle soever he be.¹

Every people *has a duty* towards its king; every king together with his people *has a duty* towards the church and its members in their several orders; ^a Ir. *Grades.* every order should be submissive to its superiors, every act of obedience should be done in accordance with proper counsels.² There are three classes of trespasses to him. ^{Worthiness} ~~Worthiness and purity~~ take precedence of ~~desert~~. Only three 'eirie'-fines are ordained.

Every people *has a duty*, i.e. it is there (*before the king*) proof is proffered against them. In their several orders, i.e. in that church. Every order should be submissive, i.e. every order is to be in the submission or in the obedience of piety which is due of it. Every obedience in accordance with proper counsels, i.e. every act of piety which they do, they should do according to the advice of their head of counsel. Three trespasses, i.e. honor-price and 'dire'-fine, and restitution. Take precedence, i.e. they go before desert,³ in the order of narrative. Desert, i.e. as to wealth. Worthiness, i.e. as to word. Purity, i.e. as to deeds.⁴ Only three 'erie'-fines, i.e. these three 'erie'-fines are ordained for him (*the king*) instead of them, i.e. honor-price, 'dire'-fine, and restitution, viz., honor-price, 'enechruice'-fine, and blushtine.

Every law which is here *was* binding until the two laws were established. The law of nature was with the men of Erin until the coming of the faith in

enna inoara apulluro, i.e. worthiness and purity take precedence of desert, (*desert by wealth*).

⁴ Deeds. The text seems defective here.

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ARY LAW.

નામરૂપિ પિઠે તાનિઃ પાત્રાિઃ. 1૫ યાઃ સ્વેદમ ડો પેરાિઃ
સ્વેદમ ડો પાત્રાિઃ co નેિરગેઢા in ડા પેચ્ટ, પાચ્ટ
નાિનિઃ, oસુર પાચ્ટ હિત્રે.

ઊપાચ્ટા .i. 1૫ સ્વેદાિઃ caઢ ડિપાત્રાિઃ ડિઃ પો પિ. 1૫ પાનઠ .i.
પિન ટ્રેનચુર. પેચ્ટ ડાિનિઃ .i. ના પેાર પિપેાન. Co ટિાચ્ટાિન
સ્વેિતમે .i. હા પાત્રાિઃ. પાચ્ટ નાિનિઃ .i. પો હાિ ac પેારાિઃ સ્વેદમ.
પાચ્ટ હિત્રે .i. ટુઅટાર પાત્રાિઃ હેિર.

ડો અિપેટ ડુબટાચ માર હા હાગાર in પિલે પાચ્ટ
નાિનિઃ; 1૫ e ડુબટાચ સેટા તારાટ અિપમિતાર પેિઠ ડો
પાત્રાિઃ; 1૫ e સેટા નેપાચ્ટ પિામ 1 તેમાર.

સોપ માર હાિગેચ સેટા પો પેલેચ્ટ ડો. ડાિ પિઠે a
નિાલ્લ હા હાગારે. પિરિપ્પુિઃ ડિન હાગારે પિ
પાત્રાિઃ, ડાિઃ in ડિપાઢ માથા માર ડમોર, ડો પારન-
ગાર પાર્ઠે in ડિપા ડો હાગારે સેટા પાત્રાિઃ હિ
oસુર માર્હા અિપે.

સાિપ ડો માર પિનઢાિમ સેટા પો પેલેચ્ટ ડો in ડેઢાિઃ
પાર્ઠે; in હા પિલે હા હાગારે.

સેપ 1૫ e સેટ ડુિને પો સ્વેિઠ પે પાત્રાિઃ ac પેપ્ટા
પેર પેિગે, પોર હિપ હોિનઢે, oસુર અંગેિર પો પેલેચ્ટ.

ડો અિપેટ ડુબટાચ .i. પો સાર્વેનાપટાર ડુબટાચ માર હા હાગાર
in પિલે, ડિપાત્રાિઃ in ડાિનિઃ પો હાિ ac ડામ. 1૫ e ડુબટાચ .i. સેટ ડુિને
ટુઅટાર અિપમિતેાન નાનપાિઃ અિ ડુર ડો પાત્રાિઃ 1 તેમાર. ઊપ-
મિતાર પેિઠ .i. હાિપાત્રાિઃ ડો હિપાટ્રાિઃ. 1૫ e સેટા નેપાચ્ટ .i. 1૫
e સેટ ડુિને પો સ્વેિપટાર પેિમે પિામ હે ડિન તેમાર. સોપ માર
હાિગેચ .i. ડેગાનઢે સાર્હ. સેટા પો પેલેચ્ટ .i. 1૫ e સેટ ડુિને
પો ટ્રેલેચટાર in ડો 1૫ in તેમાર. પિરિપ્પુિઃ .i. ટુઅટાર અિ
ાઢે હાગારે પિટ્પુઢ ડો પાત્રાિઃ. ડાિઃ in ડિપાઢ .i. 1૫ ડો પો
હાટાર, ડો હોમાર in ડિપાઢ. માથા માર ડમોર .i. ડો ટુઅટાર ડે
ડોનાઢ, નો ડો પેારાિઃ હોલ. ડો પારનગાર .i. પો સાર્વેનાપટાર.
સેટા .i. પેગામ ના મ્બેો a પેલેમાઢા oસુર a પિપમિટ 7૫. ડિ oસુર
માર્હા .i. ટિપા ડિપા oસુર સેાનઢાઢે ના માર્હ.

¹⁴ *Ceandathe'-goods*.—That is what one leaves to a church by his last will and testament.

the time of Laeghaire, son of Nial. It was in his time Patrick came to *Erin*. It was after the men of Erin had believed Patrick that the *other* two laws were established, the law of nature, and the law of the letter.

Was binding, i.e. each law of these down here was binding. Which is here, i.e. in the 'Senchus.' The law of nature, i.e. of the just men. Until the coming of the faith, i.e. with Patrick. The law of nature, i.e. which the men of Erin had. The law of the letter, i.e. which Patrick brought with him.

Dubhthach Mac Ua Lugair, the poet, exhibited the law of nature; it was Dubhthach that first gave honorable respect to Patrick; he was the first who rose up before him at Teamhair.

Core, son of Lughaidh, was the first who knelt to him. He was a hostage with Laeghaire. But Laeghaire gave opposition to Patrick, because of the Druid Matha MacUmoir, who had prophesied to Laeghaire that Patrick would take the living and the dead from him.

Cairidh MacFennchaim was the first who knelt to him afterwards; he was poet to Laeghaire

Erc was the first man who rose up before Patrick at Ferta-fer-feige, on the brink of the Boinn, and Angeis, who knelt.

Dubhthach exhibited, i.e. Dubhthach Mac Ua Lugair, the poet, showed the right rule of nature which Adam had. It was Dubhthach, i.e. *he was* the first man who at the first paid honorable respect to Patrick at Teamhair. Honorable respect, i.e. nobility in words. He was the first who rose up *before him*, i.e. he was the first man that ever rose up before him at Teamhair. Core, son of Lughaidh, i.e. of Eoghanacht of Cashel. The first who knelt, i.e. he was the first man who knelt to him at Teamhair. Gave opposition, i.e. Laeghaire therefore made opposition to Patrick. Because of the Druid, i.e. it was to it, i.e. to the advice of the Druid, he paid respect. Matha MacUmoir, i.e. of the Tuatha De Danann, or of the Firbolgs. Who prophesied, i.e. who predicted. Would take away, i.e. the service of the living in tithes and first fruits, etc. The living and the dead, i.e. the third of the bequest and 'ceandathe'-goods of the dead.

CUSTOM-
ARY LAW.

Saerfaiḡ mugo, moaichḡ do cenel tria ḡnaḡa
eclaḡa, ocur tpe roḡnam naichḡrḡe do dia; arur
urploice in plaich; nī meḡia cach cenel duine iar
cpeitem, itir saercenalaib ocur ḡaercenel; imta
ḡamlair in eclair iḡ urploice ar cinḡ cach duine do
neoch do taet po pecht.

Saerfaiḡ .i. mac na nḡaer iar ḡuarḡucḡo a ḡaire .i. ḡaera dia
leicteḡo ḡroḡlam. ḡocenol .i. ḡnaḡa ḡeine. Tria ḡnaḡa eclaḡa
.i. do ḡul ḡorpo. Tpe roḡnam naichḡrḡe .i. tpe roḡnam do venam
do dia ac aḡrḡi, .i. in naichḡre. Arur urploice in plaich .i.
ar iḡ huatuarḡaicti plaich nime ḡe cach nḡuine iḡaer i cenol do neod
tic po ḡlḡeo cpeiteme. Saercenalaib .i. ḡnaḡo plaḡa. ḡaercenel
.i. ḡnaḡo ḡeine. Imta .i. iḡ inann leam .i. ar amlaio ḡein ata in
eclair, iḡ huatuarḡaicti hi ar cinḡ caḡ duine do neod tic po ḡiuaḡaio.

Ro ḡaioḡe ḡubḡhach mac ua luḡair in ḡil bḡeḡhem
ḡep neḡenḡo a ḡacht aicnḡo ocur a ḡacht ḡaioḡe, a po
ḡallnaḡḡair ḡaioḡine a ḡacht aicnḡo im bḡeithemnuḡ
inḡre heḡenḡo, ocur ina ḡileḡaib do ḡoircechnaḡar,
ḡiḡu ḡaioḡe leo, do nicaḡa beḡla ban biaio .i. ḡacht
liḡre.

Ro ḡaioḡe .i. po ḡaioḡḡair ḡubḡaḡ mac ua luḡair in ḡile a mbḡeith-
emnaḡḡa ḡḡeairib eḡeanḡo do ḡeir ḡiuaḡaio. Racht aicnḡo .i.
na mbḡeitheman, moḡaio, ocur ḡichal, ḡil. Racht ḡaioḡe .i. na ḡileo
.i. ḡiuaḡaio na ḡairḡine po hi ac na ḡaioḡib anallat, no a ḡairḡine ḡein.
ḡaioḡine .i. a po ḡollannaḡḡair ḡairḡine na ḡaioḡe in ḡiuaḡaio in
aicnḡo do bḡeithemnaib na hinoḡi ḡeo eḡeanḡo, ocur do na ḡileḡaib.
Racht aicnḡo .i. in bano ḡaachḡa aicnḡo. Do ḡoircechnaḡar .i.
po ḡairḡnaḡḡairḡeḡar ḡin na ḡaioḡe in ḡir beḡla biaḡ in leiḡenḡo. Racht
liḡre .i. ḡiuaḡaio in ḡoirceḡa iḡiḡeic.

Ḳa maḡa a pecht aicnḡo po ḡiachḡat ar naḡo ḡocht
ḡacht liḡre. Do aḡḡen ḡin ḡubḡach do ḡaḡaia; nī
naḡo uḡcaio ḡḡi bḡeithir nḡe a ḡacht liḡre, ocur ḡḡi
cuibḡe na cḡeiren conaḡrḡeḡo a noḡo mbḡeḡeman la

¹ *Judgments.*—Over the last two letters of the word 'bḡeḡhem,' translated judgments, there are written in the MS. 'no bḡa' with a mark of contraction over the ḡ.

~~The enslaved shall be freed, and plebeians shall be exalted by receiving church grades, and by performing penitential service to God ; for the Lord is accessible ; he will not refuse any kind of person after belief, either among the noble or the plebeian tribes ; so likewise is the church open for every person who goes under her rule.~~

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The enslaved shall be freed, i.e. the sons of bond men after their being released from bondage, i.e. bond men who are admitted to learning. Plebeians, i.e. the Feini grades. By church grades, i.e. by having ecclesiastical grades conferred upon them. By penitential service, i.e. by doing service to God in penitence, i.e. in pilgrimage. For the Lord is accessible, i.e. for the Lord of heaven is accessible to every person who is free in race as coming under the law of faith. Noble tribes, i.e. the chieftain grades. Plebeian tribes, i.e. the Feini grades. So likewise, i.e. I deem it similar, i.e. thus also is the church, it is open to every person who comes under her rule.

Dubhthach Mac Ua Lugair, the poet, spoke the judgments¹ of the men of Erin according to the law of nature and to the law of the prophets, for prophecy had governed according to the law of nature, the judicature of the island of Erin, and the poets, who had the gift of prophets, foretold that the bright language of benediction would come, i.e. the law of the letter.

Spoke, i.e. Dubhthach Mac Ua Lughair, the poet, spoke the judgments to the men of Erin according to the directness *of nature*. The law of nature, i.e. of the Brehons, Morann, and Fithal, etc. The law of the prophets, i.e. of the *Irish* poets, i.e. the rules of the prophecy which the prophets had of old, or of their own prophecy. Prophecy, i.e. for the prophecy of the prophets governed the rules of nature for the Brehons of this island of Erin, and for the poets. The law of nature, i.e. at the time of the law of nature. Foretold, i.e. the prophets had then predicted the true language that was to be in the lection. The law of the letter, i.e. this is the rule of the Gospel.

There are many things that come into the law of nature which do not come into the written law. Dubhthach showed these to Patrick ; what did not disagree with the word of God in the written law, and with the ~~consciences of the believers~~, was re-

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heclair ocur filída. Ro bo coir pacht aicnīd uile acht
cnetem ocur a coir, ocur comuaim necalra ppi tuaithe,
ocur dligeo cechtar. Da lina ua paille ocur ina
paille; ar ata dligeo tuaithe i neclair ocur dligeo
necalra i tuaithe.

Ata mara .i. ata mor do ppi diuatair in aicnīd, ocur po ríad do
ppi diuatair in aicnīd. Ar nao rocht pacht lētre .i. ocur noco
ríad do ppi diuatair na lētre, uair lā cearta canoinē nā canoin,
ocur lā aicnē ina uatara. Do airpen .i. do airben tubtā breit-
emnar aicnīd a ríadnairi patrāic, in nī nā tainic anaigīd breithre de do
diuatair in aicnīd po bui a diuatair lētre, uair nocoir cuiret adē
forbann roachta ar. Fpī cuibre .i. do ppi cubair na cuirtaire.
Nā creipen .i. nā clepech. Ac nopo mibreitēman .i. nuiriatonairi.
Ro bo coir .i. po bo coir diuatair in aicnīd uile. Acht cnetem .i.
do dia .i. po creititir in nathair ocur in rīriat, ocur noco creititir in
mac. Ac coir .i. a comallat .i. in creitmeipen. Comuaim .i.
coemuaim nā ecalra ppi in tuait .i. uair noco roibe fognam pēime ppi
don eclair. Dligeo cechtar dalina .i. dligeo cechtar de in da
natimat ppi o ceile im in .uii. a do papiuairē do dia i talmain .i.
cach tuath co rīs cā rīs co nā tuait do cum necalra ppi .i. bathar
ocur comna o eclair, dechmat ocur ppiuite o tuait. Ina paille .i.
ina ceile .i. ippe pēo in apaille .i. ppocept, ocur oippeno, ocur imano
nanma in eclair tal, ocur trian dibaro ocur cenōaithe i tuait imōppo
oi imuich. Ar ata dligeo tuaithe i neclair .i. uair ita in nī
dliger in eclair do tabairt don tuait, in tatnacul do denam mte,
ocur bathair ocur comna. Dligeo necalra i tuait .i. in nī dliger
in eclair tagbail oī tuait, dechmata ocur ppiuite ocur trian
dibaro.

Dligeo tuaithe i neclair imbi ina coir cuindligiud;
cuingīd uptechta o eclair .i. bathar ocur comna, ocur
umaind anma, ocur oippeno o cach eclair do cach iar.
nā creitme coir, cō nāirneir breithre de do cach
indā tuaire, ocur nōda comallathar; cach nopo iar nā
cipr, co nimoichīd a nubairt, a ndechmat, a ppiuite,
ocur a ppiungeine, ocur a nudacht, a nimna, co rabat

¹ Every order.—C. 833, adds, .i. opo neclara, i.e. order of the church.

tained in the Brehon code by the church and the poets. All the law of nature was just, except the faith and its obligations, and the harmony of the church and the people, and the right of either party from the other and in the other ; for the people have a right in the church, and the church in the people.

There are many things, i.e. there is much according to the rule of the law of nature, and which comes in also according to the law of nature. Which do not come into the written law, i.e. other things which do not come in according to the rule of the letter, for the questions of the canon are more numerous than the canon itself, and nature is more than authority. Showed, i.e. Dubhthach exhibited the judicature of nature before Patrick; what did not come against (was not opposed to) the word of God in the rule of nature was in the rule of the letter, for the over-severity of law only was rejected from it. With the consciences, i.e. according to the conscience of the Christians. The believers, i.e. of the clergy. The Brehon code, i.e. of the New Testament. Was just, i.e. all the rule of nature was correct. Except the faith, i.e. the belief in God, i.e. they believed in the Father and in the Spirit, but they did not believe in the Son. Obligations, i.e. the requirements, i.e. of that faith. Harmony, i.e. the agreement of the church with the people, i.e. because there was no service previously rendered to the church. And the right of either party, i.e. either of the two parties is entitled to receive from the other the seven things which were promised to God on earth, i.e. every people with its king every king with his people to the church, etc., i.e. baptism and communion are due from the church, and tithes and first fruits from the people. In each other, i.e. in one another, i.e. this is what 'the each other' means, i.e. preaching, and offering, and hymn of soul in the church within, and one-third of legacy and 'cendaithe'-goods in the people is due to it outside. For the people have a right in the church, i.e. for there is a thing which the church is bound to give to the people, i.e. the burial to be made in it, and baptism and communion. And the church has a right in the people, i.e. what the church is entitled to receive from the people is, tithes and first-fruits, and one-third of every legacy.

The right of the people as against the church in which they are in proper law ; they (the people) demand their right from the church, i.e. baptism, and communion, and requiem of soul, and offering are due from every church to every person after his proper belief, with the recital of the word of God to all who listen to it and keep it ; every order is to abide in its proper position, that their gifts, their tithes, their first fruits, their firstlings, their bequests, and their grants

* Ir. in.

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Don eclair iar netla uir, co fortachte cach atail
ma fonoir anetail na coora cept.

Óllegeo .i. ippe seo in ní ólegait in tuat don neclair. Imbi ina
coir .i. o beir ina caenóllegeo do rair coir. Cuingio artechta .i.
cuingioir in tuaróllegeora ar neclair. Do cach iar na creitme
coir .i. do cad ae uib iar na creitme do rair coir. Co nairneir
breithne do .i. co nuair inoirin breithne dó (.i. ppocept) don cad
bir a nuirtearraia. Inna tuair .i. in breithir. Nó a comalla-
thar .i. comailteir iartain hi. Cach noro iar na cirt .i. cach ina
óllegeo .i. ip in aboaine. Co nimoiichio .i. cona emfuaireo ar demon
in luét tue a nuobairte uib, .i. co nimoiitoe a nuobairte acuib tpe na
nairnaigoe. Al noechmao .i. co cinneo. Al pprimite .i. topach
gabala cad nuatoraid. Al pprimgeine .i. cad céet laeg ocuy cad céet uan.
Al nuodacht .i. fru bar. Al nimna .i. a netairlaine. Co rabat
don eclair .i. co rabat rin don eclair iar norougar a glaine. Iar
netla uir .i. pil iar nuir etole. Co fortachte cach atail .i. co
poiritein cad glain, cuna na poirgea in tinglan he. Na coora coir .i.
neé na ciailrunaigenn .i. na geibento óllegeo, .i. na caeruinigento, no
na coceptann cept.

Cach nemed a riar; cach chinó a cuindrech for
a memru; marmoigio eclair enoe, airiteu cach meic
do forceital, cach manais dia coir aithirge, co poltaib
coiruib cach dia creirine cirt.

Cach nemed .i. don eclair for a mancu, .i. ippeo ip leir in nemed
in riar óllegeo do tabairt do. Cach chinó .i. ippeo ip leir in cenn
caenoirgeuo a memru don claine for atait. Mairmoigio .i. ip moir
moguo don eclair oige do bit inoei. Airiteu .i. don eclair. Co
poltaib coiruib .i. co na polao coir lair innohn, no ip do oclair .i.
coir na poltaib a ta do rair coir, no co tarpta cad a polta coirne don
clair beir i nóllegeo a creirteachta.

¹ *Pure person.* — C. 833, has "If an impure, immoral, unjust person assail a pure
holy person, the country should respond to him and check him."

may be legal, and may be *given* to the church according to the purity of the order, with relief of each pure person if an impure person who does not observe justice has assailed him.

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The right, i.e. this is what the people are entitled to from the church. In which they are in proper law, i.e. when they are in proper law according to justice. They demand *their* right, i.e. they seek this noble right from their church. To every person after his proper belief, i.e. to every one of them (*the laity*) after his belief in a proper manner. With the recital of the word of God, i.e. with the noble recitation of the word of God, i.e. preaching to every one who is a listener to it. Who listen to it, i.e. the word. Who keep it, i.e. who keep it afterwards. Every order *is to abide* in its proper state, i.e. each in his own right i.e. in the abbacy. May be legal, i.e. that the people who gave them offerings may not oppose them out of contempt, i.e. that their gifts may be secured to them by their prayers. Their tithes, i.e. with definiteness. First fruits, i.e. the first of the gathering of each new fruit. Their firstlings, i.e. every first calf, and every first lamb. Their bequests, i.e. at the point of death. Their grants, i.e. for the health *of the soul*. That they may be *given* to the church, i.e. that these may be *allowed* to the church according to the order of its purity. According to the purity of the order, i.e. which is according to the order of purity. With relief of each pure person, i.e. with relief of each pure person,¹ so that the impure may not injure him. Who does not observe justice, i.e. one who does not conclude justly, i.e. who does not submit to law, i.e. who does not meditate fairly, or who does not adjust fairly.

Every dignitary *is to have* his demand; every head to direct its members; purity benefits the church, *as regards* the receiving every son for instruction, every monk to his proper penance, with the proper payments of all to their proper church.

Every dignitary *is to have his demand*, i.e. *as to* the church upon her monks, i.e. the dignitary is to have the tribute which is due to him. Every head, i.e. it behoves the head to direct the members from the error in which they are. Benefits, i.e. it secures great obedience to the church to have purity in her. Receiving, i.e. by the church. With the proper payments, i.e. having his proper wealth with him on his going in, or to a church, i.e. with the dues which are according to justice, or that all should give its proper dues to the church in whose Christian law they are *placed*.

family *family*
Let every tribe, every monastic tribe, every 'andoit' church tribe, be in their proper right; let the stranger tribe have its right, let every pure person be estimated by comparison with the impure; let every selection be by the consent of the council; every rule according to the council, with purity, with similarity; let every dignified person have direction, every lord mutual good, let every slave be in obedience. Let every monastic tribe be in rule; every demand according to conscience, every conscience a receptacle of purity; let every receiving¹ be according to justice, every dignified person in his jurisdiction, every member in his proper obedience with maintenance, every maintenance in its right.

Every tribe, i.e. *the original owners of the land*. Every monastic tribe, i.e. tribe of monks. Every 'andoit'-church tribe, i.e. the tribe of the patron saint. In their proper right, i.e. after their being in their noble right. The stranger tribe its right, i.e. as they attain to the 'Erenach'-state by hereditary right, i.e. *let the strange-settlers succeed in their proper place, i.e. in the eighth place*. Let every pure person be estimated, i.e. let the pure be admonished by the *evil fate of the impure in the church*. Every selection, i.e. let every one whom they select be selected by the council of the people of the church. Every rule, i.e. every religious rule respecting one meal from evening to evening they should have after they have consulted with their head of counsel. With purity, i.e. they be according to the will of God, i.e. of the grades of the church. With similarity, i.e. of the food and of the clothing which is given according to church usage, i.e. they are divided equally to the grades. Every dignified person,² i.e. this belongs to every one to whom power of order, or direction of the order is given, i.e. it is the duty of the vice-abbot to direct the members according to their rule. Every lord, i.e. it belongs to the lord, i.e. it belongs to the head, i.e. to the abbot to have power over the person who is in the vice-abbacy by his hand. *Let every slave be in obedience, i.e. it behoves the slave to yield the obedience or submission to the bondage which is due of him*. Every monastic-tribe, i.e. *be according to the abbot*. Every demand, i.e. that it be a proper demand, and not exorbitant. A receptacle of purity, i.e. that it be kept in purity. Every receiving, i.e. let every 'Erenachy' be according to hereditary right after a proper manner. Every dignified person in his jurisdiction, i.e. every grade, i.e. every one who is received into the 'Erenach'-state³ should be received into it according to justice in the place which falls to him; or let the person who is entitled to be in it be placed in it. With maintenance, i.e. to the head. Every maintenance in its right, i.e. that it be done according to the head of counsel, i.e. that there be no defect upon it.

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Coir eclairi o tuaithe, dechmaða, ocur pprimite, ocur pprimgene; ðligeð eclair dia memraib.

Coir eclairi .i. ippe seo ni ðligeð in eclair don tuaithe do neir choir. Dechmaða .i. co cinnoib. Pprimite .i. torach gabala cáe nuatopaid. Pprimgene .i. tairrech geime. ðligeð eclair .i. ðligeð in eclair rian dia momorichnechaib.

Caite techta pprimgene? Cach pprimgeinit, .i. cach cet tuirðiu cacha lanaman ðaenða, ocur cach fermae aporloice bpoind a mathair iar cetmuinntir coir, cona coirðrenaid reir a nanmcarat, dech mo leiridter eclair ocur anmanða; ocur cáe fermit ðno olcena aporloice bpoind a mathair do cethraib bicaid [no mlíchtaib]. Pprimite tra, torach gabala cach nuatopaid cío bec cío moir, ocur cach cet laeg ocur cach cet uan do cuirichter ir in bliadain.

Caite techta pprimgene .i. caite ðligeð in tairrech geime. Cach pprimgeinit .i. cáe cet laeg. Cach cet tuirðiu .i. cach cet lelap berer bean ar tur. Cach fermae .i. cach mac fearða uile ima ruatuarlaicent in mathair a bpoind. Iar cetmuinntir coir .i. ar na tucchair clano aolapach na ban caite don eclair. Cona coirðrenaid .i. ma berair amairer uiriu. Reir a nanmcarat .i. do neir in ain leir in captanach a anim. Dech mo leiridter .i. ir ðeg mo leiriger in eclair im gabail nechaince, ar dech leiriger eclair tall im tech naigeð ocur imcomairge amach .i. bather ocur comna ocur imna nanma 7rl. Cáe fermit .i. cáe mil fearða don uile dena ima ruatuarlaicent in mathair a bpoind. Do cethraib bicaid, do cethraib glanab .i. no uoparcha a necht. Pprimite tra .i. tairrech geime tra. Torach gabala .i. in miach, ocurtopaid martercha, ocur cet bleogun na mbo. Cach nuatopaid .i. cach topaid nu. Cío bec .i. im lu. Cío moir .i. im cléithi.

O'D. 315.

[Cach fermae aporlaice bpoind a mathair.

1 Or lactiferous.—The words translated thus are enclosed in brackets in the Irish, and are an aliter reading interlined by a later hand.

The right of a church from the people is, tithes and first fruits and firstlings; these are due to a church from her members (*subjects*). CUSTOM-
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The right of a church, i.e. this is the thing which the church is entitled to from the people according to justice. Tithes, i.e. with definition. First-fruits, i.e. the first gathering of each new produce. Firstlings, i.e. the first born animals. Are due to a church, i.e. the church is entitled to these things from its subjects.

What are the lawful firstlings? Every first-born, i.e. every first birth of every human couple, and every male child that opens the womb of his mother, being the first lawful wife, with confession according to their soul-friend, by which a church and souls are more improved; and also every male animal that opens the womb of its mother, of small or lactiferous¹ animals in general. First fruits are the first of the gathering of every new produce whether small or great, and every first calf and every first lamb which is brought forth in the year.

What are the lawful firstlings? i.e. what is the law of the first born? Every first-born, i.e. every first calf. Every first birth, i.e. every first child which a woman brings forth first. Every male child, i.e. each and every man child by whom the mother opens her womb. Being a lawful first wife, i.e. in order that the child of adulteresses or secret women may not be given to the church. With confession, i.e. if any suspicion be had of her. According to their soul-friend, i.e. according to him to whom the soul is dear. By which a church and souls are more improved, i.e. the church is most improved for singing requiems, which most improves the church within with respect to guest-house and protection outside, i.e. baptism and communion and hymns for souls. Every male animal, i.e. every male animal of every kind by which the mother opens her womb. Of small animals, i.e. of clean animals, i.e. which were offered in the law of Moses. First fruits, i.e. first birth. The first of the gathering, i.e. the sack of corn, and the mast-fruit, and the first milk of the cows. Of every new produce, i.e. of every new fruit. Whether small, i.e. as to small quantity. Or great, i.e. as to large quantity.

Every male child which opens the womb of his mother.

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.1. maṛa nacaṛo ann ar tūr, geibṛó ḡrim pṛimḡeine he, ocuṛ nocha nṛuṛ ní uatṛ maṛo eḡa, no co rabad deḡ meic ann. Maṛa ingeṇ nacaṛo ar tūr, geibṛó ḡrim cet tuiṛtiu hṛ. Ocuṛ an cet mac beṛair do, ina deḡa, do tabuṛt i pṛimḡinot beṛi ecluṛ; nocha nṛuṛ ní uatṛ ina deḡuṛo no ḡo roib deḡ míc anṛ; ocuṛ o beṛt, cṛannchuṛ do cuṛ itṛ na rēḡt macuib iṛ fēṛr oib, ocuṛ in tṛiar iṛ tairṛ do lecon rēch laim con cṛanncuṛ; ocuṛ iṛ airṛ leicṛeṛ ar daḡin na tēcma oḡa don ecluṛ. Ocuṛ in mac beṛuṛ raiṛic in dec, no i pṛimḡine don ecluṛ; iṛ cuṛumu beṛuṛ do oibuiḡ a aḡar iar neḡuib a aḡuṛ ocuṛ ḡac mac oḡiḡtṛ aṛa aḡ maḡair, ocuṛ a beṛ fōṛ a fēṛunn fēṛn amuich, ocuṛ fōḡnum raeṛmanuḡ uatṛa don eacuṛ, ocuṛ deṛatṛ in eacuṛ leḡinn do, uair mo do oibatṛ deṛta beṛuṛ ina do oibatṛ in deṛta.

Cach fēṛmṛl dono ar ceana.

.1. maṛa bo beaḡ ruḡuṛtar laeḡ ar tūr iṛ in tiḡ, geibṛó ḡnem cet laiḡ iṛ in tiḡ é; ocuṛ laeḡ fēṛunn on boin rṛn, ocuṛ laiḡ fēṛunna na mbo mbeaḡ eṛlo, ocuṛ ḡach dechmuṛo laeḡ eṛiṛ fēṛunn ocuṛ boinṛn na mbo moṛ.

Maṛa bo moṛ ruḡuṛtar a laeḡ iṛin tiḡ, geibṛó ḡnem cet laiḡ uile ciṛ fēṛunn ciṛ buinṛn; ocuṛ laiḡ fēṛunna na mbo mbeḡ uile; ocuṛ caḡ deachmuṛo laeḡ do laeḡuib boinṛnna, ocuṛ ḡaḡa deḡmuṛo laeḡ eṛiṛ fēṛunn ocuṛ bainṛn na mbo moṛ.]

Cach dechmaṛ tuiṛtiu iar ruiṛiu, co cocṛanṛ itṛi cach da .uii. a coit echta a fṛntiu dia fōṛnḡairṛ ecluṛ, ocuṛ cach dechmaṛ clantṛ do clantṛaib talmanṛa, ocuṛ cēḡraib in cach bliatṛaṛn; ocuṛ cach fēḡtmaṛ la don bliatṛaṛn do fōḡnam do dia, fṛi cach tacarṛa beṛ docho araiḡe iar naiṛiḡne uṛṛo.

Cac dechmaṛ .i. iar tabairṛ na pṛimot aṛṛ ar tūr .i. deḡ meic dia mbeḡ iṛin ḡeṛiṛne do tṛnol, ocuṛ na tṛi meic ba tairṛu do coṛ aṛ, ocuṛ cṛanṛcuṛ itṛi na fēḡt macaib aṛ fēṛr, tūr cia oib do fōṛ don

That is, if it be he (*the son*) that is born first, he is held for the first-born, but nothing is required from him (*the father*), if he (*the son*) dies, until there shall be ten sons *born afterwards*. If it be a daughter that is born first, she is held as the first-born. And the first son who is born to him (*the father*) after her is to be given as the first-born to the church; there is nothing due from him (*the father*) afterwards until he has ten sons; and when he has, lots are to be cast between the seven best sons of them, and the three worst are to be set aside (*exempted*) from the lot-casting; and the reason they are set aside is in order that the worst may not fall to the church. And the son who is selected, has become the tenth, or as the first-born to the church; he obtains as much of the legacy of his father after the death of his father as every lawful son which the mother has, and he is to be on his own land outside, and he shall render the service of a 'saer'-stock tenant to the church, and let the church teach him learning, for he shall obtain more of a divine legacy than of a legacy not divine.

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Every male animal also in general.

That is, if it be a small cow that has brought forth a calf first in the house, it shall be held as the first calf in the house; and a male calf from that cow, and male calves of the other small cows, and very tenth calf both male and female of the great cows.

If it be a great cow that has brought forth its calf in the house, it shall be held as the first calf whether male or female; and the male calves of all the small cows; and every tenth calf of the female calves, and every tenth calf whether male or female of the great cows.

Every tenth birth afterwards, with a lot between every two sevens, *with* his lawful share of his family inheritance to the claim of the church, and every tenth plant of the plants of the earth, and of cattle every year; and every seventh day of the year to the service of God, with every choice taken more than another after the desired order.

Every tenth, i.e. after taking the first fruit from it first, i.e. to collect ten sons, should they be in the 'geilfine'-relationship, and to set aside the three worst sons, and to cast lots between the seven best sons, to see which of them would be

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eclair. Tuirceiu .i. do dainib ocus cethraib. Co coeprant .i. iar cor in tpeirde i' tairi sib ar, .i. i' na reet lenmaib i' fearr sib ar na teema uigú don eclair. Coit echta .i. co na cuir fearaib leir anant do cum na heclair. Do clantair .i. dechmar in arba. Cethraib .i. dechmar na cethra. Cach pechmar la don bliat .i. domnach do beir i nairim .i. o daermanchaib in uirraur, ocus cethraea aroí o daermanchaib. Ma iar can, i' trian gnima caich i nerruch ocus i fogmur don eclair, ocus cae pechmar la i' in gempur ocus i' camur; o daermanchaib inoio; ocus caega la i' in bliat .i. o na daermanchaib. Fui cach tacarta .i. fui cach ni ber togarde lair arais dia foircein. Iar nairuighe uir .i. iar noirugha a uighe arois, .i. ber aileu arais lair in neclair do ténam to, .i. recipe doio aroisnoir.

Cach nadnacal co na urtechta imnai do eclair caich iar na mair.

Cach nadnacal .i. cae imna uaral uigtech do cach fo uairuicair do uair uair dano aro in tironucal no in taronacal.

Cair;—caite techta cach adnacail o thuairt do cach gnad iar na mair do eclair? Imna ocairech tri reoit no a log; imna boairech cuic reoit no a log; imna airech dea dea reoit no a log; imna airech air do cuic reoit dec no a log; imna airech tairi fiche ret no a log; imna airech foruill trucha reoit no a log; imna ruz recht cumala no a log; acht nif cormailri comarba; comarba penar nad cren, comarba nad pen na cren, comarba crenar nad pen.

Cair .i. comaircim cairt inni uighe o cach gnad i' in tuairt fo uairuicair don uair uair dano aro in tironacal no in taronacal. Imna ocairech .i. log nenech cae gnad sib fo i' na imna i nerrplaine do tair no do reatib dena. Tri reoit .i. tri ramairce. Dea reoit .i. oet ramairce ocus oi ba. Cuic reoit dec .i. da ramairce dec ocus teora ba. Fiche ret .i. re ramairce dec ocus ceiteora ba. Trucha reoit .i. cetheora ramairce fiche ocus re ba. Acht nif cormailri .i. uair noco cormail na comairce oiba. Comarba

due to the church. Birth, i.e. of persons and cattle. With a lot, i.e. after setting aside the three inferior sons, i.e. among the seven best children, that the worst may not fall to the lot of church. *With his lawful share*, i.e. with his share of the land which goes with him to the church. Of the plants, i.e. the tenth of the corn. Of cattle, i.e. the tenth of cattle. And every seventh day in the year, i.e. he puts Sunday in the reckoning, i.e. from 'daer'-stock tenants of church lands, in 'urradhus'-law, and forty nights from 'saer'-stock tenants of churchlands. If according to 'cain'-law, it is one-third of the work of all in the spring and in the harvest-time that is due to the church, and every seventh day in the winter and in the summer; this is from 'daer'-stock tenants of church lands; and fifty days in the year from 'saer'-stock tenants of church lands. With every choice, i.e. with every thing else which she (*the church*) chooses to relieve her. After the desired order, i.e. after ordering her desired law, i.e. whatever else is pleasing to the church to be done for her, i.e. whatever of order she desires.

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Every grant with its noble rights *should be made* to the church by each according to his dignity.

Every grant, i.e. every noble lawful bequest *should be made* by every one according to his dignity to *the church* of noble harmony to which the grant or the bequest is due.

Question:—What is the law of each gift from each grade of the laity according to their dignity, to a church? The gift of an 'ogaire'-chief, is three 'seds' or their value; the gift of a 'boaire'-chief, five 'seds' or their value; the gift of an 'aire-desa'-chief, ten 'seds' or their value; the gift of an 'aire-ard'-chief, fifteen 'seds' or their value; the gift of an 'aire-tuisi'-chief, twenty 'seds' or their value; the gift of an 'aire-forgill'-chief, thirty 'seds' or their value; the gift of a king seven 'cumhals' or their value; but the 'comharbas' are not alike; the 'comharba' who sells and buys not, the 'comharba' who neither sells nor buys, the 'comharba' who buys and sells not.

Question, i.e. I ask what is due from each grade in the people, according to its nobility, to the noble harmony (*the church*) to whom the gift or the bequest is due? The gift of an 'ogaire'-chief, i.e. the honor-price of each grade of these is equal to his gift for the perfect health of his soul, in land or in 'seds' generally. Three 'seds,' i.e. three 'samhaisc'-heifers. Ten 'seds,' i.e. eight 'samhaisc'-heifers and two cows. Fifteen 'seds,' i.e. twelve 'samhaisc'-heifers and three cows. Twenty 'seds,' i.e. sixteen 'samhaisc'-heifers and four cows. Thirty cows, i.e. twenty-four 'samhaisc'-heifers and six cows. Are not alike, i.e. for

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penar nāo cren .i. comarba pēcar nī amach ocuf na cennaisgenb nī muich. Comarba nāo ren na cren .i. comarba nā pēcāno nī imach ocuf na cēnāisgenb nī muich. Comarba crenar nāo ren .i. comarba cennaisger nī imuich, ocuf na pēcāno nī imach, in comarba do dāpormais.

1n cī penar nāo cren nī, [no 1r], meirech rīdī imna acht muna rīa nach mar.

1n cī penar .i. nī imach. Nāo cren .i. nī imuich. Nī, [no 1r] meirech rīdī .i. noco [na 1r] cuimgech eiric nī do timna. Muna rīa nach mar .i. aēt maine pēca nāe mōr. Dec tuc amach a mbecōeibeiriuir cen iarfaisir, ocuf do beir tuilliuir rīr corōib tīan cotach fine and inā mārōeithbeiriuir.

1n cī nāo ren nāo cren 1r dōruidiu conaim mer imna, caich rō mīad. 1n cī crenar nāo ren, 1r meirech rīdī imna amail rōn capā dīa tarcuō fāderin, acht foracba techta fine 1 noige, no cuir tīre dāra eire a nīmūilleōaib fine.

1n cī nāo ren .i. in cī nā pēcāno nī imach, ocuf na cennaisgenb nī imuich. 1r dōruidiu .i. 1r don nīadāirfēin rō cānāmrigeo no rō cotāmrigeo nī do timna rō uairlēōeairō. Rō mīad .i. tīan no leach, uair 1rreo rāin do beir comarba conae rēib dēpānn a fine imach. 1n cī crenar .i. in cī cennaisger nī imuich, ocuf na pēcāno nī imach, in comarba dā dāpormais. 1r meirech rīdī .i. 1r cuimgech eiric nī do timna aithail 1r capēanach lēir dīa tarcuō bōeoin. Acht foracba .i. aēt co facba a nōlgeo ac in fine co hōg co comrlan .i. in tīan. No cuir tīre .i. a cūrūma dēpānn aile. A nīmūilleōaib fine .i. in bail 1r eim don fine rōileōad aīr.

1n cī penar bec mōeithbeiriuir fuilleo rīr in nī rō pēac co rāib tīan cotā fine and, ocuf fuilleo dīa rēaib co rāib techta nīmna and.

1 *Is capable.*—The words in brackets, in the Irish text, are an aliter interlined reading in the MS.

2 *Too much out.*—The meaning seems to be, he who diminishes the tribe stock cannot make gifts, or according to others, he can make gifts if he has not diminished the tribe stock too much.

the heirs to land are not alike. The 'comharba' who sells and buys not, CUSTOM-ARY LAW. i.e. the 'comharba' who sells a thing out and does not buy a thing outside. The 'comharba' who neither sells nor buys, i.e. the 'comharba' who does not sell a thing out, and who does not buy a thing outside. The 'comharba' who buys and does not sell, i.e. the 'comharba' who buys a thing outside, and who does not sell a thing out, i.e. the 'comharba' who increases the amount of the stock of the tribe or community.

He who sells out and does not buy in is not capable, or according to others, is capable,¹ of making grants, provided he has not sold out too much.²

He who sells, i.e. a thing out. Does not buy, i.e. a thing outside. He is not, or is capable, i.e. he is not, or he is able to make a grant. Provided he has not sold too much, i.e. unless he has sold something too great. He gave little out in little necessity without asking, and he gives addition to it until it amounts to one-third of the tribe-share in great necessity.

He who has not sold or bought is allowed (*competent*) to make grants, each (*person*) according to his dignity. He who buys and has not sold, is capable of making grants as he likes out of his own acquired wealth, but *only if* he leaves the property of the tribe intact, or a share of *other* land after him for the augmentations of the tribe.

He who has not sold, i.e. the person who does not sell a thing out, and who does not buy a thing outside. He is allowed, i.e. it is estimated or considered that it is lawful for this particular person to make a grant according to his nobility. According to his dignity, i.e. one-third or one-half, for this is what a 'comharba' with possession gives of the land of his tribe, out. He who buys, i.e. he who buys a thing outside, and does not sell a thing out; i.e. the 'comharba' who increases the property. He is capable, i.e. he is able to make a grant as is pleasing to him out of his own acquisition. But he leaves, i.e. but so that he leaves their right to the tribe entirely and completely,³ i.e. the one-third. Or a share of land, i.e. an equal quantity of other land. For the augmentations of the tribe, i.e. where the tribe might expect increase upon it.

The person who sells a small quantity without necessity shall add to the thing which he sold, until it amount to one-third of the tribe share, and give additional 'seds' until it amounts to a lawful grant.

³ *Completely*.—C. 838, reads: "Techa gine noige .i. a cur tpe amail ponnatce an a chinn ian na pacbaib dia athair do, mar oppe, no a curpuma tar oip .i. an cobéir do tarpuo a laime." "The family property in full, i.e. his share of land awaits him after having been left him by his father, if an inheritance, or its equivalent besides, i.e. its value of the gains of his hand."

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In ci nao riacano ocuf na luaisento do beir co trian cota fine fua bec deithberiuir, ocuf leth fua maideithberiuir.

In comarba tairceir ir e in cutruma ra do beir, cenmota in ni do fairce fein, ocuf do beirium on diaf tarcat fein don eclair ci co trian no a leth no da trian.

In comarba ranaí ní a nindethberer, ci bec, ní comarlecter do ní do bionduo iarraín. Comarba do dagaib a nindethberiuir ní meirec imna. Mao fua deithberiuir imorru, do beir log a enech do triun fine do eclair. Comarba conae ocuf comarba do formaig log a nenec do triun fine o cehtar de dia eclair. Mao mo in log nenech na trian fine, fuilleo dia retuib.

Comarba do dagaib fua bec deithberiuir .i. laet gempuó, ce do fua maideithberiuir .i. lacht rampaio, ní bionnra aet trian trian na fine; iread on do beir comarba conae ocuf comarba do daformaig a mbec deithberiuir, leth trian na fine imorru fua maí deithberiuir.

O'D. 317. [Aetair tri comurba la feine nír comraer a cuir.

.1. lan log einuó a nertrlainci ro rir.

Ir ann do beruit na ranna do beruit .i. do fearunn a athur .i. i coruib ocuf i cunnuiruib, ocuf imma a nertrlaince do ecluir, ocuf a celfine do flait; ar ir cefturo cuma ar trian an fine don ferunt amuil ba maib é do bet in comruinn rin, iar mben cota flatha ocuf ealra ar ar tur. Ocuf ireb ir bec deithberiuir ann, ruc a ler ocuf comicra a reachna; ireb ir maideithberiuir ann, ruc a ler ocuf noch a cumuig a reachna.

Ocuf ireb i tabuir duine a fearunn aet a ceirne hearnaile nama, ina chintuib deirne, ocuf do ril a cholla, ocuf a nuinna nertrlainci da ecluir, ocuf aru gairne, ocuf cuir fine do beruit amach ann rin, ocuf noch a tabuir cuir flatha no ecluir.

He who neither sells nor purchases may give as far as the third of tribe share, in case of ^a little necessity, and the one-half in case of ^a great necessity. CUSTOM-
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^a Ir. with.

The 'comharba' who acquires (*adds to his inheritance*) may give this amount (*the same as the last-mentioned*), besides what he has acquired himself, and he may give out of his own acquisition to the church as far as one-third or one-half or two-thirds.

The 'comharba' who sells a thing, though *ever so small*, without necessity, is not recommended to bestow any thing afterwards. The 'comharba' who takes without necessity *from the common stock for his own purposes* cannot make a grant. If it be with necessity, however, he may give the value of his honor-price of the tribe-third to a church. The 'comharba' who keeps and the 'comharba' who increases, may each of them give *the value of his honor-price of the tribe-third to his church*. If the honor-price be greater than the tribe-third, he shall add *to it* from his 'seds.'

The 'comharba' who takes with little necessity, i.e. winter milk, or with great necessity, i.e. summer milk, shall not bestow but the third of the third of the tribe; this is what the 'comharba' who keeps, and the 'comharba' who increases, give with little necessity, but they may give one-half the tribe-third in great necessity.

There are three 'comharbas' with the Feini whose contracts are not equally free.

That is, what follows down here relates to honor-price for the perfect health *of the soul*.

The following are the cases in which they give these portions, i.e. of the father's land, i.e. in contracts and covenants, in gifts for the perfect health *of the soul* to a church, and as tenancy to a *lay* chief; for it is the opinion *of some* that this division is made of the tribe-third of the land as if he (*the tribesman*) were dead, the share of the chief and of the church being first subtracted from it. And little necessity in this case is, that he required it and he could avoid it; great necessity is, that he requires it and could not avoid it.

And a man may give his land in four cases only, *viz.*, for his lawful liabilities, and to the issue of his body, and as grants for the perfect health *of his soul* to his church, and for maintaining him *in old age*, and it is the tribe-share they give out thus, and they do not give the share of a chief or of a church.

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Μαρά ορβα ερuib no rliarta oi he, do bepa in ben a da epiam in gach ni a tibre a rguiti, ocur coimgi o fine ar in epiam eile, ocur noch a tabuir coimgi ar in duine fein ina rguiti do gner, acé teger fo coruib da nbeanna dochuir oib.

Inunn in comarba conae ocur an comarba do formais in pearnunn an athuir ocur a reanathuir, acé in pearnunn do gabail amuis atá in deithbeir.

In comorba do dagaib beg do beir rin amach, ma bec deebuirur cin a riarruide; ocur do beir fuilleo perin a mairdeebuirur, co roib epiam éota fine ano, iar na riarruide.

In comurba do doagaib bec, do beir ina indeebuirur, cin a riarruide, ocur taichmigechuir, ocur noch a tobuir ni a mbec deebuirur ina mairdeebuirur ar a haitle.]

Iy techta cia imana boaire cio log recht cumal do tapcuo a cuirp faderin, acht forpacba da epiam a tapcuo la fine collna. Maó oirba doirli iy leth, maó oirba araid; naó biedo on do nairce, iy epiam; maó per duna, da epiam dia coraib.

Iy techta .i. iy oligeoé ceimnaro in boaire co log recht cumal do tapcuo a cuirp buoiein .i. ar pochrac tuaro in pearnu amuich ano rin. Acht forpacba .i. acé co pacba da epiam a tapcuo ac in fine o rinapartar a column. Tir epi recht cumal no tapcuo ar amuich ano; ocur tin recht cumal oib ina cinuib deithbeir fein, ocur tin da recht cumal oib facbarac in fine. Maó oirba doirli .i. ma pearnu cuilleo no airleuigeo ar pochrac iy ann ata rain. Maó oirba araid .i. ocur a bualgur fuail no tuair fuil in pearnu annraio, ocur, do bepa a let in caé ni a tibre a reuiche, ocur coimgi o fine ar in let aile. Naó biedo on do nairce .i. muna beao on taprege he a bualgur uail no

As to a woman, if it be her 'cruib'-land or 'sliasta'-land, she may give two-thirds of it for everything for which she would give her movable property, and the tribe has power over the other third, but it never gives power over the person itself respecting her movables, but her contract shall be impugned, if she makes a bad bargain respecting them.

The 'comharba' who keeps, and the 'comharba' who increases, are similar with respect to the land of their fathers and grand-fathers, but the difference *between them* consists in their taking land outside.

The 'comharba' who has acquired a little may give out that *little* without asking *permission*, if it be a case of little necessity; and he may give more along with it in a case of great necessity, until it amounts to one-third of tribe-share, after asking *leave*.

The 'comharba' who has acquired little, and gives it without necessity, without asking *permission*, has it (*his gift*) set aside, and he shall not give anything in little necessity or in great necessity afterwards.

It is lawful for the 'boaire'-chief to make a bequest, to the value of seven 'cumhals,' out of the acquisition of his own hand,* but *only* if he leaves two-thirds of his acquired property to the original tribe.* If it be land that acquires it, it is one-half, if it be land that grows it; if it be not he that acquires it, it is one-third; if it be a professional man, it is two-thirds of his contracts.

*Ir. body.

*Ir. Flesh-Tribe.

It is lawful, i.e. the 'boaire'-chief proceeds lawfully to the amount of seven 'cumhals' of the acquisition of his own body (*exertion*), i.e. it was for hire the land was given out then. But that he leaves, i.e. but that he leaves two-thirds of his acquired property to the tribe from whom his body has descended. Land of three-seven 'cumhals' value he has acquired outside in this case; one land of seven 'cumhals' value of them he gives for his own necessary liabilities, and a land of two-seven 'cumhals' value he leaves with the tribe. If it be land that acquires it, i.e. if it be land that deserves or merits it for reward, it is then this is so. If it be the land that grows it, i.e. and in right of urine or manure he obtains the land in this case, and he shall give the half of it in the case of every thing for which he gives his movable goods, and the tribe has a claim as against the other half. If it be not he that acquires it, i.e. unless it be that he acquires it in right of urine or manure which he gives but one-third; this

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[illegible][illegible]

In ti coimetar a tiri cen carthem timcell a fine, iř thuahing
 trian cota fine so carthem řri bec deithbiruř, ocuř a leth
 řri mardeithbiruř. Mař in ti sigbar nı oia tiri řri bec
 deithbiruř timcell a fine, iř tuilled řriř in nı řo carch co
 raib trian cota fine ann řri mardeithbir.

1n tı ɔɪɟbaɾ bec de 1 nınoɛıthıɾ, ce do necma cın ɔıthıɾ,
nı tabaıɾ nı ɔıa tıɾ ınɔ. Maɔ ın tı do ɔoɟoɾmaıɟ, ıɾ tɾıan
cota fıne caıcheɾ fıɾı bec ɔıthıɾı ocuɾ an a ɔoɾmaıɟ, ocuɾ
ɔa tɾıan cota fıne fıɾı maɾɔıthıɾı. No ɔono ıɾ ɔoɟ a bo ocuɾ.
a ɔapaıll o caı comarba ɔıb a coıtcenn, ocuɾ tɾıan cota fıne fıɾı
nuna, ocuɾ cuıɾ fıne uıle do ɟıll ɔıb a baɾ. Ocuɾ aɾ ɾe bec
ɔıthıɾı ın ɾlechta ɾo cennach bo ocuɾ caɾaıll, ocuɾ aɾɾe
a maɾɔıthıɾı nuna.

Ni paccaib nech cir for a orba nach for a pine na
fuiric fuirpe. Maò mana imna, no reota gerta
no gairpe, no paine cron rain reirce, no imicairil
lanamna; cach dicell naò bi diler acht maò dofol-
tach in pine.

𐌱𐌹 𐌱𐌰𐌸𐌰𐌹𐌳𐌰 𐌺𐌺𐌰 𐌰. 𐌺𐌰𐌸𐌰 𐌱𐌰𐌸𐌰𐌹𐌳𐌰 𐌴𐌰 𐌺𐌺𐌰𐌰 𐌸𐌰𐌱𐌰 𐌰 𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌹𐌳𐌰.
 𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰 𐌰 𐌱𐌺𐌰 𐌰. 𐌸𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌹𐌳𐌰. 𐌺𐌰 𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌰 𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌰 𐌰. 𐌺𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌸𐌰𐌰 𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌰

¹ *To the tribe.* If the tribe be a professional one, they all have a claim to the emoluments. If only an individual is professional, he shall have all his professional earnings to himself.

is another case, it was for hire the land was obtained. It is one-third, i.e. the original third belongs to the tribe.¹ If he be a professional man, i.e. if it be land that he has obtained for (*by the exercise of*) his profession, i.e. if it be property acquired by judicature or poetry, or for any other profession whatsoever, he is capable of *giving* two-thirds of it to the church. Two-thirds of his contracts, i.e. in every thing in which he will give his contract and his covenant.

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That is, this is land which he obtains for his art, or for his learning, or for his poetry; he may give two-thirds for every thing for which he will give his contract and his covenant, of his movable goods, and the tribe has power over the other third; or else he has knowledge of the 'iumais' nuts of the land of the Boyne; and if it was the lawful profession of the tribe, he shall not give of it (*the emolument of that profession*) but just as he would give of the lawful land of the tribe.

He who keeps his land, without spending it upon his tribe, can spend the third of the tribe-share in case of^a little necessity, and one-half in case of^a great necessity. If anyone lessens his land, in case of little necessity upon his tribe, he shall add to what he has spent until it amount to one-third of the tribe-share^a in case of great necessity. ^a Ir. with.

As to one who lessens a little of it (*his land*) without necessity, whatever happens without necessity, he shall not give any portion of his land for it. If it be the person who has increased, he may spend the one-third of tribe-share and the increase in case of little necessity, and two-thirds of tribe-share with great necessity. Or else it is the price of his cow and of his horse from every 'comharba' of them in general, and the third of tribe-share at a dearth, and the whole of tribe-share from them as a pledge at *the point of death*. The little necessity of this case is the purchase of a cow and horse, and the great necessity is a dearth.

No person should leave a rent upon his land or upon his tribe which he did not find upon it. If he wishes to leave a gift or 'seds' for future maintenance, or 'seds' of maintenance, or peculiar possession of peculiar affection, or marriage dowry; a concealment is not forfeited unless the tribe be unqualified.

No person should leave a rent, i.e. rent is not to be left by anyone upon his land. Upon his tribe, i.e. his 'geillfine'-tribe. Which he did not find

^a *Tribe-share*, 'cuit-fine,' means a tribe-man's share of the land.

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neime. Maṯ mana imna .i. maṯ aíl leir nī do cimna i neirelaine
seota seṯta .i. log ar denam na gaire .i. don daltā. Gaire .i. ar
a gaire sein. No raine cron .i. rainiusaṯ cruio don ci iṯ seṯcach
leir seṯ a ceile da clainn. No imcutaíl lanamna .i. coibchi do
mnaí. Cach dicheíl .i. na fine. Naṯ bi diler .i. on fine. Aét
maṯ doṯoltaṯ .i. uair maṯ inṯoltaṯ iat noco tieṯat seṯ seṯ-
reom. Doṯoltaṯ .i. fṯi romaine.

Nī uṯbair nech seilb acht maṯ nī do ruaiṯle
faṯerin, acht maṯ a comceṯraig a fine, ocuṯ foṯacba
a cuṯ tieṯ la fine a comdiler daṯ a eise.

Nī uṯbair .i. nacon uṯbairi do neoch searann. Seilb .i. a tieṯ
sein. Acht maṯ nī do ruaiṯle .i. aét aní deirbceṯnaisṯeṯ buṯein.
Acht maṯ a comceṯraig .i. aét a ceṯraio cumaiṯeṯ na fine. Foṯ-
acba .i. ocuṯ co ru faṯba a caṯuma ac in fine a cumaiṯ diler daṯ éir
in searainn tuc amach. A cuṯ .i. a éuruma. A comdiler .i. tieṯ
a athar no a seṯathar.

Foceirṯ a athair mac ingor a hoṯba, ocuṯ fo-
ceirṯ a oṯba fṯi nech do gni a gaire, co ruib log
fir de; muna dena a mac a gaire acht maṯ athair
anṯoltaṯ.

Foceirṯ .i. aṯa cuirṯ in tathair in mac ingor ar in searainn.
Foceirṯ a oṯba .i. aṯa cuirṯ a searainn don ci do nī a gaire. Co
ruib log fir de .i. log in fir, seét cumala ar ciṯ nincir do mac
searaina da in fine, do fir echtaṯrine iar seṯeṯ do fine a gaire; no iṯ
log searaina nama do fine. Muna dena a mac a gaire .i. mana
seṯna a mac buṯein a gaire. Acht maṯ athair anṯoltaṯ .i. aṯa
aét lium anṯ, aét maṯ anṯoltaṯ in tathair, noco ninṯligeṯ don mac
cen co seṯna a gaire.

Maṯ fṯi heclair foceirṯ nech a oṯba ar a gaire,
ar diler dī co ruib log seṯnama dī anṯ ber fṯi a
O'D. 189. trian do ruaiṯle, [no ber fṯi a lech;] ar iṯ cumā

upon it, i.e. which was not claimed of it before. If he wishes to leave a gift, i.e. if he wishes to grant anything for the full health of his soul. 'Seda' for future maintenance, i.e. the price for performing the maintenance, i.e. to the foster son. Maintenance, i.e. for maintaining himself (*the foster father*). Or peculiar possession, i.e. for giving a different property to one of his children who is dearer to him than the rest. Or marriage dowry, i.e. a 'coibche'-marriage gift to a woman. A concealment, i.e. of the tribe. Is not forfeited, i.e. from the tribe. Unless *the tribe* be unqualified, i.e. for if they be disqualified they cannot impugn him. Unqualified, i.e. as to property.

No person should grant land except such as he has purchased himself, unless by the common consent of the tribe, and *that* he leaves his share of the land to revert to the common possession of the tribe after him.

No person should grant, i.e. land should not be granted by any one. Land, i.e. his own land. Except such as he has purchased, i.e. except that *part of it* which he himself has actually purchased. Unless by the common consent, i.e. but by the common consent of the tribe. *That* he leaves, i.e. and that he leaves an equivalent to the tribe, *and* that the land which he gave out may revert to *the tribe*. His share, i.e. its equivalent. To the common possession, i.e. the land of his father or of his grandfather.

The father may remove a son who does not maintain him from his land, and give his land to one who maintains him, until the value of a man is got out of it; unless his son maintains him not because the father is unqualified.

May remove, i.e. the father removes the son who does not maintain him out of the land. And gives his land, i.e. he gives his land to the person who maintains him. Until the value of a man is got out of it, i.e. the price of the man, seven 'cumbals' for rack-rent to an adopted son of his 'indfine'-tribe, to a man of an external tribe when his own tribe has refused to maintain him; or it is the price of labour alone to the tribe. Unless his son maintains him not, i.e. unless his own son maintains him not. Because the father is unqualified, i.e. I make a condition here, if the father be unqualified, it is not unlawful for the son, if he does not maintain him (*the father*).

If it be to a church one gives his land for maintaining him, it is forfeited to it (*the church*) until it has the worth of service as far as the value of one-third or one-half of what was purchased; for it is the same as

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ocur bíd dígbad a fine in tan na nupnaiðenð a polta. Ír da poltaib fine gaire cach fir fine, fogne fine ina poltaib coiraid. Polaid cope fíu fine cen ní cría neach acht ní ría ; cen nimzona ; acht ní aile na dínruide ; cennib gæth, acht ní nêllne a baer ; cenip tnebar acht ní foglaig fine na fêlba Tnebar cach conae a fínnctíð oigí fóric, na fæcþa domain ber mo inðe fóric fíurpe.

Mac fíu hêclair .i. mac níu nêclair aua cuípef nech a fêarann ar a gaire. Ár díler dí .i. ír díler dí co roib lóg uaral fognama dí anð, .i. ír díler don eclair an tord a ro uacell ar gaire, co roítepe fíu lêtlog no tñian lóg ber fíu in fognam do figne, lêt mara inðeithir don fine cen a gaire, no tñian mara ðeithir. ðer fíu a tñian .i. mara ðeithiríur. Do ruacile .i. ðegcentaiger.

No tñian .i. in ní ro bíad do mac æfma ðan fine ar ðenam na gaire, a tñian don eclair, ocur ðeithiríur fo ðera don fine cen in gaire do ðenam. No ðono, co na ðernad fí in comloguo fín acht ne fine búein.

Cnet ðerige berad fíu a leth ? .i. tír da fêct cumal uil ac an fenoír, ocur tír fêct cumal díb don eclair.

O'D. 820.

[Cíð ír ðeithiríur ocur ír inðeithiríur don fine? Ír eð ír ðeithiríur díb a mþet aš a crích. Ár eð iníuríu ír inðeithiríur díb, atait a crích, ocur ata roíteeach inleruige aua, ocur ní ðenuit in gaire.

Matá aš in mac roitheacá, a langaire anoir .i. a athuir ocur a mathuir ; ðenad a langaire anoir. Muna fuil ac in mac roitheacá a langaire anoir, ocur ata a nímfulung, ðenad a nímfulung anoir ; muna fuil aige a nímfulung anoir, fagbad a mathair írín cluð, ocur tabrad a athuir lér por a mun díá tíg fêin.]

¹ *In the ditch.*—The word 'cluð,' here translated 'ditch,' means also 'a grave, a 'burying ground.'

if the tribe had become extinct when it does not attend to its duties. It is *one* of the duties of the tribe to support every tribe-man, *and* the tribe does this *when it is* in its proper condition. The proper duties of *one* towards the tribe are that when he has not bought he should not sell; that he does not wound; nor desire to wound or betray; although he be not wise, but that his folly has not been taxed; although he be not wealthy, but that he be not a plunderer of the tribe or land. Every one is wealthy who keeps his tribe-land perfect as he got it, who does not leave greater debt on it than he found on it.

If it be to a church, i.e. if it be to the church one lets his land for maintaining him. It is forfeited to her, i.e. it is forfeited to her until she has the amount of her noble service, i.e. the land which it purchased by maintenance of an old man is forfeited to the church until half the amount or one-third the amount of the maintenance she performed is paid to her, one-half if it be without necessity the tribe did not perform the maintenance, and one-third if it be with necessity. As far as the value of one-third, i.e. if it be a *case of necessity*. Of what was purchased, i.e. honestly purchased.

Or one-third, i.e. of what would be *due* to an adopted son of the tribe for performing the maintenance, the third is due to the church, when it was necessity that caused the tribe not to perform the maintenance. Or, *according to others*, she (*the church*) would not make this settlement except with her own tribe.

What of this is worth one-half? That is, the old man has land worth* two seven 'cumhals,' and *he gives one portion of land*, *Ir. of. *of the value of seven 'cumhals,' to the church.*

What is necessity and non-necessity for the tribe? Necessity for them is when they are not in their territory. Non-necessity for them however is, when they are in their territory, and they have sufficient wealth, but they do not perform the maintenance.

If the son has sufficient wealth, he should fully maintain both, i.e. his father and his mother; let him maintain both fully. If the son has not wealth sufficient to maintain both fully, but that he have sufficient to support them, let him support them both; if he has not sufficient to support them both, let him leave his mother in the ditch,¹ and let him bring his father with him on his back to his own house.

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No ber fíu a leath .i. in ní ro diao do mac faerma don fine ar denam na gairne, corab a leath ber dono neclair; ocuſ innſeithbriur poſeſa don fine cen in gairne do denam. Ar íſ cuma .i. ar íſ eutpuma ocuſ do doibſaíſ in fine, in can na hupnaroet in fine na folaro olegair doib imon gairne, .i. [aithaíl ictar] uao fſi eclair íſ amlaíſ ictar leíſ tſuan in poſnama ar gairne. Íſ ſa foltaib .i. íſ do na foltaib olegair don fine a fear fine do gairne. Poſne fine .i. poſnaíſ íſ na foltaib olegair doib do ſeíſ éoir. Folaoíſ coſe fſi. Pſne .i. íſ íſat ſo folaro íſ coíſ do ſiſ in fine. Cen ní cſia .i. cen co cennaíſea nech ní amuich. Acht ní ſia .i. áet na ſaca ní amach. Cen nimſona .i. cen co ſeſna imſoin he, áet na ſaib a naíſíſáſ imſona. Na ſoinſíſe .i. na ſeſna cennſíſíſe inſolſgech .i. in bſach. Cennib gaeſ .i. cen cob gaeſ a naíſeſ he, áet naſ eíſlſíſeſ ní ſic na báíſ. Níſ nellne-a báíſ .i. níſ aſle ní ſia báíſ .i. cin a gaeſe no a ſolſíſe. Ceníſ tſeſar .i. cen cob tſeſtach he in ar ocuſ in buain, áet na ſa ſolſaro he do maíſ na do ſeſano. Tſeſar cach conae .i. íſ tſeſar in caſ cometaſ ſuthaíſ a fine ſon comlain-ſíſ ſaíſic na ſam. Na ſaeſa do maíſ .i. naſ ſaeſa ſi ſomamſíſ cínáſ ber mo inſeíſ in ní ro haíſgeſ ſíſíſe ſeíſe.

Imſuich mac ſor cach nſochuſ in a athaíſ, nim-
ſuich cach rochuſ. Foíſge cen ní ſotaíſim. Íſ amlaíſ
in tathaíſ fſíſ in mac nſor; imſuich cach nſochuſ,
nimſuich cach rochuſ.

Cach nſochuſ .i. ce ſíſtar a leſ cin co ſíſtar. Nimſuich .i.
ní imtaíſimíſ. Cach rochuſ .i. nocu ſi a leſ. Foíſge .i. ſeíſe
ſíſeíſim inſeíſa ſaíſíſim cen co cuíſgech thu a thaíſmech. Íſ
amlaíſ in tathaíſ .i. íſ amlaíſ ſeíſ aſa in tathaíſ ſíſin mac do
ní a gairne. Imſuich cach nſochuſ .i. ce ſíſtar a leſ cin co ſíſtar.
Nimſuich .i. noco ſi a leſ.

Nimta in mac nſor; nimſuichſíſe nach rochuſ no
nach ſochuſ ſia athaíſ. Nimtha in tathaíſ fſíſ in

¹ *As it is rendered.*—The words in brackets in the Irish 'aithaíl ictar' are very obscure in the MS. and are only read conjecturally.

Or as far as the value of one-half, i.e. whatever would be *due* to an adopted son of the tribe for performing the maintenance, it is one-half *the sum* that will be *due* to the church; in case it was not necessity that caused the tribe not to perform the maintenance. For it is the same, i.e. it amounts to the same thing as if the tribe had become extinct, when the tribe does not attend to the duties required of it respecting the maintenance, i.e. as it is rendered¹ by him to the church so the one-half or one-third of the service shall be paid for the maintenance. It is *one* of the duties, i.e. it is one of the duties required of the tribe to maintain their tribe-man. The tribe does this, i.e. they do it by the duties which are required of them according to propriety. The proper duties towards the tribe, i.e. these are the duties which are proper for him towards the tribe. When he has not bought, i.e. when one has not purchased a thing outside. He should not sell, i.e. he should not sell a thing out. That he does not wound, i.e. *it is not enough* that he does not wound, but he must not have a desire of wounding. Or betray, i.e. that he does not furnish any unlawful information, i.e. with respect to betraying. Although he be not wise, i.e. although he be not wise in his nature *he is all right*, but so that nothing is claimed to be paid for his folly. His folly has not been taxed, i.e. nothing is claimed for his folly, i.e. the liabilities of his thieving or his burning. Although he be not wealthy, i.e. although he is not efficient as to ploughing or reaping *he is all right*, but so as he is not a plunderer of property or land. Every one is wealthy, i.e. every one is wealthy who keeps the hereditary property of the tribe in the same perfection in which it came into his hand. Who does not leave *greater* debt, i.e. that he does not leave upon it a debt of liabilities greater than what was claimed of it before.

A son who supports his father impugns every bad contract of his father's, he does not impugn any good contract. He notices although he does not dissolve. So is the father in relation to the son who supports him; he impugns every bad contract, he does not impugn any good contract.

Every bad contract, i.e. whether it is required or not required. He does not impugn, i.e. he does not dissolve. Good contract, i.e. which he requires. He notices, i.e. he gives notice that he^a will disturb it although he^a is not able to dissolve it. So is the father, i.e. in the same way is the father with respect to the son who performs his maintenance. He impugns every bad contract, i.e. whether it is required or not required. He does not impugn, i.e. which is not required.

Ir. thou.

Not so the son who does not support his father; he does not dissolve any good contract or any bad contract of his father's. Not so the father in regard to

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mac nínḡor; do inṡaríde cach nṡochur ocur cach rochur dia mac, maṡ porpocera curu a meic co ríarṡar cach. It dílrí do ríorí a meic cīr aīrtm iná tair; nach rírtírla ríru cīa ruc a macrum ar cach it dílrí; ír de ar berar “ní ría ní cīa ríu doṡamna. Ní cīa do baeth rílt la ríne; do mnaí, do cīmíṡ, do muḡ, do cumail, do manach, do mac beoathar, do ṡeorad, do tair” * *

Nimta .i. ní hiníonṡ leam .i. nocon amlaíṡ ríen ata in mac inḡor. Nach rochur .i. corí comlóḡ. Nach dochur .i. díubarṡa. Nimtha in tathair .i. ní hinann lūm .i. nocon amlaíṡ ríen ata in tathair rírín mac inḡor. Cach nṡochur .i. cēn co rírter a lear. Cach rochur .i. cona ríachṡain a lear. Maṡ porpocera .i. maṡia rír-
pocera in tathair ar can cunnraṡ do denam rír in mac. Co ríarṡar cach .i. co ríab a rír ac in cach do rínṡe cunnraṡ rír. It dílrí do .i. ír díler do ríorí a meic cíṡbe ináṡ a tairraíṡ íaṡ. Nach rírtírla .i. nocon rír ríla a leth rír cíṡeṡ berer a macrum o cadṡ uíne no co tairṡaíṡer he ríen. Ní ría ní cīa .i. ní ríṡa ní maṡh ocur ní ríṡa cennaríḡa ní muíṡ don tí ar ṡaṡamna bír ír in ṡomón .i. in mac inḡor. Ní cīa do baeth .i. ní ríṡa cennaríḡa ní o ná baethab rílt do ríen in rínechair. Do mnaí .i. in aṡalṡrach. Do cīmíṡ .i. ír dílríḡa bír. Do muḡ .i. ṡaer. Do cumail .i. ṡair. Do manach .i. cíṡ ríar maṡaṡ cíṡ ṡaer manach. Mac beoathar .i. in maṡ inḡor. ṡeorad .i. ṡeora ṡa nemṡaríṡṡain. Do tair .i. in ḡatáro.

O'D 320,
&c.

Α ειρς ocur α διδυρ.

.i. corírtíne. Díduíṡ .i. ríorí ocur maíne .i. tair rírṡarṡo do buí amúí é, ocur ír cērtíru ṡamáṡ ecoṡnuch é, ocur a bñeth conuír buí eírínn do ṡa marbṡar é, co mbet corírtíne ocur emíclunn día ríne inn.

¹ *Exchange*.—Rírtírla—A thing given in exchange, the price of a thing sold.

² *From a thief*.—The full copy of the ‘Corus Bescna’ in O'D. 1187–1168 ends imperfect here. The remainder of the section, the text of which is also imperfect is taken from O'D. 320, &c.

the son who does not support him; he sets aside every bad contract and every good contract of his son's, if he has by notice repudiated the contracts of his son, that all might know it. The 'seds' of his son are forfeited to him wherever he seizes them; whatever his son has obtained from others in exchange¹ is forfeited; whence is said: "thou shalt not sell to, or buy from an unqualified person; thou shalt not buy from a fool of those among the 'Feini,' from a woman, from a captive, from a bondman, from a bondmaid, from a monk, from the son of a living father, from a stranger, from a thief."²

Not so, i.e. I do not deem it similar, i.e. it is not so as to the son who does not support his father. Any good contract, i.e. a contract of equal value on both sides. Any bad contract, i.e. frauds. Not so the father, i.e. I do not deem it alike, i.e. the father is not so with respect to the son who does not support him. Every bad contract, i.e. which is not required. Every good contract, i.e. when it is required. If he has by notice repudiated, i.e. if the father has warned the public in the case not to make a contract with the son. That all might know it, i.e. that every one who made a contract with him might know it. Are forfeited to him, i.e. the 'seds' of his son are forfeited to him wherever he seizes them. In exchange, i.e. whatever his son has obtained from any man cannot be true value with respect to him nor ought else until the thing itself is seized. Thou shalt not sell or buy, i.e. thou shalt not sell a thing out, and thou shalt not buy a thing outside from the most unqualified person that is in the world, i.e. the son who does not support his father. Thou shalt not buy from a fool, i.e. thou shalt not buy from persons who are not sensible according to the 'Feinechas.' From a woman, i.e. the adulteress. From a captive, i.e. who is condemned to death. From a bondman, i.e. a 'daer'-bond-man. From a bond-maid, i.e. a 'daer'-bond-woman. From a monk, i.e. either to a 'daer'-monk or a 'saer'-monk. From the son of a living father, i.e. the son who does not support his father. A stranger, i.e. from a stranger who is not to be found. From a thief, i.e. the stealer.³

His 'cric'-fine and his bequest.

His 'cric'-fine, i.e. his body fine. Bequest, i.e. 'seds' and property, i.e. by violence he was outside, and it is the opinion of lawyers that if he be a non-sensible adult, and that, while being brought out by an insecure road, he was killed, his tribe shall have body-fine and honor-price for him.

¹ Stealer.—This is the last word in the copy of this tract in H. 2, 15, p. 66, b. (O'D. 1163.) The remainder is taken from the fragmentary copy preserved in H. 3, 17 (O'D. 320, &c.), except a few sentences from H. 3, 18, p. 381, a. (C. 833, &c.)

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Cuic feoite for neach diathur eloduch ar a rinna-
thur.

.1. riachtatair .ui. haidicha ina hairi banaparó a fut feine-
achuir naé reacha; .ui. buair fegair in apadó a cain fuithiribe;
ocur na cuic feoite a fenchur .i. teorá ba do taet do gaé eric
uib, ocuf ir in apadó riallaig ingnima ata anro. Do imorru
munbato ingnima .i. fon corruiluir fuil a cain, adon, re uinge
ma ingnima, ocuf da uinge munbato ingnima.

Cad cin do dena tar banaparó oc in fir fine ir a trian fair.
Ma tar farugad ber oga ir a lain cin fair. Maó og fir
ainfine beaf tar banaparó, ir let a cinuir fair; lan imorru
tar farugad. Cach cin do dena riu techt cuice ir a lan fair
ar a leruga, ocuf comarlegad, ocuf dicit; ina leruga ocuf
comarlegad nama, ir a let cin fair. Ir e a trocuir, in cin
nama fair; ir e a trocuir, in cin ocuf in rmaet for in ti
aga tá.

Cach innurbut anfoluid.

.1. nochan iat a trochpolaid fein innurbut hí. Mar co
hinnoigteó ro legeo in cet muinnter nochá dligtur da mac a
gaire do denum co ti ainfir rirg, no galuir, no enuó.

Fil re macu i nurbu coir,
La cach rruithe, la gaé reanoir,
Do reir in tSencura moir,
Do na dlig athair anóir:

1 *Unawares.*—'Banapadh' occurs, when a man is proclaimed, and the friend
who entertains him does not know it.

2 *Proclamation.*—'Ban-apadh' literally 'white-notice,' is explained in O'D. 969,
to be, 'feeding and sheltering the proclaimed person, before he has committed the
crime;' feeding and sheltering him after he had committed the crime was called
'derg-apadh,' literally 'red-notice.'

Five 'seds' *is the fine* upon a person who entertains a fugitive who is known. CUSTOM-
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That is, six 'seds' is the extent of the fine for entertaining a proclaimed person unawares¹ according to the Fenechus, i.e. six cows are claimed *as fine* for entertaining a proclaimed person^a in the 'Cain Fuithribhe'-law; and the five 'seds' in the Sencus Mor, i.e. three cows go to each 'eric'-fine of them, and this is for entertaining a party fit for action; but one cow if they are not fit for action, i.e. similar to what is in the 'cain'-law, viz., six ounces if they (*the persons entertained*) be fit for action, and two ounces if they be not fit for action. ^a Ir. Pro-
clamation.

As to every crime which he (*the person entertained*) shall commit notwithstanding 'bán-apadh'-proclamation,^a while with the tribe-man, the third of the fine shall be upon him (*the tribe-man*). If he is with him in violation of law his full crime shall be upon him (*the tribe-man*). If he (*the proclaimed person*) be entertained by^a a man of another tribe while under 'bán-apadh'-proclamation, half of *the fine* for his crime shall be upon him *who entertains*; but full crime is committed if he be entertained in violation of law. Of every crime which he commits before coming to him the full fine shall be upon him *who entertains*, for supporting, counselling, and sheltering him; and for supporting and counselling him only, half his crime shall be upon him (*the entertainer*). The leniency of the law in this case is, that he (*the entertainer*) bears his crime only; its severity is, that the crime and the 'smacht'-fine fall on the person with whom he is. ^a Ir. with

Every putting away of a woman for disqualification.

That is, they are not her own bad qualities that cause her to be put away. If the first wife was unlawfully put away, her son is not bound to maintain her until the arrival of the time of her decrepitude, or disease, or 'enudha'-pledge.³

There are six sons in proper order,
In the opinion of^a every learned, every senior,
According to the 'Sencus Mór,' ^a Ir. with.
Who are not bound to honor their fathers;

³ Or 'enudha'-pledge.—The text is defective here; hence the passage is very obscure. In C. 834, the term 'enota' occurs, and is glossed "in gell denma airtige, aet n: canbne in fine, i.e. the pledge for repentance, but the family will not give it."

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Mac céit muinntire, mac buílg,
Mac craburó cin uair nímairé,
Mac dia tabuir mircair glé,
Mac cin tiri, mac i ndairé.

Ácht ma raíuille cleirceét no enuóa.

.1. ácht aní uríuille a cleirceét .i. gac do denum, do no tomuile feola a corpur. No enuóa .i. eníeo .i. feo óin ar aníainne; no una roud .i. roud o un can cinuró; no aenréd i nóé, no oáa neóin, no aet uad .i. nro na dingsne arir; no nochá inb aige ní beúisur in taen, no in ten do bíad; olisctur an tathuir don mac írunnou.

Mac dia tabuir aithir raimmircuir.

.1. ní dá fetuib do beir in tathuir do gac mac do ainngin, ríe paguib cin fetud, nochá olisctur deirde gairé in athuir do denum, co tí aimgiri rirg no eníeo.

Mac fonaaguib aithir cin orba.

.1. ina cinuró inoetbire fein, in athuir, do chuair an fearunn annrain; ocuf ní hinnoligthech don mac cin co derina in gairé ainngíoe, co haimgiri rirg no galuir, no eonuró, uair damá ina cirtaib deitbire dechrao do denta a gairé; no gemaó cin inoetbire, damáó a cin inbleoguin do dechraó, do dénta a gairé.

Mac fonaaguib a aithir i ndairé do plait.

.1. i ndairé celrine, no a ndairmainchi.

Ma ro paguib in tathuir cíe doeragíllecta ar in mac do plait, no deacluir ar in fearunn do neoch ná roibe ar córtaraa ar cinn an athuir, no ma ro paguib fein fech inoetbire eile, nochá olisctur don mac in tathuir do gairé co tí aimgiri rirg no galuir no eonuró.

¹ *The bird.*—The Irish word for bird and that for the number one, are sounded alike. *

The son of a first wife, a 'macbuilg'-son,
The son of a religious without an hour for his order,
A son for whom he (*his father*) harbours pure hatred,
A son without land, a son in bondage.

But what clerkship forbids, or 'enudha'-pledge.

That is, except what clerkship prohibits, i.e. to commit theft or to eat meat in Lent. Or 'enudha'-pledge, i.e. 'enshed,' one 'sed,' i.e. 'sed-oin,' a 'sed' of one, (*a cow that may be detained one day*) in his debility; or 'una-soudh,' i.e. returning from washing without crime, or one 'sed' per day, or from noon forward, or an oath from him by God that he will not do it again; or he has not as much of food as feeds the one person, or the bird; it behoves the son to maintain the father in this case.

A son to whom the father bears peculiar hatred.

That is, the father gives a portion of his 'seds' to every of his sons in this case, *except one whom* he has left without 'seds'; he (*the son*) is not bound to maintain the father, until the arrival of the time of his decrepitude, or 'enshod'-pledge.

A son whom his father has left without land.

That is, the land has passed away for his, the father's own liability in this case; and it is not unlawful for the son, that he does not perform the maintenance in this case, until the time of decrepitude or disease, or 'eoudh'-pledge, for if it were for his (*the father's*) necessary liabilities they (*the lands*) had passed away, his maintenance should be performed; or if it were an unnecessary liability, if they had passed away for the liability of a kinsman, his maintenance should be performed.

A son whom his father has left in bondage to a chief.

That is, as a 'daer'-stock tenant, or a 'daer'-stock tenant of church lands.

If the father has left a rent of 'daer'-stock tenancy to a chief upon the son, or to a church for the land, a rent which was not as yet upon it *when it came to the father, and which was*, owing to the father's liabilities, or if he has left other unnecessary debts, the son is not bound to maintain the father until the arrival of the time of his decrepitude or disease or 'eoudha'-pledge.

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Ácht munair tairg in tathuir romuine cuige amuis; ocuf ma ro tairg, cio bec ro tairg, ir airium imrínn iuir in romuine ro tairg, ocuf in romuine éir no fiach ro faguib ar in mac.

Cemad é luðá iní do beir in tathuir amuich ina aní tug amach, o do beir ní amuich bentar a gairne. Ocuf ferunn ro tairguitur in tathuir cuige amuis ainnirín, uair a veir, ar a rruithe robarcan in athuir.

In tuine ro breguitur in mac o gairne a athuir, no ro breguitur in fer fine o oligeo corura fine, aithgin gnimuiró vic do re athuir no re fine, ocuf ícuir fe laimfiach in cinuir imá ro dithnuitur é, ocuf cach cinuiró do dena no go ti re oligeo; ocuf gemad eó buo aíl lair a tironucal fein ir in cinuiró rin, nochá tithnuicre, uair ir ditiuó iar ndenum cinuiró ime; ocuf in cin do rinne aige iar ná ditiu, ina roga ro ma tarí ine tithnuigfer inn, no in fetu do beir tarí a ceann.

Már ar daitín a gairte rug ler e, einiclunn vic fer buoerín ocuf einiclunn vic re fine, ocuf a toraétuin féin; ocuf muna tora, coirpoirne ocuf éiniclunn vic re fine.

Ilinnerge inepazar o ecluir bunuiró

.1. innge deóbirne inro o eagluir di aruile do tnebuir neaguilríd.

Fil rect ninnerge in gac ré,

O ecluir incáirigte;

Meath, cin, núna, dicitr de

Mac buig, fogluim, elíðne.

In tan tiagar i ninnerge deóbirne on eagluir bunuiró, ocuf abail in rin oc annoir, ocuf faguib comarba, it da trian a

¹ 'Sobartan'-compensation.—'Sobartan' is thus glossed in C. 2,888, "ro a naroe, .i. a naroe marí, ut ert a robarcan uile lar in rlog co tigan," good his (or their) 'raide,' his (or their) good 'raide,' as it is, their entire 'sobartan' with the host, until we come.' It seems to mean some kind of compensation or payment. 'Raide' is perhaps from the verb 'radaim,' I give.

² Desertions.—In C. 834, the following gloss on this passage occurs,

But *this is the case* unless the father has acquired property outside *the territory*; and if he has, be it ever so small, there is a calculation of the division *to be made* between the property which he acquired, and the debts of rent or *other* debts which he left upon the son.

Though what the father has acquired outside *the territory* be smaller than what he gave out, as he has acquired anything outside let him be maintained. And it was land that the father acquired outside in this case, for it (*the law*) says, from his dignity came the 'sobartan'-compensation of the father.

The person who has seduced the son from maintaining his father, or who has seduced the tribe-man from the law of the 'corus-fine,' shall make restitution in act to the father or to the tribe; and he (*the seducer*) shall pay the full fine for the crime in which he sheltered him, and every crime which he (*the sheltered person*) commits until he returns to law; and if he (*the shelterer*) prefer to deliver *the criminal* himself for that crime, he shall not do so, for he is guilty of sheltering after the commission of crime; and as to the crime which he (*the sheltered person*) committed while with him after sheltering him, he (*the shelterer*) has his choice whether he will deliver him up for it, or give 'seds' to pay for him.

If it was for the sake of stealing (*kidnapping*) him he took him with him, he shall pay honor-price to himself, and honor-price to the tribe, and return him (*the stolen person*); and unless he return him he shall pay body-fine and honor-price to his tribe.

Many desertions² are made from an original church.

That is, these are necessary desertions of one church for another by ecclesiastical tribes.

There are seven desertions in each time,

From a church, which are excusable;

By failure, crime, famine, landless man,

A 'Macbuilg'-son, learning, pilgrimage.

When necessary desertion takes place from the original church, and he (*the person who deserts*), dies at an 'annoit'-church,³ and

"ἡ ἀποστασία .i. τῶν ἀγίων αὐτοῦ ἀπὸ τοῦ πρῶτου ἐκείνου. Desertion takes place, i.e. her monks go away from her, for they do not value their condition as monks."

² "Annoit-church."—That is, the church in which the patron saint was educated, or in which his reliques were kept. In C. 122, the word is glossed, "Ἐκκλησίαν ὅπου ἐστὶν αὐτοῦ ἡ κεφαλὴ ἢ τὸ πρῶτον: a church which precedes another is a head and is earlier." Elsewhere it is otherwise glossed, in accordance with the first explanation.

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ceannaiḡe do eagluir bunuio, ocur tḡian do annoit. Ocur tēt a comairba in fḡr fḡn o annoit co compairche in inneḡe deḡbiri, ocur aḡbailḡ aruioḡa, ocur faḡuib comorba, it da tḡian do eagluir bunuio ocur tḡian do compairche beor; ocur ce tēr a comorba co heagluir eile, iḡ hi nann in fo diaḡ fair da eagluir bunuio beor, co roib tḡian in aen eagluir oib. Ocur da roib diaḡ in aen eagluir oib, ocur tēt in tḡer fēr co heagluir aile, cio beiriuḡ eagluir bunuio ar in fēr deḡinuch fo da tḡian ceannaiḡe ruḡ iḡ in cet fēr, ocur lēt iḡ in fḡr tḡnuiri, in lēt no in tḡian iḡ in fḡr fo; dicunt aili comao lēt, quod ueriuḡ eḡt; dicunt aili comao tḡian.

Da roib a fēanathuiri i nannoit ocur a athuiri in atharaē annoitē, da timna a aḡnucal la athuiri in aen eagluir, aonuiḡar. Muna timna, iḡ crannchur eturruo.

Ma fopae neach cinuio naincear no etḡe.

.1. in ḡaeth do bḡeit na laḡra uatā.

No etḡe .i. inoairēl do tuitim uatā.

Tḡeē oiliḡur in manuch fo; cin deḡbire ocur inoḡbire neaḡalra, ocur biḡh cin fine, ar da mbe fine iḡ fopfo timarḡar.

Ma manach ḡill do bar, iḡ oiliur ar dechmuio on airēinnach ru lēḡ cin fuarḡaḡo. Mara fona fopoltach, iḡ oiliur ar .l. no fḡu rē nairēinnach eile munab iat fo lēḡ. Da comuḡlege in eagluir tḡi lair, iḡ da tḡian in tḡe fḡn do eagluir bunuio on manuē fēin, ocur a lēt on mac, ocur cin nḡ on tḡer fḡr; no iḡ lair in eagluir bunuio in tḡi fēo uile, aḡt iḡ tḡi cḡeānuf-rom iat na tabuirt i nḡeall.

Iḡ fair ata in cobḡoail fēo .i. a tḡian do bunao ocur a

¹ 'Ceannaiḡe'-goods, vid. note 2, p. 32.

² 'Compairche'-church.—A church in the same parish, i.e. any church under the name and tutelage of the original saint.

³ Inadvertence.—The MS. is defective here.

has left an heir, two-thirds of his 'ceannaighe'-goods¹ are *due* to the original church, and one-third to the 'annoit'-church. And the heir of this man goes away from the 'annoit'-church to a 'com-pairche'-church² by necessary desertion, and he dies there, leaving an heir, two-thirds of his *ceannaighe* goods are *due* to the original church and one-third to the 'compairche'-church still; and though his heir may go to another church, this is the division that will be *due* from him to his original church still, until three *generations* of them (*his descendants*) shall have been at one church. And if two *generations* of them have been at one church, and the third man *in descent* goes to another church, still the original church will get from this last man the two-thirds which it got of 'caennaighe'-goods from the first man, and one-half from the second man, and one-half or one-third from this *third* man; some *lawyers* say that it is one-half, which is more correct; others say that it is one-third.

If his grandfather was *buried* in an 'annoit'-church and his father in a different 'annoit'-church, if he has willed (*ordered by his last will and testament*) to be buried in the same church with his father, let him be *there* buried. If he has not willed it, lots shall be cast between them (*the churches*).

If one has committed a crime unintentionally or by inadvertence.³

That is, *a case wherein* the wind carried the flame from him.

Or by inadvertence, i.e. the spark fell from him.

Three things render this tenant of church lands forfeit; necessary and unnecessary ecclesiastical liabilities, and to be without a tribe, for if he had a tribe it is on them it (*the fine*) would be levied.

If he be a tenant of church lands who is a pledge unto death, he is forfeited in ten days from the Herenach who left him unransomed. If he be prosperous and wealthy, he shall be forfeited in *fifty days*, or in the time of other Herenachs, unless it was they that left him *unransomed*. If the church advise *that land be given* with him, the two-thirds of that land are due from the tenant of church lands himself to an original church, and one-half from the son, but nothing from the third man (*generation*); or (*in the opinion of others*), all this land belongs to the original church, but it was land that he purchased after he had been given in pledge.

It is of it (*the land so purchased*) that the following partition is

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τρίαν ὁ πρὶχθnum, οὐρ ἰρ λαιρ in τι οὐα τάρom an γεall
rín α τρίαn παλλ. Ὅα τρίαn αρ ρίδε don eagluir bunuio ón
cet ρir, οὐρ let on ρir tanuiri. 1r amluio rín parrntar α imna
οὐρ α υοάετ οὐρ α ceannairde oícheana.

Ἐε ina cin deabire pocerð α maince ρri eagluir, do
ber α tir do.

.1. cáe cin deabire do dena duine, cinmotha marbad, oia
tarpuirteu ρair, 1r α eipic uada ρein co no docairet α innile
οὐρ α tir inn; aní bir ρair cin eipic 1r α ic oia ρine amuil
compuinnit epó. Mana tarpuirteu ρair, 1r α ic oia ρine iar
caithum α tiró inn, amuil compuinniteu epó.

Cio 1r deabiruρ ann οὐρ cio 1r inndeabiruρ?

1ρeo deabiruρ ann cinra arpoit οὐρ inndeabire torbuio.
1rreo 1r inndeabiruρ ann cinra compuite οὐρ zin tuillim.

Ma marbad deabire, cinmotha .iiii. zona duine in coruira
ρine, cia tarpuirteu ρair cin co tarpuirteu, 1r α ic oia ρine,
amuil compuinnit epó; οὐρ icuiorom cumal aitegna, οὐρ
cuiruma ρria mac no ρria athuir, do na ρe cumaluib oire.

Cach cin inndeabire do n1 duine iuir marbad οὐρ apail, 1r é.
paðerín inn οὐρ α innile οὐρ α tir.

Mana bé α ic ann, no muna tharpuirteu ρair, 1r α ic oia
mac co no cairet α innile οὐρ α tir inn. Muna bé α ic ann,
1r α ic oia athuir pon coir cetna.

Muna bé α ic ann beor, 1r α ic do gac teallach 1r neara do
co ρoir α mbe oca, no co no laimic in cinuio.

1r aipe icur cáe teallaé 1r neaom do, uair 1r inndeabir in
cin, οὐρ cio inndeabire in cin, paðuio α tir inn ρeriu tirat
ρein, uair nachat e do ponaρ in cinuio.

¹ *In him.*—If he and his cattle and his land be not sufficient to pay for his crime.

made, i.e. one-third to the owner of the stock, and one-third to those who perform service, and the other third to the person with whom he is in pledge. Two-thirds out of this is due to the original church from the first man (generation), and one-half from the second man (generation). It is in this manner his gifts and bequests and 'ceannaighe'-goods in general are divided.

Though it be for his necessary liability that he gives his property to a church, his land shall be given him.

That is, every crime of necessity which a man commits, except killing, if he be apprehended, he shall pay 'eric'-fine for it himself until his cattle and his land be spent in payment of it; what remains of his crime unpaid for shall be paid by his tribe in such proportions as they divide his property. If he is not apprehended, it shall be paid by his tribe, as they divide his property, after his land has been spent on it (all given away).

What is necessity and what is non-necessity?

Necessity is a crime of inadvertence and unnecessary profit. Non-necessity is intentional crime and such as was not deserved by the injured party.

If it be a case of necessary killing, always excepting the four man-slaughters mentioned in the 'corus fino'-law, whether he (the homicide) is apprehended or not apprehended, it (the 'eric'-fine) is to be paid by his tribe, as they divide his property; and he (when apprehended) shall pay a 'cumhal' in restitution, and as much as a son or a father, of the six 'cumhals' of 'dire'-fino.

As to every crime of non-necessity which a man commits, as well homicide as other crimes, he himself is to be given up for it with his cattle and his land.

If the payment be not in him (in his power), or if he has not been apprehended, it is to be paid by his son until his cattle and his land be spent on it. Unless the payment be in him (in his power), it is to be paid by his father in the same manner.

If the payment be not in him (in his power) either, it is to be paid by each nearest family to him until all they have is spent, or full payment of the crime is made up among them.

The reason that each nearest family to him pays is, because the crime is one of non-necessity, and although the crime is one of non-necessity, their land shall go (be liable) for it before they themselves shall go (be liable) for it, because it was not they (the nearest families) that committed the crime.

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Ní tiaguit flaithe for eagluir.

.1. in mac eguilrí má e marbtar ann, a coirpóire uirraoúir imorru dia fine .i. ní beiruit flaithe ní do neoch toirniúg cáin.

Cor mic do cill ir díliur don eagluir.

.1. loḡ neiniuch ocuf reét cumula coirpóire ocuf reét cumula rmaéta do eagluir uarail; loḡ neiniuch ocuf reét cumula coirpóire ocuf leé reét cumula rmaéta do eagluir leétoire, ocuf ir o cuicci amach inn rin. Cor do cill, laime-neclunn don eagluir dia curthur, ocuf lan coirpóire fuirne co ceann reétmuine; reét cumula do eagluir uarail, ocuf leé reét cumul do eagluir iril a rmaét dia mbe cáin, no dia troirce eagluir im cáin; ocuf cumul dia eagluir fein ma uaral, ocuf cumul eile dia ní ar a éur feocha, ocuf trian loḡ einiuch dia eagluir fein ut ailí dicunt; loḡ nalturua dono ocuf einiuchlunn ocuf a tir lair din don eagluir dia curthur muna ruarlúicteir di.

Ma a neagluir anunn fo ceirtur cuna marb intí cin fir, ir laim einoclunn ocuf lan rmaét don eagluir; mas i faite, leé rmaét ocuf leé einoclunn. Mar ir nacha mbiathar, iar fir, comar coirpóire no einoclunn no uíliatuide.

Uinngé forceatuil deoda.

.1. dia toircteur dia eagluir fein dia forceatuil, ocuf bithé iar noia innte, ocuf ní gail, ir díliur uaité di eagluir notnail co ro ica eagluir bunuio loḡ a leiginn; ocuf beirid a cuir tpe o fine; ocuf gailid apdaine oc in eagluir cur a tigs, ir in cuicco lúg.

¹ *The removing.*—Removing a young man so as to prevent his being ordained after the church had obtained him fairly, and educated him wholly or in part.

Chieftains shall not come against^a the church.

That is, if it be a student for the ministry that is killed, his body-fine according to 'urradhus'-law is *to be paid* to his tribe i.e. *lay* chiefs shall not obtain anything of what the 'cain'-law adds to the body-fine.

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^a Ir. on.

The removing¹ of a son from a 'cill'-church incurs forfeiture to the church.

That is, honor-price and seven 'cumhals' of body-fine and seven 'cumhals' of 'smacht'-fine *are due* to a noble church; honor-price and seven 'cumhals' of body-fine and half seven 'cumhals' of 'smacht'-fine to a church entitled to half 'dire'-fine, and it is from five days out these *are to be paid*. As to taking away a son from a 'cill'-church, full honor-price is due to the church from which he is taken, and full body-fine is due to her to the end of a week; seven 'cumhals' to a noble church, and half seven 'cumhals' to an humble church for 'smacht'-fine if there be 'cain'-law, or if a church fast in order to get^a 'cain'-law; and a 'cumhal' to his own church if it be noble, and another 'cumhal' to his king for the removal of him without him (*his knowledge*), and one-third of honor-price to his own church as others say; the price of his fosterage also and honor-price and his land moreover along with himself *are due* to the church from which he is taken unless he is ransomed from her.

^a Ir. for.

If he is sent into a church at a distance and dies there without knowledge of his death, full honor-price and full 'smacht'-fine are *due* to the church; if he is sent into a green, half 'smacht'-fine and half honor-price *are due*. If it was it (*the church*) that did not feed him, after knowledge of his hunger, it will be body-fine or honor-price or full fines and costs^a that will be due.

^a Ir. entirely.

The ounce for divine instruction.

That is, if he (*the son to be educated for the ministry*) has been offered to his own church for instruction, and for being in the service of God^a therein, and she did not receive him, and he then is educated in another church, he is forfeited by her (*his own church*) to the church that has educated him until his original church pay the price of his education; and if she does not, he shall obtain his share of the land from the tribe; and he takes the abbacy at the church to which he comes, in the fifth place.

^a Ir. after God.

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Muna coirge a athair dia eagluir fein, i' in tathair icur
 los a leinn. Muna be'ceir iar nua i' in eagluir, i' sa trian
 na riach icur in tathair, ocus trian icur eagluir, ar a' r'ed
 oigbar a'ne do manach inneirge de'ebire.

Ma'o ailethriuch beiriur a anmchara fair.

.1. ma'o h' beiriur a anmchara a'ne uil in ailetre iar rin'gal
 no duinetaige. Ma' iar comairle'gao dia eagluir fein t'ef in
 ailetre, dia fagbuir ceannairde cin co fagba, i' uiliur don
 eagluir cur a t'et, ci'o moir fagbuir oicte. Munub a comairle-
 gao imuirro don ti, i' a ceannairde dia eagluir bunu'ir, dia mbe
 oga.

Eagluir fine epluma.

.1. fine eploma ge'bur in eagluir cein be' damna apair do
 fine epluma; cin co roide a'et f'ailmceatluir oib, i' iat beiriur
 in apairno.

Cach uair na b'ed, i' a tabuirt o'fine g'rin, no co roib damna
 apair o'fine epluma; ocus o' b'ar, i' a tabuirt do ma'ra f'err 6
 ina in tab no g'ab h' o'fine g'rin. Muna f'err, i' iairna re.

Muna tairic damna apair o'fine eploma, na g'rain, in
 apairno do tabuirt o'fine manuch no co roib damna apair
 o'fine eploma, no g'rain; ocus o' b'ar, in'ge ma' f'err.

¹ *Abbacy*.—When the 'fine epluma,' i.e. the tribe of the patron saint is not
 qualified, the 'fine g'rin,' i.e. the tribe of the original grantor of the land, may
 supply an abbot.

If his father does not offer *him* to his own church, it is the father that shall pay the expense of his education. If they be not in the service of God* in the church, the father shall pay two-thirds of the debts, and the church shall pay one-third, for this *condition* is what lessens in her case the fine for the 'manach'-person whose case is one of necessary desertion.

CUSTOM-
ARY LAW.

*Ir. after
God.

If it be pilgrimage that his soul's friend has enjoined upon him.

If his soul's friend has enjoined upon him to go on a pilgrimage after *his having committed* the murder of a tribeman or murder with concealment of the body. If it be after consulting his own church that he has gone on a pilgrimage, whether he has left 'ceannaithe'-goods or not, whatever he leaves to the church to which he goes, be it ever so much, is due to it. If, however, he has not consulted with it (*his own church*), his 'ceannaithe'-goods, if he has any, are *due* to his original church.

The church of the tribe of the patron saint.

That is, the tribe of the patron saint shall succeed to* the church as long as there shall be a person fit to be an abbot of the *sail* tribe of the patron saint; even though there should be but a psalm-singer of them, it is he* that will obtain the abbacy.¹

*Ir. get.

*Ir. they.

Whenever there is not *one of that tribe fit to be an abbot*, it (*the abbacy*) is to be given to the tribe to whom the land belongs, until a person fit to be an abbot, of the tribe of the patron saint, shall be *qualified*; and when he is, it (*the abbacy*) is to be given to him, if he be better than the abbot of the tribe to whom the land belongs, *and* who has taken it. If he (*the former*) is not better, it is only in his turn *he shall succeed*.

If a person fit to be an abbot has not come of the tribe of the patron saint, or of the tribe to whom the land belongs, the abbacy is to be given to *one of* the 'fine-manach'-class until a person fit to be an abbot, of the tribe of the patron saint, or of the tribe to whom the land belongs, should be *qualified*; and when there is *such a person*, the abbacy is to be given to him in case he is better.

CUSTOM-
ARY LAW.

Muna tainic damna apaid òirne epluma, no griaín, no manuch, annoit do gabail ír in cethrúmað luc; dalta da gabail ír in cuiceð luc; compairche da gabail ír in fíreð luc; ceall compoguir da gabail ír in fécmað luc.

Muna tainig damna apaid in inuð do na féc nínubuib fín, òeoiruð òe dá gabail ír in fécmað luc. Muna tainic damna apaid òirne epluma, na griaín, na manuch an ainecht, ocuf iníne ag annoit, no ag dalta, no ag compairche, no a cill compoguir, no ag òeoiruð òé, ír a tabuirte òirne epluma, uair ír ar naimí bét damna apaid òibfúige. In apad uaduib.

Ecúir fine griaín ocuf eagúir fine epluma ocuf griaín imale.

.1. fine griaín gáibuir in eagúir .1. aen fine fine epluma ocuf griaín in fín, ocuf ar a fearunn fein ata in tórlum ann :

Eplum, griaín, manuch min,
Eagúir dalta co nglan bhuig,
Compairche ocuf òeoiruð òé,
Uaduib gabuir apdame.

Cach aen òib fín gabuir apdame, cinmotha fine epluma, ocuf

¹ 'Annoit'-church shall assume it, i.e. the mother of this church, i.e. the church in which its patron saint had been educated, shall then appoint an abbot of its own clergy. 'Bennchor' was the mother of a great number of churches; and so was 'Clonard.' Dr. O'Donovan suggests 'con parochia,' as a derivation for 'com-pairche,' and says it meant any church under the name and tutelage of the original saint, i.e. the founder of the original church.

* *Tribe*.—In this case the patron saint had built his church on his own land, and endowed it with his own land, and therefore the tribe of the patron saint, and the tribe of the original grantor of the land were one and the same.

* *Every one of these*.—In O'D. 554, 555, &c., the following account of the succession to the abbacy is given:—When there is not a person fit to be an abbot of the tribe of the patron saint (*original founder*) one is then sought from the tribe of the original grantor of the land, *who is to succeed* until such time as there should be one of the tribe of the patron saint; but the man in power (*ruling abbot*), who happens to be there, *being* of the tribe to whom the land belongs, cannot be removed unless he has been expelled *for his wickedness*, or has been disqualified by his evil

If a person fit to be an abbot has not come of the tribe of the patron saint, or of the tribe of the *grantor* of the land, or of the 'manach'-class, the 'annoit'-church shall receive it, in the fourth place; a 'dalta'-church shall receive it in the fifth place; a 'com-pairche'-church shall obtain it in the sixth place; a neighbouring 'cill'-church shall obtain it in the seventh place.

If a person fit to be an abbot has not come in any of these seven places, a pilgrim may assume it in the eighth place. If a person fit to be an abbot has not arisen of the tribe of the patron saint, or of the tribe to whom the land belongs, or of the 'manach'-class together, while the wealth of the *abbacy* is with an 'annoit'-church, or a 'dalta'-church, or a 'compairche'-church, or a neighbouring 'cill'-church, or a pilgrim, it (*the wealth*) must be given to the tribe of the patron saint, for one of them fit to be an abbot goes *then* for nothing. The *abbacy shall be taken* from them.

When it is a church of the tribe to whom the land belongs, and a church of the tribe of the patron saint and of the tribe to whom the land belongs at the same time.

That is, the tribe to whom the land belongs succeeds to the church, i.e. the tribe of the patron saint and *the tribe* to whom the land belongs are one *and the same tribe*² in this case, and the patron saint is on his own land.

The patron saint, the land, mild monk,

The 'annoit'-church, the 'dalta'-church of fine vigour,

The 'compairche'-church and the pilgrim,

By them is the abbacy assumed (*in their relative order*).

Every one of these³ who assume the abbacy, except the tribe of

deeds, or the person (*the new aspirant*) upon whom it is cast is worthier, for a junior often takes it from a senior. "Qualification is older than age." It is open to the tribe of the patron saint until they forfeit their privilege by *neglect during the time of prescription*.^{*} When a person fit to be an abbot is not to be found of the tribe of the patron saint or of the tribe to whom the land belongs, before their privilege is lost by prescription, then one is to be sought in the 'manach'-class; if there be of them one who is fit, he shall be installed until such time as there shall be one of the tribe of the patron saint, or of the tribe to whom the land belongs; but the abbot who happens to be there shall not be removed unless the person upon whom it is cast (*i.e. the next aspirant*) is worthier; if he is not worthier he shall succeed *only* in his turn. Ignorant and deformed persons are unqualified, and every one is estimated according to his dignity, the dignity is according to his grade, the grade of each according to his service, the service of each according to

* C. 834, adds—"The 'fine erlama' forfeit their prerogative if they remain too long without seeking their right, i.e. if it extends to prescription."

CUSTOM-ARY LAW. **ḡriain**, ocuf manuch, ír a noibad uile d'ragbail tall ; no, coma compuinn cét manuig ar gac fír oib.

Ceall comcaoluis commaithe.

.1. comcaio los im ceann cille .i. ceall ber cuma a cill fein doibrim a ngeall fíri gac nínoligeo tef fíurpe co nðeoch for a fecthe. In deoruid de imorru a oibad fíde uile don eagluir, ocuf noch a legtur i ceann cille é no co nðeachaib ír in oétmað lus, ocuf co ragbad cill buf commaithe ne ceann cille tall, ocuf ne mancuis amuis, ár faemur in cutruma nínolige do gentur nerin cill tall ima cutruma nínoligeo do denum fíra buðein amuis ; ocuf oia roib in deoruid de i foorume tall ar in eagluir, atait tpi cumala dec ar fíchit uada, uair noch a nfuil fíach foorume o duine in uprudur aét o deoruid dé. No cumad a tectugad na heaguilrí doib fín uada ; ocuf tpi gan cunn gan coibne don eagluir, ocuf los tpi cumul dec ar fíchit dairuini rug ler da techugad ; ocuf a oílri fín uada.

Co fecht cumala cacha mír co tpi mírrib.

.1. tpi cumala dec ar fíchet tig oib fín, ocuf neomuinn o deoruid dé ; ocuf fmaét foorume fín, ocuf noch a nfuil fmaét foorume in uprudur aét ma fín, ocuf ír é fín fmaét foorume ír mo ír in berla. Secht cumala nama ír o a tpuocar, a etpuocar imurpuo cuic cumala ocuf ceitpi fect cumala.

Ceall íar mbunuid ḡriain.

.1. cell íarum gabuit fíne ḡrin ; ocuf briačtur epluma ata ne *deeds of arms*. And no blind man shall be a chief, i.e. no chieftainship (*leadership*) of the way shall be given to the blind man, or the ignorant man, and no lame man shall be exalted, i.e. no title shall be bestowed upon the lame man, i.e. in election for arms. No exhausted person shall be advanced, i.e. the person who has no substance or juice of strength in him, i.e. or who is without wealth.

¹ *Fine for trespass*, 'Fíach foorume.'—In C. 552, 'Fodraim,' or trespass, is defined to be 'breaking of stakes or fences, and injuring of the 'roidh'-plant and onions, and dirtying the streets and causeways'; and it is observed moreover:

the patron saint, and *the tribe* to which the land belongs, and the 'manach'-class, shall leave all his legacy within *to the church*; or, according to *others*, it is the share of the first 'manach'-person that is *due* of each man of them.

CUSTOM-
ARY LAW.

A 'cill'-church equally pure and good.

That is, they pay value for the headship of a 'cill'-church, i.e. a 'cill'-church equal to their own *is given* to them in pledge for every illegality which was committed against it until it (*the 'cill'-church*) goes to the true heir. Now the pilgrim's bequest is all *due* to the church, and he is not permitted to become the head of a 'cill'-church unless that he comes in the eighth place, and that he leaves a 'cill'-church as good as the head of a 'cill'-church within, and as the 'manach'-class outside, for he consents to *balance* the amount of illegality which is committed against the 'cill'-church within, against the amount of illegality which is committed by herself outside; and if the pilgrim were guilty of trespass in the church within, a *fine* of thirty-three 'cumhals' is *due* of him, for there is no fine for trespass¹ imposed upon anyone except the pilgrim in 'urrudhas'-law. Or, according to *others*, these are *due* of him for taking lawful possession of the church; and the church had land without amity or covenant of alliance, and he brought with him the value of thirty-three 'cumhals' to take lawful possession of it; and these are forfeited by him.*

With seven 'cumhals' every month for three months.

That is, thirty-three 'cumhals' come of them, and *those* before mentioned from the pilgrim; and this is a fine for trespass, and there is no fine for trespass in 'urradhus'-law except this, and this is the greatest fine for trespass in the 'Berla'-laws. The leniency of it (*the law*) is seven 'cumhals,' but the severity is five 'cumhals' and four times seven 'cumhals.'

A 'cill'-church for the original tribe to whom the land belongs.

That is, a 'cill'-church which the tribe to whom the land belongs *exclusively* take possession of; and they (*the tribe to whom the land*

"Thirty-three 'cumhals' is the largest fine for trespass mentioned in the law, i.e. seven is the largest fine for trespass in 'cain'-law, and one 'cumhal' is the smallest. Or if there should be 'smacht'-fine for trespass in 'urradhus'-law, it should be according to the nature of the 'cumhal.'"

* By him.—He must leave them to the next abbot.

CUSTOM-
ARY LAW.

gabail doib tóine grian; no ír a nutoruó do chuairt doib hí cein ber damna apairt doib; ír a gabail don ríne ar nertom doib inech daora damna apairt .i. comairt ríne eirluma; ocuf tnebuire tar cenn ríne eirluma, cach uair biaf damna apairt do ríne grian, iní a hairig doib.

Ácht naó rui for culuó cu ra deoig ríua nteoruió do.

.1. áctairim no ta áct lium ann co na himpatar hí for culuó tóine eirluma cen tnebuire no co ndech ra deoig ne nteoruió de; uair ír tairce ragur in apdaine tóine eirluma cen tnebuire ina do teoruió de for tnebuire; ocuf ír tairce ragur do na ríuib eile hí for tnebuire na tóine eirluma cen tnebuire; ocuf tairce ragur tóine eirluma for tnebuire inar do na ríuib eile for tnebuire.

Cell manuch.

.1. cell manach gabuit ríne manoch, ocuf ír la manchu apdaine do gner cein ber damna apairt doib; ocuf gac uair na bia, ír amuil fonaircit ríne grianu romuino a ríne eirluma a fonairtom tóine grianu for annoit.

O'D. 554. Ní cuirithur cuairt for gablu [ríne man tab-
rairt dia do neoc doib in trainradach, áct ír iar feaba
do goathair ocuf do gairter.]

.1. noco cuirter cae uiró in cranncuir for in ríne gabluithur o diaf adbur ír feru ina ceile ann, .i. deise ar na cuirter in cuairt, ma la haon gabur, no muna be damna napairt cio coitcinn doib, deise daora aru cuirter, coitcennur ocuf comadbur.

¹ A 'cill-church of monks.—The 'manach,' or monk, so often mentioned in these laws, seems to have been a tenant of church land.

² Unless God has given it.—C. 885, reads "manu tabbre dia .i. tne éocran, unless God has given it, that is, by lot."

belongs) have the word of the patron saint for taking it (*the 'cill'-church*) ; or it came to them by prescription as long as there shall be of them a person fit to be an abbot, *and when there is not*, it (*the abbacy*) is to be assumed by the tribe that is next to them, which has a person fit to be an abbot, i.e. the tribe of a patron saint ; and on the part of the tribe of the patron saint security is *given* that whenever there shall be a person fit to be an abbot of the tribe to which the land belongs, they will restore it (*the abbacy*) to them.

But *in case of the tribe of the patron saint not giving security* it does not return back until it comes finally to the pilgrim.

That is, I stipulate or I make a condition here that it shall not return back to the tribe of the patron saint without security until it goes finally to the pilgrim ; for the abbacy shall sooner pass to the tribe of the patron saint without security than to the pilgrim with security ; and it shall sooner pass to the other tribes upon *their giving* security than to the tribe of the patron saint without security ; but it shall sooner pass to the tribe of the patron saint on *their giving* security, than to the other tribes on *their giving* security.

A 'cill'-church of monks.¹

That is, a 'cill'-church of monks which a tribe of monks hold, and the abbacy shall always belong to the monks as long as there shall be a person of them fit to be an abbot ; and whenever there will not be *such*, the case is similar to that before mentioned, i.e. of the tribe to whom the land belongs, binding the tribe of the patron saint by a guaranty to the tribe to whom the land belongs, upon the 'annoit'-church.

The succession shall not devolve upon the branches of the tribe unless God has given² it to one of *them* in particular, but he (*the candidate*) shall be rejected and named according to his dignity.

That is, the order of the succession by lot shall not devolve upon the branching tribes when there is a person better than the others, i.e. there are two reasons why the succession does not devolve *upon the branches*, if it be assumed by one, or unless there be a person fit to be an abbot in common among them, there are two reasons why it (*the lot*) is cast—commonness of *claim* and equality of persons fit for the office.³

³ Tr. equal
material.

[The last book of the 'Senchus Mór' as preserved in H. 3, 17, ends here, at col. 254, after which three cols. of the MS. are left blank, on which it was apparently intended to transcribe the remainder of the work. This part of the 'Senchus Mór' is perhaps irrecoverably lost. From a brief Gloss most probably belonging to this lost portion of it, and preserved in H. 3, 18, p. 382 (C. 835), it would appear that it treated of fines for stealing or taking by force any kind of property from a church or its termon lands.]

lebar aicle.

THE BOOK OF AICILL.

lebar aicle.

THE BOOK
OF
AICILL.

C. 893.

C. 893.

C. 893.

Loc don liubur po Aicill ar aice Temhair, ocur
aimpeir do aimpeir Coirpre Lipechair, mic Cormaic,
ocur peirra do Cormac [budein], ocur tucait a d  nma
caechar   [rula] Cormaic do Aengus Gabuaidech, iar
fuatach ingine Soraip, mic Art Cuirp, do Cellach,
mac Cormaic. Aip ehta in tAengus Gabuaidech,
ac d  gail gpeiri ceniuil a tuathairb Luigne, ocur do
  uair a t  c mn   and ocur at ib loim ar eicin and;
ocur po ba chora dait, ar in den, ingen do brathair
do d  gail ar Cellach mac Cormaic na mo biadra ar
eicin do cartheam; ocur n   puimenn lebur olc do
denam pur in mn  ; acht do   uair peime do in-
raig   na Tempa   ocur iar fuine   n  peime po riacht
co Tempaig. Ocur geir do Tempaig aipm laich do
bpeith indte iar fuine   n  peime, a  t na hairm do
ecma  ir indte [budein]. Ocur po gab Aengus in
cpimall Cormaic anuar da heal  aing, ocur tuc
buille d   a Cellac mac Cormaic, cor marburtar
he; cor ben a heochair dar ruil Cormaic co po

¹ *Aicill*. The old name of the hill of Skreen near Tara in the county of Meath.

² *Temhair*. Now the hill of Tara in Meath, for the history of which see *Petrie's Antiquities of Tara Hill, Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, vol. 18*.

³ *Coirpre Lipechair*. He was the son of King Cormac and his successor on the throne of Ireland.

⁴ *Aengus Gabhuaidech*. He is sometimes called Aengus Gai-Buaifech, as in C. 893, i.e. of the poisoned spear.

THE BOOK OF AICILL.

INTRODUCTION.

THE place of this book is Aicill,¹ close to Tem-
hair,² and its time is the time of Coirpri³
Lifechair son of Cormac, and its author is Cormac,
and the cause of its having been composed was the
blinding of the eye of Cormac by Aengus Gabhuai-
dech,⁴ after the abduction of the daughter of Sorar,
son of Art Corb, by Cellach son of Cormac. This
Aengus Gabhuaidech was a champion⁵ who was
avenging a family quarrel in the territories of
Luighne,⁶ and he went into a woman's house there
and drank milk in it by force; and the woman said
"it were better for thee to avenge the daughter
of thy kinsman upon Cellach son of Cormac than
to consume my food by force;" and no book men-
tions that he did *any further* injury to the woman;
but he went forward towards Temhair and reached
Temhair after sunset. And it was a prohibited
thing at Temhair to bring a hero's arms into it after
sunset; so *no arms could be there* except the arms
which happened to be within itself. And Aengus
took the ornamented spear of Cormac down from
its rack, and gave Cellach son of Cormac a blow of
it, and killed him; and its edge grazed one of Cor-

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¹ *Champion.* This class of champions formed one of the seven grades of a territory, among whose duties it was to avenge family quarrels and insults.

² *Luighne.* This means the territory of Luighne, now Leyny in the county of Sligo.

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AICILL.

leat éacach hé; ocur po ben a huplunn a nḁruim
pechtairne na Tempach aca tairraing a Cellaé, co po
marburtar he. Ocur ba geir nḁ co nainim do bit a
Tempair. Ocur po cuireḁ Cormac amac dá leiger co
Aicill ar aici Temair; ocur po citea Temair a
h-Aicill ocur ní faictea Aicill a Temair. Ocur tucad
nḁ nḁipenn do Cairpri lḁpehair mac Cormaic;
C. 895. [ocur gaé aincer bḁreithemhair ticed cuigḁ do teiged
da iarrairde da athair; conad ed a deireḁ a athair
fḁr, a mic arā fḁirer, ocur na blai].

Ocur ir ann rin do nḁgne in lebar po; ocur ir
e ir cuir do Cormac and, cach bail ata bla, ocur
a mḁic arā fḁirer; ocur ireḁ ir cuir do Cindḁaelad
cac ní o tha rin amac.

Aicill rin, uch oll do nḁgne Aicell, ingen Cairpri,
ann a cameḁ Eirc mic Cairpri, a deḁbrathar; ocur
deirmirect air rin :

Ingen Cairpri do noḁair
Ir do fḁirleim noḁroḁaig,
Do cumair Eirc, aebda in nainḁ,
Gaet i nḁḁgair Conculainn.

No, Aicell, ben Eirc mic Cairpri ba marb do
cumair a rin and ar na marbad do Conall Cernach;
ocur deirmirect air :

Conall Cernach tuc ceann Eirc
Re taeb Tempac im tḁat teir;

¹ *Cuchulainn*. He was one of the heroes of the Craebhruadh or Red Branch, in Ulster, in the first century of the Christian era. This verse is quoted from the Dinn Senchus of Aichill.

mac's eyes and destroyed it;^a and in drawing it back out of Cellach its handle struck the chief of the king's household of Temhair in the back and killed him. And it was a prohibited thing that one with a blemish should be king at Temhair. And Cormac was *therefore* sent out to be cured to Aicill close to Temhair; and Temhair could be seen from Aicill, but Aicill could not be seen from Temhair. And the sovereignty of Erin was given to Coirpri Lifechair, son of Cormac; and in every difficult case of judgment that came to him he used to go to ask his father about it; and his father used to say to him "My son that thou mayest know," and *explain to him* "the exemptions."

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AICILL.

^a Ir. He became blind of an eye.

And it was there (*at Aicill*) this book was composed; and Cormac's part of it is wherever occur *the words* "exemption," and "my son that thou mayest know;" and Cennfaeladh's part is everything from that out.

This Aicill is *derived from* "uch oll," i.e. great lamentation, which Aicell, daughter of Coirpre made there in lamenting her brother Erc, son of Coirpre; as these lines show^a :—

^a Ir. A proof thereof.

The daughter of Coirpre died,
And of the fair formed Feidleim,
Through grief for Erc, celebrated in verse,
Who had been slain in revenge for Cuchulainn.¹

Or *it was* Aicell, the wife of Erc, son of Coirpre, who died of grief for her husband there after he had been killed by Conall Cernach,² as these lines show^a :—

^a Ir. A proof thereof.

Conall Cernach brought Erc's head
By the side of Temhair at the third hour;

² *Conall Cernach*, i.e. Conall the Victorious; he was the chief of the warriors of the Red Branch early in the first century.

THE BOOK
OF
AICILL,

Iʳ tpuaz in gním do deatár de,
Drupeð cpiðí uair Aicle!

- C. 894. Ma ro baí arðanc dliged ann, iʳ 1 eipic tucad
ann rin; acht ma ro dí ræppath ar Maiz Dneg
[neime] amuil do beirthea ræppath don leit ocur
dæppath don leit aile, im a leit a ræp aicillnecht
ocur in leit aile 1 ndæp aicillne.

Mana raibe ræppath opra itir, iʳ 1 eipic tucad
ann rin anuil do biad a ræppath do leit ocur
dæppath don leit aile, im a leth a ræpaicillne ocur
in leit aile 1 ndæp aicillnecht.

- C. 895. Mana na raibe arðanc dliged ann [itir], iʳ cept
cáich anuil a nept. Ocur do facatur rum in pepann
ocur do cuatar bu der. Da iat Déiri Puirp Laegaire,
no Puirp Laigni iat ó rin a le.

- C. 896. A loc ocur a aimper iar Cormac co nici rin.
Mað iar Cindraelad imurro, loc do Daire Luráin,
ocur aimper do aimper Domnaill, mic Aedá, mic
Ainmirec; ocur pepra do Cindraelad [mac Oilella],
ocur tucait a denma a incind dermaic do buain a
cind Cindraelad iar na rcoltat a cat Maize paithe.

¹ *Magh Breagh*. A large plain situate in the east of ancient Meath.

² *The South*. They (i.e. some of the inhabitants of Magh Breagh) went to Leinster, but ultimately settled in Munster, and the king thereof being then at war with king Cormac afforded them protection and gave them lands situated between Lismore and Credan head, to which they transferred the name of Deisl. The barony of Deece, near Tara in Meath, marks their original situation. *Vide* Keating's History of Ireland; and Ogygia, Part III., cap. 69.

Pity the deed that happened by it,
The breaking of Aicell's proud heart.

THE BOOK
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AICILL.
—

If good law had existed the 'eric'-fine that was paid for this would have been^a *as follows*; if there had been 'saer'-stock tenancy in Magh Breagh¹ before this time, in such a manner that one half was in 'saer'-stock tenancy and the other half in 'daer'-stock tenancy, the half in 'saer'-stock tenancy should have become as the half in 'daer'-stock tenancy.

If 'saer'-stock tenancy did not exist there at all the 'eric'-fine that was paid in that case *should have operated* as if one half had been *originally* in 'saer'-stock tenancy and the other half in 'daer'-stock tenancy, for one half *would have remained* in 'saer'-stock tenancy and the other half *should have been reduced* to 'daer'-stock tenancy.

If good law did not exist at all, *then it was* "the right of each is according to his strength." And they left the land and went to the South.² They have been the Deisi of Port Laeghaire or Port Lairge ever since.

These are the place and time of it (*the book*) as far as regards Cormac. But as regards Cunnfacladh, its place is Daire-lurain,³ and its time was the time of Domhnall⁴ son of Aedh son of Ainmire; and its author^a was Cennfaeladh son of Oilell, and the cause^a of its being composed was, that part of his brain^b was taken out of Cennfaeladh's head after it had been split in the battle of Magh-rath.

^a Ir. Person.

^b Ir. Brain
of forget-
fulness.

¹ *Daire-lurain*. Now Derryloran in Tyrone.

² *Domhnall*. He was monarch of Ireland in 642 A.D., and fought the battle of Magh Rath (*Moirá*) in that year against Congal Claon, king of Uladh, his foster son. *Vide* the Battle of Magh Rath, edited for the Irish Archaeological Society by Dr. O'Donovan in 1842.

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Teopa buada in catha rin: maídm ar Congal
Cláen ina anáir ne Domnall ina fírinne, ocur
Suibne Seilt do dul ar geltaí, ocur a incinn der-
maí do buain a cinn Cinnraelaí.

c. 896.

Ocur noca neóda rin íf buaídm ann Suibni do dul
ar geltaí, aít ar fácaib do rclaídm ocur do laírb
dia eir i nEirinn. Ocur noca neó íf buaídm a incinn
dermaí do buain a cinn Cinnraelaí, aít aneó po
facaib da degraí leabarda dapa heir i nEirinn. Co
rucaí hé da leiger co tech úrcin Tuama Drecain
[a comrac na trí rraíde, idir tígib na trí ruad].
Ocur trí rcla do bí íf in baile: rcla léigind, rcla
reineáir, ocur rcla ríleá. Ocur cá n do cluimed-
rum da inírtir na trí rcla cá lae, do bí do glan
mebru cáca naíde; ocur do cúirium glonraí
ríleá rírb, ocur do rírbum íat a leaib ocur
i tuírb, ocur po cúir reic a cairclíubair.

c. 897.

bunúdm ocur in de ocur aírber condaíar don
pocl íf eitged. Bunúdm do aet in Ebra, et a Gréic,
etciamlicet a bunúdm laíne; deimín dílmáin a gaedilg
[do gabar.]

A dun íar rlaíntrí rin íf na ceítrí prím bérlaib,
a Gréic, in Ebra, i laírin ocur a Gaedilg; ocur

¹ *Falsehood.* For 'anáir,' C. 896, reads 'gae.'

² *Suibhne Celt.* That is, Sweeny the Lunatic.

³ *Tuam Drecain.* Now Toomregan in the county Cavan.

⁴ *Paper-book.* For 'cairclíubair,' C. 896, reads 'cairclíubair,' a chalk book.

⁵ *'Eitged.'* The Book of Aicill, the joint work of King Cormac and Cennfaeladh, was called "Bretha Eitged," i.e. judgments of 'Eitged' or "Leabhar na nEitged," i.e. the Book of the 'Eitgeds.' The derivations of the word 'Eitged' given in the text do not appear susceptible of any probable explana-

Three were the reasons of that battle being celebrated :—the defeat of Congal Claen in his falsehood¹ by Domhnall in his truth, and Suibhne Gelt² having become mad, and part of his brain³ having been taken from Cennfaeladh's head.

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OF
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—

¹ Ir. *Brain of forgetfulness.*

And Suibhne Gelt's having become mad is not a reason why it (*the battle*) is celebrated, but *it is* because of the *number of* stories and poems he left after him in Erin. And *the fact that* part of his brain⁴ was taken from Cennfaeladh's head is not a reason why the battle is celebrated, but *the reason is* the number of well-composed books which he left after him in Erin. And he (*Cennfaeladh*) was brought to be cured to the house of Bricin of Tuam Dreacain⁵ at the meeting of the three streets, between the houses of the three professors. And there were three schools in the town :—a school of literature, a school of law, and a school of poetry. And whatever he used to hear rehearsed in the three schools every day, he had by heart every night; and he put a fine thread of poetry about them, and wrote them on slates and tablets, and transcribed them into a paper book.⁶

The root, meaning, and import of the word 'Eitged'⁷ are sought for. Its root is 'aeti' in Hebrew, 'et' in Greek, 'etiamlicet' is its Latin root; it means 'deimin dilmáin,' i.e. certain freedom, in Irish.

Its root when taken in its good sense of exemption is found in the four principal languages, in Greek, in Hebrew, in Latin, and in Irish; but when taken

tion. It appears to mean anything contrary to what is usual, *contra normam solitam*, which includes the idea of exemption, excess, criminality; ἀνομία. A distinguished Sanscrit scholar has suggested the Sanscrit, "ati gati," "going over," "transgression," as having possibly some connection with the term.

THE BOOK OF AICILL. — nocon agabar iar cinntaigi aet in da mbérlaib namá,
 1 laitin ocur 1 nḡaediḡ; uair cinno, éillnim, lairin
 laithneoir, ocur eitḡed cin lairin nḡaediḡ.

C. 897. [A inḡaitḡmec a hinḡe in focail iḡ eitḡed .i. eitḡed
 é ro teiḡed in tan iḡ tḡe compaite; no eitḡed é na
 teiḡed in tan iḡ tḡe anḡot; no eitḡed .i. é ḡu na tḡacuḡ
 aice in tan na hicaḡ ní ocur ro hicaḡ ní iur; no
 eitḡed .i. é ḡan a tḡacuḡ aice in tan ro icaḡ ní ocur
 ni hicaḡ ní iur; no eitḡed, et toitiḡ, toitiḡ et, ailbín
 uaḡ iḡin cinaḡ. No eitḡed .i. et foiciḡ, foiciḡ iḡu
 foichiḡ, buille a naḡaig buille. No eitḡed .i. et etail
 ocur ḡed ḡaeth, conair iair a faḡbaḡ ḡaith etail
 a haipberḡ feichemnair ocur bḡeithemnair in libuirḡ
 iḡ.

C. 898. A bunḡo iḡn ocur a inḡaitḡmec.]

C. 898. A airberḡ .i. a eiperḡ iḡn aní naḡ [ḡollur .i.] iḡoḡ
 iḡ in focail [budein], co faḡabar anḡ tḡe na tḡu,
 amuil ata eitḡed cin, ocur eitḡed iḡan.

C. 900. [Da foḡail ḡeḡ eitḡed] aithḡeḡar anḡ .i. eitḡed
 iḡa neitḡed, ocur eitḡeaḡ iar neitḡed, ocur eitḡed
 na neitḡed, ocur eitḡed moliḡtaḡe, ocur eitḡed
 mḡriacuḡ, ocur eitḡed ḡnéiteach, ocur eitḡed bḡec
 ocur eitḡed iḡnḡ, ocur eitḡed ḡub.

Eitḡed iḡa neitḡed, cin iḡa cin, amuil ḡo iḡḡne
 in tainḡel iḡolur tairḡeḡach lucifer: “beitiḡ aingil
 neirní iḡum; ní ba iḡḡ nech uairum.”

in its sense of criminality, its root is found but in two languages only, Latin and Irish; for 'cinno' is, I corrupt with the Latinist and 'eitged' is crime in Irish.

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The analysis of the word 'etged' from its meaning, i.e. it is an 'eitged' which goes, when it is through design; or it is an 'eitged' which does not go, when it is through inadvertence; or it is an 'eitged' with a return when he pays nothing and something is paid to him; or it is an 'eitged' without a return to him when he pays something and nothing is paid to him; or 'eitged' i.e. 'et-toichid,' suing the flock, i.e. the 'et,' the flock, is got from him for the crime. Or 'etged' i.e. 'et-foichid,' offence for offence, i.e. blow against blow. Or 'etged' from 'et,' profit, and 'ged,' wise, a way by which wise men obtain profit by pleading and giving judgment according to this book following.

Such is its origin and its analysis.

Its import, i.e. its true meaning, i.e. that which is not obvious in the word itself, can be found in it through investigation, as 'eitged' *which means* criminal, and 'eitged' *which means* exempt.

There are twelve kinds of 'eitged' considered, as 'eitged' before 'eitged,' and 'eitged' after 'eitged,' and 'eitged' of 'eitgeds,' and praiseworthy 'eitged,' and 'eitged' of words, and 'eitged' of face, and speckled 'eitged,' and white 'eitged,' and black 'eitged.'

'Eitged' before 'eitged,' i.e., crime before crime, such as the light-bearing angel Lucifer committed *when he said* "the angels of heaven shall be under me; no one shall be king over me."

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Ειτγεθ ιαρ νειτγεθ, cin ιαρ cin, amuil do rine θua
τοπαρδ in εραινδ upgarδα do caiteam.

c. 900. Ειτγεθ na νειτγεθ, [cin na cinad], amuil do
rigne in cet duine Adam comcepraδuγαρδ do lécuδ
rriu.

Ειτγεθ molbταrδε, cin do denam do neoch αρ α
πολαιδ badein ria πολαιδ neich aile.

Ειτγεθ mbriαthαρ, bpat ocyr air ocyr lerainm.

Ειτγεθ gnetech, gnímach coemtecht ocyr reilcecht.

c. 900. Ειτγεθ brec, tre focal pócpa, [gnompa gnompa,
glampa glampa, aepa aepa .1. gnompa immon
nglar gabail; glampa iman nglaim ndigenδ; aepa
im an lan air].

Ειτγεθ rinδ, rinδ in molta.

Ειτγεθ dub, dub na haire.

c. 899. Cuin ιr aendα [1. in compaiti]? .1. fir α aenur.

Cuin ιr dedα? .1. [fir .1. in compaiti] ocyr anfir.
Cuin ιr tpeδα? [1. coirde .1. ó cride, ore .1. o gin,
opepe .1. o gnim].

c. 899. [Cuin ιr cetharδα? Cetharδα poloinz imarbar;
arlac, ocyr tolcnugaρδ, rlapratu, ocyr upcoimded.
Arlach on nathair for θua, ocyr tolcnug do θua
rria, ocyr comcepraδuρδ do Adam rriu. Slapatu,
upcoimded .1. upcoimded rlaprat do denam doib; α

¹ Them. That is, the angel Lucifer and Eve.

‘Eitged’ after ‘eitged,’ *i.e.* crime after crime, such as Eve committed by eating the fruit of the forbidden tree. THE BOOK
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‘Eitged’ of ‘eitgeds,’ *i.e.* crime of crimes, such as the first man Adam committed by giving consent to them.¹

Praiseworthy ‘eitged,’ *i.e.* the injury which one commits on his own property rather than on the property of another.

‘Eitged’ of words, *i.e.*, spying and satirizing and nicknaming.

‘Eitged’ of face, *i.e.* in aiding in the deed and looking on.

Speckled ‘eitged,’ *i.e.*, in three words of warning, I will ‘grom’-satirize, I will ‘grom’-satirize, I will ‘glam’-satirize, I will ‘glam’-satirize, I will ‘aer’-satirize, I will ‘aer’-satirize; I will ‘grom’-satirize in the satire called ‘glasgabhair,’ I will ‘glam’-satirize in the extempore lampoon, and I will ‘aer’-satirize in the full satire.

White ‘eitged,’ *i.e.*, the white of flattery.

Black ‘eitged,’ *i.e.*, the blackness of satire.

When is it simple, that is, intention? *i.e.* when there is knowledge only.

When is it double? *When there is knowledge, i.e.* intention, and ignorance.

When is it threefold? That is, *when there are* thought, and word, and deed.*

When is it fourfold? Four things sustain crime; temptation, consent, urging, and boldness of denial. Temptation *such as that* of Eve by the serpent and Eve’s consent to it, and Adam’s consent to them. Urging, boldness of denial, *i.e.* a bold denial is made by them, *i.e.* they say that what they had done

* Ir. By
heart,
mouth, act.

THE BOOK OF AICILL. nao naé cin a deirnatar, ocur fir in cinaié acu do denam.

Ar ar rin ir pollur o diar fir in cinaié ac duine, gin go roib fir na herce, conao anfir lan fiachach.]

c. 900. Cuin ir cuicé? .1. na cuic cinaid duine ni damna mella. [Cin coiri, cin laime, cin rula, cin beoil, cin tenza.]

Cuin ir réda? .1. adrimíteir [in rered] cin and [riu], cin cuibre.

Cuin ira do dec don cirtach? .1. na da rodaíl dec eitged.

c. 899. Ocht narnaié coircenna forpéat in teitged rode-glata; [.1. roglaideu, ocur deirmipeét, imcomairc, ocur epcailud .1. lanfiacé ocur leé fiac, aithgin, ocur rlan].

c. 898. .1. na da rodaíl dec eitged. Deirmipeét air .1. geogain Cuculainn a mac i nannor [gen a rloindod do].

Imcomairc; caite blad epcailé caé rlan caé ruirleag? .1. lan fiach ir in comairci, ocur leirfiach ir in annor aithgin a torba .1. ir in indeitbire torba; rlan a fíndeitbire, indeitbire torba.

Coircenn ocur díler ocur ruirleag condegar don focul ir eitged. Coircenn do a bit a cirtaige ocur a rlaingige, díler do a bit a naitghin, ruirleag do a beth a rlaingci.

c. 898. .1. in díuit no in comruidigé in focul ir eitged? Ir comruidigéi [ocur ni díut] amuil caé comruidugad.

¹ *Cuchulainn*. The story of Cuchulainn's comba with his son Conlaech is given in O'D. 988. The fine imposed on him for killing his son was paid to Conor

was not a crime, while they knew that they had committed the crime.

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From this it is evident that when a person has a knowledge of the crime, though he had not a knowledge of the 'eric'-fine, that his ignorance is fully finable.

When is it fivefold? That is, "The five crimes of man no cause of happiness." Crime of foot, crime of hand, crime of eye, crime of mouth, crime of tongue.

When is it sixfold? A sixth crime is added to the above, i.e. the crime of conscience.

When is the criminal law twelvefold? The twelve divisions of 'eitged.'

There are eight general kinds embraced in the distributed 'eitged': i.e.—division, and example, question, and explanation, i.e. full fine and half fine, restitution, and exemption.

Division, i.e. the twelve divisions of 'eitged.' An example thereof:—Cuchulainn¹ slew his son inadvertently, i.e. without knowing him.

Question; what is the law of safety in every case of safety and in every case of full guilt? That is, full fine for intention, half fine for inadvertence, restitution for profitable work, i.e. for unnecessary profitable work; safety in true necessity, i.e. in necessary profitable work.

The word 'eitged' has a common, a proper, and a peculiar application. It is common in criminality and innocency, proper in restitution, and peculiar in safety.

Is the word 'eitged' simple or compound? It is compound and not simple like every composition.

¹King of Ulster, his maternal uncle, because Cuchulainn had no paternal family to take the fine for a slain kinsman.

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Fegtar in comruidiugad o dób nogaib, no in comruidiugad o dób nanogaib, no in comruidiugad o hoig ocuf o anoiğ?

C. 898.

Ír comruidiugad o dób nogaib, uair oğ do a bié a cinairb, ocuf. oğ do a bié a plainciğ; [uair in et uil and iarf an ní ír eiriamlicet, a bunad laidne, ocuf in ged uil and iarf a ní ír gina, eillini riachaiğci .i. iarf a ní comeillnithep corp ocuf ainim ac denam cinad].

Gne gneach ocuf cenal cenalach aithpeğchair ann, cenal ac floinved cenal, cenal aca floinved buidein; gne ac floinved cenail gne. Gne do gneicib in eitged in compairi no in tanpot, no in torba no in terba, co ngneicib fuicib reic, na da fodail dec eitged. Cenal cenalaé, cenal in tetged co cenalib fai. Compairi ocuf anpot, torba ocuf epa co ngneicib fuicib, na da fodail dec eitged, acé ír gne a let fur in eitged he in compaire, ír cenal a let fur na da fodlaib dec.

Congabar etarguidi ocuf gne ocuf cenal doib amlaio rin; uair rubailternum genar cenal rubailterba ac airneir do ní reime ocuf do ní na degaird.

In ní nac gne ocuf nach cenal ac floinved cenal noco nuil icir he; no da mbeé, comad toiricdi ac floinved do torba, cenal aca floinved buidein, gne ac floinved cenail, elguin ac floinved compairi. In toiricde acé nocu cenel do na ceirpi cenelaib he, nocu gne don da fodlaib dec eitged, acé ainm fuirmiti cindeé ar a hagaird buidein.

Let it be considered whether is it compounded of THE BOOK OF AICILL. two perfect *words*, or compounded of two imperfect *words*, or compounded of a perfect and an imperfect *word*.

It is compounded of two perfect words, for it is perfect for it (*the word*) to be in criminality, and it is perfect for it to be in innocency; for the 'et' which is in it is from 'etiam licet' its Latin root, and the 'ged' which is in it is from 'gina,' a defilement that should be punished, i.e. because body and soul are defiled by committing crimes.

A specific species and a generic genus are considered in it, i.e. genus naming genera, genus naming itself; a species naming a genus of *species* is the *specific* species. One of the species of the 'eitgedh' is the intention or inadvertence, or the profit or the idleness, with species under them, or the twelve divisions of 'eitged.' A generic genus, i.e. the 'eitged' is a genus with genera under it. Intention and inadvertence, profit and idleness with species under them,—the twelve divisions of 'eitged,' i.e. intention is a species with respect to the 'eitged,' it is a genus with respect to the twelve divisions.

There is found in this manner difference and species and genus for them; for subalternate genus is that which treats of a thing above it and of a thing below it.*

* Ir. *Before and after it.*

The thing which is not species and which is not genus naming genera does not exist at all; or if it does, it is necessity naming profit, genus naming itself, species naming genus, malice naming intention. The necessity is not a genus of the four genera, it is not a species of the twelve divisions of 'eitged,' but a name imposed determinate for itself.

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Diablað riach fep̃.

.1. ʒr ʒi aic̃hne na tunataiðe a ðenum ʒiur comaiçib, ocuʒ coʒp ðolač; no a ðenum a ʒleib no ʒ noʒraið, ocuʒ cen coʒp ðolač; ocuʒ no hiñʒiʒ in ʒi ðo no co naʒtaʒ aiʒ ðo ʒeʒi ðliʒið ʒaʒaʒtaʒ, no imðenna, no ʒiaʒnaiʒe; no co naʒmann ʒe luʒi. Ocuʒ ce ʒa ʒiʒað in colann ʒ clað, no ʒ nuʒiʒi, manap ap ʒaiʒin a ʒolaiʒ, noco nuʒl aiʒ ačʒ eiʒið in maʒbč̃a nama.

Diablað a laiñ buðein o cach ðuine uile ʒr in ðuine-ʒaiʒi ʒiur uppað; ocuʒ ðeopaið, ocuʒ muʒč̃aiʒt̃hi, ocuʒ ʒaep, ocuʒ ʒellach.

Maʒa inann ðuine ðo ʒine in maʒbað ocuʒ in ʒolač, ʒečʒ cumala ocuʒ lan enec̃lann ʒaiʒ ʒr in ʒolač; ʒečʒ cumala ocuʒ lan enec̃lann ʒaiʒ ʒr in maʒbað; coʒub ʒa ʒečʒ cumala ocuʒ ʒa enec̃lann ʒin o uppað ʒr in tunataiðe.

Maʒa ʒain in ʒuppað ðo ʒine in maʒbað ocuʒ in ʒuppað ðo ʒine in ʒolač, ʒečʒ cumala ocuʒ lan enec̃lann ʒop ʒep ʒiʒin maʒbað; cumal ocuʒ lan enec̃lann ʒop ʒep ʒolaiʒ ʒiʒin ʒolač, cen ʒappač̃tain colla; ocuʒ ma ʒaʒup colann, ʒr enec̃lann nama ʒr in ʒolach. ʒr ʒain in ðuine ðo ʒine in maʒbað ocuʒ in ʒolach ann ʒin; no cið inann ðuine, ʒ ʒaine uaiʒeðo ʒineð ʒaʒ. Ocuʒ ðamaʒ an nenʒečʒ, no maʒ ðon maʒbað ʒainic in ʒolač, noca biʒo uʒo ačʒ lan in maʒbč̃a.

Maʒa inann ʒellač uppað ʒo bai ac ʒeilleð in maʒbč̃a ocuʒ ʒellač uppað ʒo bai ac ʒeilleð in ʒolaiʒ, cið ʒain,

¹ 'Cumhale.' 'Cumhal' is literally a bond-maid. The payment of a 'cumhal' originally implied the actual transfer of a bond-maid in liquidation of a claim; it

Fines are doubled by malice aforethought.*

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* Ir. Anger.

Secret murder is known by its being committed among neighbours, and by the body being concealed; or by its being committed in a mountain or wild place, without the body being concealed; and the person who has committed it does not tell *it* until it has been fastened upon him according to the law of eyewitness, or proof, or evidence; or, he may acknowledge before swearing. And though he may put the body into a trench, or into water, if it was not for the purpose of concealing it (*the body*) *he did so*, he is liable to the 'eric'-fine for the killing only.

The double of his own full *honor-price* is due of each and every person whether native freeman, stranger, foreigner, 'daer'-man, or looker-on, for the crime of secret murder.

If it was the same person that committed the killing and concealed the body,^b *a fine of seven 'cumhals'*¹ and full honor-price *is imposed* upon him for the concealing; *and a fine of seven 'cumhals'* and full honor-price *is imposed* upon him for the killing; which is twice seven 'cumhals' and double honor-price upon a native freeman for secret murder.

* Ir. The
conceal-
ment.

If it was a different native freeman that committed the killing and concealed the body,^b *a fine of seven 'cumhals'* and full honor-price *is imposed* upon the man *who killed*, for the killing; *and a fine of a 'cumhal'* and full honor-price upon the person who concealed, for the concealing, when the body has not been found; but if the body be found, honor-price only is *the fine* for the concealing. It was a different person that committed the killing and concealed the body in this case; or though the person was the same, they (*the acts*) were committed at different times. And if it were at the same time *they were committed*, or if the concealing came of the killing, there is *imposed* upon him but full *fine* only for the killing.

If the native freeman who was looking on at the killing, and the native freeman who was looking on at the conceal-

subsequently came to denote the value of a bond-maid, which was estimated at three cows.

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cio inano fep marbtha ocup fep folaiξ, cethruime coirp-
tuiri, ocup cethruime eneclainni aip i feilleo cehtar de.
Cen taprahtar colla na aithgina rin; ocup ma tapthur
colann no aithgin, na ranna atait ap feath colla no
aithgena do dul pe lap; ocup da tapairdea nehtar de,
po buo ceithri cumala ocup leth enecclann; ocup da tap-
airtea iat maraen, po bato tri cumala ocup leth einecclann.

Marā rain fellach uppað po bai ac feilleð in marbtha
ocup fellac uppað po bai ac feilleð in folaiξ, cio rain
cio inuno fep marbtha ocup fep folaiξ, cethruime coirp-
tuiri ocup cethruimi eneclainni for in fellac uppað po
bai ac feilleð in marbtha. Cen taprahtar aithgena;
ocup ma tapthur aithgin, in cutpuma ata ap feath aith-
gena do dul pe lap.

Cumal ocup cethruimi eneclainni for in fellac uppað
po bai ac feilleð in folaiξ, cen taprahtar colla; ocup
ma tapthur colann, ip cethruime enecclainne nama.

Ip cutpuma uil ap uppað i mbiti ac feilleð uppað,
ocup theoraið, ocup murcuiriði, ocup dai; ocup ap theo-
raið i mbit ac feilleð uppað, ocup theoraið, ocup mur-
cuiriði, ocup dai; ocup ap murcuiriði i mbiti ac feilleð
uppað, ocup theoraið, ocup murcuiriði, ocup dai; ocup
ap daer i mbit ac feilleð uppað, ocup theoraið, ocup
murcuiriði, ocup dai. Uair noco po lan pin laime icup

ing were the same, whether the person who killed and the person who concealed were different or the same, one-fourth of body-fine and one-fourth of honor-price *is the penalty* upon him for looking-on in either case. This is *the rule* when the body has not been found or compensation *obtained*; but if the body has been found or compensation *obtained*, then the portions which are *due* for *the concealing* of the body or for compensation are to fall to the ground; and if neither of them (*the body or the compensation*) was recovered, it (*the penalty*) would then be four 'cumhals' and half honor-price; and if both (*the body and the compensation*) were recovered, it (*the penalty*) would be three 'cumhals' and half honor-price.

If the native freeman who was looking on at the killing, and the native freeman who was looking on at the concealing were different, whether the person who killed and the person who concealed were different or the same, one-fourth of body-fine and one-fourth of honor-price *is the penalty* upon the native freeman who was looking on at the killing. *This is the case* when compensation has not been recovered; but if compensation has been obtained, the proportion which was *due* for compensation falls to the ground.

A *fine* of a 'cumhal' and one-fourth of honor-price *is imposed* upon the native freeman who was looking on at the concealing, when the body has not been recovered; and if the body has been recovered, it (*the fine*) is a fourth of honor-price only.

There is the same *fine imposed* upon a native freeman for being a looker-on *at the killing* of a native freeman, or of a stranger, or of a foreigner, or of a 'daer'-man; and upon a stranger for being a looker-on *at the killing* of a native freeman, a stranger, a foreigner, or a 'daer'-man; and upon a foreigner for being a looker-on *at the killing* of a native freeman, a stranger, a foreigner, or a 'daer'-man; and upon a 'daer'-man for being a looker-on *at the killing* of a native freeman, a stranger, a foreigner, or a 'daer'-man. For it is not according to the full *fine due* of the actual killer* that the

*Ir. Hand-man.

THE BOOK **pellac** ա լան, աճտ քո լան ա թիլլի՞ծ իմեյն քո աւնե՞ծ
OF
AICILL, **սրբա՞ծ, ու թօրա՞ծ, ու մարճսրճի, ու ծար.**

Օ սրբա՞ծ առ քին, օսր ա լե՛ծ ո թօրա՞ծ, օսր ա զեհ-
քսուի ո մարճսրճի; օսր ոսո ոսիլ ո՞ւ ո ծար զա՛ծ սար
տարճսր զօլան; օսր մանա տարճսր զօլան Իտր, ա թօլա՛ծ
սրբա՞ծ առ ին զմալ; օսր ա զօ՛ւքսր թե՛տմա՞ծ ա թօլա՛ծ
թօրա՞ծ; ծա թե՛տմա՞ծ օսր ին զեհքսուի թանն ծե՛ ա
թօլա՛ծ մարճսրճի; ա թե՛տմա՞ծ նա՛մա ա թօլա՛ծ ծար.

Մարա ինան ծար մարճա՞ծ օսր ծար թօլա՛ծ, զմալ
ար Իր ին մարճա՞ծ, օսր զմալ ար Իր թօլա՛ծ. Մարա
թան ծար մարճա՞ծ օսր ծար թօլա՛ծ, զմալ ար ծար
մարճա՞ծ Իրն մարճա՞ծ, թե՛տմա՞ծ նա զմալե ար ծար
թօլա՛ծ, զեն տարճտան զօլա; օսր մա տարճսր զօլան,
C. 2,351. թե՛տմա՞ծ ին թե՛տմա՞ծ ին, [նո] զո նա իւ՛ծ նաչ ու.

Մարա ինան թօլա՛ծ ծար քո իւ՛ծ ա թիլլե՞ծ ին մարճա՞ծ
օսր քո իւ՛ծ ա թիլլե՞ծ ին թօլա՛ծ, զի՞ թան, զի՞ ինան ծար
մարճա՞ծ օսր ծար թօլա՛ծ, ծա թե՛տմա՞ծ օսր ին զեհ-
քսուի թանն ծե՛ նա զմալե քօր ին թօլաչ, սար զեն
տարճտան զօլա նա ալիցենա; օսր մա տարճսր զօլան,
նո ալիցին, թե՛տմա՞ծ օսր ին զեհքսուի թանն ծե՛ նա
զմալե սա՛ 1 թիլլե՞ծ զե՛տար ծե; օսր ծա տարալթե՛ա
նե՛տար ծե, քո իւ՛ծ զօ՛ւքսր թե՛տմա՞ծ նա զմալե; օսր ծա
տարալթե՛ա իտ մար աեն, քո իւ՛ծ քին թե՛տմա՞ծ նա զմալե.

looker-on pays his full *fine*, but according to the full *fine* for THE BOOK
his own looking on according to rank, *whether it be that of* OF
a native freeman, or of a stranger, or of a foreigner, or of a AICILL.
'daer'-man. —

From a native freeman this *amount* is *due*, and the half of it from a stranger, and the fourth of it from a foreigner; but there is nothing *due* from a 'daer'-man whenever the body has been recovered; but if the body be not recovered at all, it is for the concealing of *the body of a native freeman the fine of a 'cumhal' is due*; and four-sevenths of it (*the 'cumhal'-fine*) for the concealing of *the body of a stranger*; it is two-sevenths and one-fourteenth (*of the same*) for the concealing of *the body of a foreigner*; a seventh only for the concealing of *the body of a 'daer'-man*.

If the 'daer'-man who killed and the 'daer'-man who concealed be the same, *the fine of a 'cumhal' for the killing, and a 'cumhal' for the concealing is imposed upon him*. If the 'daer'-man who killed and the 'daer'-man who concealed be different, a 'cumhal' *is the fine* upon the 'daer'-man who kills, for the killing, and the seventh of a 'cumhal' upon the 'daer'-man who conceals, *for the concealing*, if the body has not been recovered; but if the body has been recovered, a seventh of the seventh of a 'cumhal' *is the fine* for it (*the concealing*); or, *according to others*, there is nothing (*no penalty for it*).

If the 'daer'-man who was looking on at the killing, and he who was looking on at the concealing of *the body*, were one and the same, whether the 'daer'-man who killed and the 'daer'-man who concealed be the same or not, two-sevenths and one-fourteenth of the 'cumhal' *is the fine* upon the looker-on, when the body has not been recovered or compensation has not been obtained; but if the body has been recovered or compensation has been obtained, a seventh and a fourteenth of the 'cumhal' *is the fine* upon him (*the 'daer'-man*) for looking on in either case; and if neither of them (*the body or compensation*) be recovered, it (*the fine*) then is four-sevenths of the 'cumhal'; and if both be recovered, it (*the fine*) is three-sevenths of the 'cumhal'.

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Marā pain pellač dair no bai ac reilleb in marbča
ocur pellač dair no bai ac reilleb in polaiḡ, cio pain,
cio inano daer marbča ocur daer polaiḡ, da pečtmao
ocur in cethruime rann dec na cumailē for in pellač
noair no bi ac reilleb in marbā. Cen tapac̃tain aithē
ḡena [rin]; ocur mā tapao aithḡin, pečtmao ocur in
cethruime rann dec na cumailē. Da pečtmao, ocur
cethruime rann dec pečtmao na cumailē for in pellač
noair no bi ac reilleb in polaiḡ, cen tapac̃tain colla,
ocur má tapcur, cethruime pečtmao, ocur in cethruime
rann dec pečtmao in pečtmaio; no comao plan.

C. 2,351. O daer upraiō ata rin [irin bpolāč]; a ceitri pečt-
maio ó daer deoraio; da pečtmao ocur in cethruime
rann dec o daer murcureā; ocur pečtmao in pečtmaio
o daer dair.

Canar a ngabar pečtmao in pečtmaio ata o daer dair
C. 2,351. irin polāč, uair nač inoirēnn leabar? Ir ar [aḡ]
C. 2,351. ḡabar; [uair], pečt cumala ata o upraiō [ano], ocur ir e
C. 2,351. a pečtmao [rioe, in cumal] ata o daer upraiō, cóir aḡ
C. 2,351. deirioeic in cumal ata [for] daer upraiō irin polāč
cémuo he pečtmao na cumailē do beč o daer dair irin
polāč; ocur ir e rin pečtmao in pečtmaio.

In duine fuair in colann ina polāč, ačt má po innor,
ir riach fairneirin do, no cuiriḡ friēi. Manar innor,
ir riach reillio uao; no comao riāc cubur braitē.

C. 2,352. Má po ferao cneō ar in colainn [irin polae], iar
nécaib, in tainmpaindo do coirpoiri ocur denecainn

If the 'daer'-man who was looking on at the killing and the 'daer'-man who was looking on at the concealing were different, whether the 'daer'-man who killed, and the 'daer'-man who concealed were different or the same, two-sevenths and one-fourteenth of the 'cumhal' *is the fine* upon the 'daer'-man who was looking on at the killing. This is when compensation has not been obtained; but if compensation has been obtained, *the fine* is one-seventh and one-fourteenth of the 'cumhal.' Two-sevenths and a fourteenth of a seventh of the 'cumhal' *is the fine* upon the 'daer'-man who was looking on at the concealing, when the body has not been recovered; and if it has been recovered, a fourth of a seventh and a fourteenth of a seventh of a seventh of a 'cumhal' *is the fine*; or, *some say, that in this case he will be exempt from punishment.*^a

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^a Ir. Free.

This is *the fine due* from the 'daer'-man of a native freeman for the concealing; four-sevenths of it *are due* from the 'daer'-man of a stranger; two-sevenths and one-fourteenth from the 'daer'-man of a foreigner; and a seventh of the seventh from the 'daer'-man of a 'daer'-man.

How is it found out that it is a seventh of the seventh of a 'cumhal' which is *the fine* upon the 'daer'-man of a 'daer'-man for the concealing of *the body*, as no book mentions it? It is thus inferred: because seven 'cumhals' are *the fine* upon a native freeman for it (*the concealing of the body*), and a seventh of this, *i.e.*, one 'cumhal' is *the fine for the concealing* upon the 'daer'-man of a native freeman, it is fair that it is the seventh of the 'cumhal' which is *the fine* upon the 'daer'-man of a native freeman for concealing, that should be *the fine* upon the 'daer'-man of a 'daer'-man for the concealing; and this is a seventh of the seventh.

As to the person who found the body in its *place of concealment*, if he has told it *at once*, the reward for information, or the share of a finder is *due* to him. If he has not told it (*the finding*), the fine of a looker-on is *due* of him; or, *according to others*, it is the fine for complicity in crime *that is due of him*.

If a wound has been inflicted on the body, in the *act of concealing*, after death, the proportion of body-fine and of

·THE BOOK **no** biao do buoein a perēain eneiōi a comaiēenta aip
OF
ACILL.
 — inā bethaio, corab e in tainmpainōe rin ber von
 aithgin va eclaiy bunaiō .i. uaiy iy le in colano.

C. 1,890. Al meic arā ferer cenn ruz for aitheē, [cenn aithiḡ
 for ruz].

.1. iy ano iy ceno ruz for aitheē, in inbaio po roglaim
 mac in gpaio feine cupub gpaio reēta he, cupub erpoc,
 no cupa fer leiḡino, co fuilit reēt cumala peinoe do,
 ocuy reēt cumala eipci.

Iy ano iy ceno aithiḡ for ruz, in inbaio tucaro a poḡa
 eneclainoi do mac in ruz a dualgur a ēochuy, no eneclainn
 a dualgur a athar ocuy a penathar, ocuy iy e poḡa ruc,
 eneclainn do a dualgur a ēochura; ocuy do ēuaro ppeir-
 epith inā tochuy, co na fuil aici aēt ruzi na tri larḡ;
 larḡ a fuiriti, ocuy larḡ a belā, ocuy larḡ a rioba. Noco
 nuil aēt rerepall a hinoracaiy do māra inoraiē; ocuy
 manab inoraiē, noca nuil naē nī manū tancatar tair-
 moraiḡiē cloinnoi ano iartain do neoch na roibi ann
 peime a lo bpeith in poḡa; ocuy ma do ancatar, biao
 eneclainn do ar a dualgur.

Mar e poḡa ruc eneclainn a dualgur a coibdelachay,
 ge etarpcaraiḡ in coibdelach ruy, leiē eneclainn ar in
 fer tarēuy aici do, uaiy noco netarpcarano in coib-
 delach ruy do gper.

Mar e poḡa ruc eneclainn a dualgur a ēino, ma po
 rcaruytar in cenn ruy do gper, nocon uil nī do ar a
 dualgur.

¹ *Upon a king.* The paragraph refers to cases in which the status of one a
 plebeian by birth is that of a prince, and the status of one a prince by birth is that
 of a mere plebeian. The word head here is used exactly as is the Latin 'caput.'

honor-price which would be due to himself (*the person killed*), THE BOOK OF AICILL. for the inflicting upon him of a wound of the same nature in his lifetime, is the proportion of compensation that is due to his original church, i.e. because the body belongs to it.

My son, that thou mayest know *when* the head of a king is upon a plebeian, *and* the head of a plebeian upon a king.¹

That is, the case in which the head of a king is upon a plebeian, is when a son of *a man* of the plebeian grade has learned until he becomes *one* of a septenary grade,² i.e., till he becomes a bishop, or a chief professor,* so that he is entitled to a fine of seven 'cumhals' of penance, and seven 'cumhals' of 'eric'-fine.

*Ir. Man of learning.

The case in which the head of a plebeian is upon a king, is when he (*on his father's murder*) having been given his choice of taking honor-price in right of property, or honor-price in right of his father and his grandfather, made choice of honor-price in right of his property; and decay came upon his property, so that he has but the kingship of the three handles—the handle of his flail, the handle of his hatchet, and the handle of his wood-axe. He is *in such case* entitled to but one 'screpall'³ for his worthiness if he be worthy; and if he be not worthy, he is entitled to nothing unless children have been born to him afterwards which he had not before on the day of making his choice; and if they have *been born*, he has honor-price in right of them.

If the choice he made was to have honor-price in right of his relatives, though the relative should separate from him, he has half honor-price for the man found with him, for the relative does not separate from him for ever.

If the choice he made was to have honor-price in right of his chief, *then* if the chief has parted with him permanently, he has nothing in right of him (*the chief*).

¹ A septenary grade. Any grade or degree entitling a person to seven 'cumhals' of 'eric'-fine and to seven 'cumhals' of penance.

² 'Screpall.' A 'screpall' was equal to three 'pingins,' and a 'pingin' of silver weighed eight grains of wheat.

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Μαρα εταρρεαταο ρε ρε, [το ουλ hi] cuiceo aile, α
ρεγαο εα τοδур uil aici. Μαρα τοδур εταρρεαταχ uil
aici, in cutpuma po biao do cona mbeθ i naen cuiceo
pup; ip a leθ do co na beth, a peθtar cuiceo.

Μαρα τοδур nemεταρρεαταχ uil aici, in cutpuma po
biao do co na beθ i naen cuiceo pup, ip a beith do a
peθtar cuiceo.

- C. 2,423. [Senα ιαρ ναιτιτιυ] leithpach la θinθip α poθain,
C. 2,424. [Si nί θepnαταp ιtip.

.1. in pιαθ uil don θapa leiθ ρε θipe ocup ρε eneclann
α ngairo lui, an cumal α cain, no an αιθgin α nuppaour,
sur ab eθ ber ρε ταοθ luiθe ip in niaθi pin, gin go
noθepnαταp in cin, αθt an maithεam amain; uair αιτιτι-
uθaθ mθpethip uil ann.

Ip e tiaθtain ιtip in θα θligio po, .1. maithem ιαρ
noθnam cina bip ρέ, ocup mάρ ειpinnpαιc do gne, ip pip
θε uaiθe, ocup αιθgin ocup cumal pμαθτα por neθ
penαθtar ιαρ ναιτιτιuθaθ; ocup pμαθt beith gin θειp,
bό no cumal; ocup an cumal ip ap ceθpaimε peθt cumal
ατα.

Nί bi pena ιαρ ναιτιτι, αθt manab innpαιci pa θi no
pa tpi α pena oθap α αιτιτιυ .1. é pέin co luθt α leiθ
appa no leiθ pίpa; no é pέin co luθt α θά leiθ pip; no e
pέin ocup luθt anpipa ocup αιθgin].

Μάρα gnom αιθgena po maio in θuine, i nuppaour,
αιθgin uao ann; ocup pίp co na θepna do θipcop θipe
ocup eneclann θε.

If it be a separation (*from the chief*) for a time, in order to go into another province, let it be seen what sort of property he has. If it be separable property he has, whatever proportion of honor-price he would have by being in the same province with him (*the chief*), it is the one-half of it he would have by being in an extern province.

If it be inseparable property he has, the proportion of honor-price which he would have by being in the same province with him (*the chief*), he shall have in an extern province.

Denial after acknowledgment; half fine with oath is incurred* for this, although it (*the crime so denied*) was not committed at all.

* Ir. Goes with.

That is, the penalty which is in the one case with 'dire'-fine and honor-price for stealing a beast, and which is a 'cumhal' in 'cain'-law, and restitution in 'urradhus'-law is that which shall be imposed together with oath in that particular case, although the crime was only threatened, not actually committed; for it is *only* acknowledgment of word.

Coming between these two laws means this, i.e., he is boasting after committing the crime, and if it be an unworthy man who does so, the witness of God is required from him; and restitution and a 'cumhal' for 'smacht'-fine upon a man who denies after acknowledging; and the 'smacht'-fine for being without 'teist'-evidence¹ is a cow or a 'cumhal'; and the 'cumhal' here means the fourth part of seven 'cumhals.'

Let there be no denying after having acknowledged, unless it be twice or thrice more honest to deny than to acknowledge, i.e., himself with a party of half evidence or half proof; or himself with a party of his two half proofs; or himself and a party of full proof, with restitution.

That is, if it is a deed entailing restitution the person has boasted of, in the 'urradhus'-law, he must make restitution for it; and denial upon oath that he did not carry it into effect frees him from 'dire'-fine and honor-price.

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C. 2, 424.

Μαρά γνομ διαιχγενα πο μαρο in ουine, i nuppaδap, let e eneclainno uao [ocur pín do pcur na leið eneclainno aile de]. Cumal do porpmacht cain púrin, ocur cain boiliuchta do porpmacht in cumal rin; ocur ip ap gabap rin: Cumal por nech penathair iar naititean, ocur noco nuil deiðbir lui na cleið in in cumail rin.

Σαιν in ουine do pine in maioem ocur in γνομ ανo rin; no cio inano ουine, ip pain uair do pugneo; ocur da muo in aenpect, cio beo de bor mo, eipic in maiothe no eipic in γνομα, corab eo ber uao.

Циo айp бyдeйн, циo ап neч aйлe пo тpeйнoйтaп in cиn, aтa in eипиc pиn yao; aтт иппи a дeйðбиp; cач yайp ип айp бyдeйн пo тpeйнoйтaп in cиn, гeйбиo гpeйм pиn ап pон a cуpyma do нa пiaчaйб, ocur пyллyтo пup co пoйб вил in cинaтo aнo. Ocyр ип aнo гeйбyр гpeйм pиn ап pон a cуpyma do нa пiaчaйб in тaн нaр дeйpгeð a лaм in eипиc in мaйo[и]e no coр тpeннeйтaп in cиn айp.

Μαρά τυipeða po deipegto a lam in eipic in maiothe inna po tpenneitap in cin айp, noco gabann gpeim nað m; no dono, cach uair ip айp бyдeйн пo тpeйнoйтaп in cиn айp, циo пe нoepaч a лaймe циo iar нoepaч a лaймe, cy нgabao гpeйм pиn ап pон a cуpyma do нa пiaчaйб, ocur пyллyтo пup co пoйб вил in cинaтo aнo.

O ουine nach gataide ocur do nað ber do gper maioem aтa pиn, uair dochaite in γνομ do denum do, uair a dep. Apren aичгиn po дай a maiothe. Ocyр da maтo гaтaйдe; no da ma ουine damaтo ber do гпep in

¹ 'Cain Boiliuchta,' i.e., the law that treats of cow-killing, cow-stealing, &c.

² A 'cumhal,' &c. This is a quotation from some ancient law book.

If it be a deed not *entailing* restitution the person has THE BOOK OF AICILL. boasted of, in the 'urradhus'-law, he is exempted from half honor-price, and *denial upon oath* removes the other half honor-price from him. The 'cain'-law adds *a fine of a 'cumhal'* to this, and it is the "Cain Boiliuchta"¹ that adds this 'cumhal'; and where this is found is "a 'cumhal'² upon a person who is acquitted^a of the deed after acknowledgment *Tr. Denied of *of having committed the crime,*" and there is no difference of minor or major (*higher or lower rank*) respecting this 'cumhal.'

In this case the man who made the boast and the man who did the deed were different; or though the person was the same it (*the deed*) was done at a different time; and if it were at the same time, whichever of the two is greater—the 'eric'-fine for the boasting, or the 'eric'-fine for the deed—it shall be *the fine* upon him.

Whether it be of himself or of another he disproved the crime, that 'eric'-fine is *imposed* upon him; but with this difference; whenever it is of himself he disproved the crime, that takes effect for its own proportion of the fines, and it (*that proportion*) shall be added to until it amounts to the payment for the crime. And the time *during which* this takes effect for its proportion of the fines is when his hand has not been emptied by paying the 'eric'-fine of the boasting until he (*the accused*) was acquitted of the crime.

If his hand had been emptied by paying the 'eric'-fine of the boasting before he was acquitted of the crime, it (*the acquittal*) avails him nothing; or, again, *according to others*, whenever it was of himself the crime was disproved, whether before the emptying of his hand or after the emptying of his hand, it takes effect for its proportion of the fines, and it (*that proportion*) shall be added to until it amounts to the payment for the crime.

This is *the payment* from a person who is not a thief and who is not always in the habit of boasting, for it is more likely that such a person committed the deed, for he says so. He then makes restitution because of his boasting. But if he were a thief, or if he were a person who was

THE BOOK OF AICILL. **maidem, etođaiwe in ġnom to denam to, ocur coir cen co beif ni air, uair arimpratep mor tpe řeirg řorřain řceo baiř buairope.**

In aipeř iřlan in ġat tpe heřpa, iřlan in maidem tpe eřpa; no dono, ġe mař plan in ġat tpe heřpa cuna bař plān in maidem tpe eřpa; uair tarđaiatep aiteġin ořir na ġaiti, ocur noco tarđaiatep ořir in maidme.

Cai deiđbir eturpu řin ocur a baiř ađa, ġe mairoř neach nř na deine, ni ba řiachach de. Tuine řa na ġnath maidem eirwe, ocur tuine to nađ ġnađ maidem řunn, ar iř řo ġnom minče moidġtpeř.

Cach ġruġa řamatach.

.1. ařaill oib řo řir ar a nuairle řaerđar iat, ařaill aile iř a necořnaiġetu, ařaill aile iř ar a naipe, ařaill aile iř ar a mipe, ařaill aile iř ar a řenop-řađt.

Na řuġa, ocur na ġnaiđ řeđta, ocur aipeřinoidġ na cell, cia ġabait cin co ġabait řaeram ořpo, iřaer iat ar cinaiř a mbio, ocur ar cinaiř inbleoġan.

Na ġnaiř řlađa, acht munar ġabrat řaeram ořpa, iřaer iat ar cinaiř a mbio, ocur ar cinaiř inbleoġan.

Ma řo ġabrat řaeram ořpo, noco řaer iat ar cinaiř a mbio, ocur iřeo ar cinaiř ninbleoġan. Ocur řpeřa to na ġnaiřaib řeđta řin, uair noco řaer na ġnaiř řlađa aile.

¹ *Much is said, &c.* This is also a quotation from some ancient law book.

² *Is not safe.* The meaning of this passage seems to be, "in all cases in which the actual crime of theft entails no penal consequences by reason of the folly of the thief, in all such cases the boasting of having committed the theft, also by reason of the folly of the boaster entails no penal consequences; or, according to others, although the actual theft, by reason of the folly of the thief, entails no penal consequences, yet the boasting of having committed the theft is not by reason of the folly of the boaster free from penal consequences."

always in the habit of boasting, it is less likely that the deed was committed by him, and it is right that there should be no fine upon him for "much is said through aggravated anger and the folly of mental disturbance."¹

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As long as theft is safe in consequence of folly, so long is boasting through folly safe also; or, indeed, *according to others*, though theft is safe in consequence of folly, the boasting through folly is not safe;² for restitution is exacted from the thief, but it is not exacted from the boaster.

What is the difference between this (*the rule of half-fine*) and the case when it is said "though one should boast of a thing which he did not do he shall not be fined for it?" *The maxim applies to* a person who was in the habit of boasting and *the rule to* a person not in the habit of boasting, for it is the frequency of the act that is estimated.

Every person under obligation of hospitality³ must have roads to his house. * Ir. Brevy.

That is, some of these following are exempt from compulsory hospitality for their nobility, some for their non-age, some for the shame of it, some for their madness, and some for their old age.

Kings and the septenary grades, and the 'airchinnechs' of the 'cill'-churches, whether they have or have not taken protection,³ are exempt from the liability of supplying food, and from liability on account of kinsmen.

The chieftain grades, if they have not taken upon themselves protection, are exempt from the liability of supplying food, and from liability on account of kinsmen.

If they have taken upon themselves protection, they are not exempt from the liability of supplying food, but they are from liability on account of kinsmen. And that is a privilege of the septenary grades, because the other chieftain grades are not exempt.

³ *Taken protection.* This in English would mean, "to have become vassals or placed themselves in *manu* of some one." It indicates some act by which the status was lowered. Here and elsewhere the phrase may perhaps mean that such persons have obtained protection from, or exemption from the burdens incident to their rank.

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Να γραιο ρέινε, munar gabrat paxam orro, ixaer
iat ap·cinaito a mbio, ocyr noco xaxer ap cinaito n-inbleo-
gan. Μα πο gabrat paxam orro, noco xaxer iat ap
cinaito a mbio, ocyr noco xaxer ap cinaito inbleogan, ocyr
noco nuil ní doib aēt xexepall a duaxur a ninoracair,
marx inorac, ocyr manx hinorac, noco nuil naē ní.

Να brixaito, ma gabait do láim in brixamlaēta do
congbaíl, aēt munar gabrat paxam orra, ixaer iat ap
cinaito a mbio ocyr ap cinaito inbleogan. Μα πο gabrat
paxam orro, ocyr noco xaxer iat ap cinaito a mbio na ap
cinaito inbleogan; ocyr noco nuil enecclann doib aēt maro
enecclann in bo-airēē metonaiξ, no in bo-airēē iy xexer;
co noenam mathura brixato da tochur xēctar paxam;
ocyr muna xeruat, noco nuil naē ní aēt xexepall a
duaxur a ninoracair, marx inorac, ocyr munab in-
orac noco nuil naē ní.

- c. 1,890. [A meic ara xerir] cin aenxir por xuaξ, [cin xloigh
c. 2,353. por aenxir].

.1. marx taxuto eicne no axexa tucaxtur orru do
xenam in marbēa, cia taxiter cen co taxiter ax
taxce, iplan cuiboxa dic oxir taxci amach ann .1. xēct
cumala.

- c. 1,588. Μα taxuto airi, ocyr marx aen taxur iat, marx aen
[icait] xēct cumala a cuiboiur, ocyr icat xer taxce
xrian na xēct cumala a duaxur a taxci; ocyr cut-
puma xe aen xer don da xrian aile a duaxur a
láime.

Μαρ xirem po axat (no taxar) ann, ocyr ní taxur
iatpum, aēt marx a naenxēct po hacrat he im xach a

The inferior grades, if they have not taken protection upon them, are exempt from the liability of *supplying* food, but are not exempt from liability on account of kinsmen. If they have taken protection upon them, they are not exempt from the liability of *supplying* food, and they are not exempt from liability on account of kinsmen, and they are entitled to nothing but a 'screpall' in right of their worthiness, if they be worthy, and if they be not worthy, they are not entitled to anything.

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The farmers, if they have undertaken to support obligatory hospitality,* but have not taken protection upon them, are exempt from the liability of *supplying* food and liability on account of kinsmen. If they have taken protection upon them they are not exempt from the liability of *supplying* food, nor from liability on account of kinsmen; and they have no honor-price save only the honor-price of the middle 'bo-aire'-chief, or of the best 'bo-aire'-chief; and *this* when they make good use, in hospitality,* of their wealth beyond the protection; and if they do not, they are entitled only to a 'screpall' in right of their worthiness if they be worthy, but if they be not worthy they are not entitled to anything.

*Ir. Brevy-
ship.

My son, that thou mayest know *when* the crime of one man is upon a host, and the crime of a host upon one man.

That is, if one man led them (*the host*) out by force or *through their* ignorance, to commit the killing, whether those led out have been arrested or not, the man who led them out pays out his full share, i.e., a *fine* of seven 'cumhals.'

If they were led out with their consent, and if they and the man who led them out were arrested together, they pay conjointly a *fine* of seven 'cumhals,' and the man who led them out pays the third of the seven 'cumhals' on account of his instigation; and the proportion of one man of the other two-thirds in right of his hand.

If it is he (*the leader*) that is sued, or arrested on the occasion, and they (*the host*) are not arrested, and if he is sued

THE BOOK OF AICILL. **Lai**me, ocuſ im ſiach α ταιρci, no ciθ ſaine peēt, mā po aētaigeto naē icpaθ aēt nectap de, icao peēt cumāla α dualguſ α laime ocuſ α dualguſ α ταιρce.

Māſa ſaine peēt, ocuſ nīſ aētaiḡ, in tan ticiſium pe ሀliḡeθ icao peēt cumāla α dualguſ α lāime, ocuſ tſian peēt cumāla α dualguſ α ταιρci; ocuſ in tan tecaſtſium pe ሀliḡeθ, icait ሃa tſian peēt cumāla ſiſium 1 cuiḃoeſ; no peēt cumāla o caē ſiſ co ሃiaſimūēi in-ecuiḃoeſ, cenmoēa in tainmpaiḡnoe ḡabuſ aen tſian peēt cumal inoḃib uile ocuſ cutſuma pe aen ſepi ሃon ሃa tſeiḡnoḃ aile.

Māſa iatſom tapuſ ann, ocuſ ni tapuſ eiſium; aēt mā po ḡabſat ſlan ሃoſum, no mā po icpaθ [α ēuit], in tan ticiſium pe ሀliḡeē icao peēt cumāla α dualguſ α laime, ocuſ tſian peēt cumal α dualguſ α ταιρce.

Munaſ ḡabſat ſlan ሃoſum, no munaſ icpaθ α cuiḃ, in tan ticiſium pe ሀliḡeθ icao peēt cumāla pe ſeichemaiḡ toicheḃa, ocuſ tſian peēt cumal ſiſium.

Uſaiḡliḃ ሀliḡeē aſ in ſeichemaiḡ toicheḃa ſlan ሃoiḃ-ſium ሃa cuiḃium, ocuſ noco nuſaiḡlinn ሀliḡe aſ ſlan ሃoſſium ሃa ēuiḃium. 1ſ e ſaē ሃoeḃeſa ſin, cin inbleoḡain ሃſiſ ταιρci cin ſiſ ταιρci ሃaeſa oſſo, ocuſ noco cin inbleoḡain ሃaeſ ταιρci cin ſiſ ταιρci ሃaeſa oſſo, aēt cin ſiſ comḡnima ēena.

Na ſinḃtaſ ciā ሃiḃ ሃo ḡni.

.1. inano cinoḃi aen ſiſ ocuſ cinoḃi ſochaiḃe 1 nuſſa-

1 *Non-participation.* That is, in the ſine, i.e. non-contribution.

2 *Certainty.* That is, the law in the caſe of certain proof (or the abſence of certain proof) in the caſe of one man, and in the caſe of certain proof (or the abſence of certain proof, in the caſe of many is the ſame.

at the same time for the fine of *the crime of his hand*, and for the crime of his instigation, or though it should be at different times, if it was agreed that he should only pay in either of those cases, he pays a fine of seven 'cumhals' for *the crime of his hand* and for his instigation.

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If it be at different times (*that they are respectively sued*), and there was no stipulation, when he (*the instigator*) submits to law he pays a fine of seven 'cumhals' on account of *the crime of his hand*; and a third of seven 'cumhals' on account of his instigation; and when they (*the persons led out*) submit to law, they shall pay two-thirds of seven 'cumhals' to him (*the instigator*) conjointly; or, seven 'cumhals' are payable from them severally for non-participation,¹ except the proportion which one-third of seven 'cumhals' bears to them all and the proportion of one man of the other two-thirds which *the instigator pays*.

If it is they that have been arrested, and he (*the instigator*) has not been arrested, if they have obtained an indemnity for him, or if they have paid his share, then when he submits to law, he pays *his proportion of the fine of seven 'cumhals'* on account of *the crime of his hand*, and the third of seven 'cumhals' for his instigation.

If they have not obtained an indemnity for him, or if they have not paid his share, when he submits to law he pays a fine of seven 'cumhals' to the plaintiff, and the one-third of seven 'cumhals' to him.

The law enforces on the plaintiff exemption to them from his share, but the law does not enforce on him (*the plaintiff*) exemption to him (*the instigator*) from their share. The reason of this is, it is the liability of a kinsman of an instigator to be sued for the crime of the instigator, and it is not the liability of the kinsman of those who have been instigated to be sued for the crime of the instigator, but the crime to be charged against him is that of a participator.

When it is not known which of them did it.

That is, the certainty² respecting one man and the certainty respecting many in the 'urradhus'-law is the same as the

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AICILL. — Our ocuſ cinnōi aen ſir a cain. In deitbſir uil iſir
cinnōi rochaisē in ſpſatour ocuſ cinnōi aenſir a cain,
ir a cain ata.

Mar a nſpſatour do ſonao in marbað, ocuſ cinnōi
conao uaðab, cið aen ſer cið rochaisē, icat uile ſeðt
cumala amach, ocuſ icat in taenmað ſann ſichit ða
eneclainn ſe ſer in ſerainn. Seðtar maiſin ſin; ocuſ
leð mar a maiſin, ocuſ lan ſir comatour eturru ſir
ſailled cintaiſ.

Mar a cunnatabairt conao uaðab do ſonao in marbað,
icat aithſin amach, ocuſ icat ſer in ſerainn in taenmað
ſann ſichit ðon aithſin ſin; ocuſ lan ſir comatour
eturru ðall ſir ſailled cintaiſ, ocuſ ſir ar cennab
uaðab amach.

Mar a cain ocuſ rochaisē, ocuſ cinnōi conao uaðab
do ſonao in marbað, icat ſeðt cumala amað, ocuſ icat
in aenmað ſann ſichit ða eneclainn do ſeðt ſe ſer in
ſerainn; lan ſir comatour eturru ſir ſailled cintaiſ.

Mar a cunnatabairt conao uaðab do ſonao in marbað,
icat ſeðt naithſena amach, ocuſ icat ſer in ſerainn in
taenmað ſann ſichit do cað aithſin do na ſeðt naith-
ſena; no cona hicann acht in taenmað ſann ſichit
ðaen aithſin, no leð aen aithſin; ocuſ lan ſir comatar

¹ *The precinct.* The Irish word translated 'precinct' meant a portion of land of varying extent, lying round the house of a chief or high church dignitary; e.g. the land extending one thousand paces round the house of a bishop constituted his 'maighin' or precinct. Other 'maighins' are defined as extending as far round the house of a chief or ecclesiastical personage as the sound of the bell or the crowing of the cock could be heard. Some were enclosed, others were not.—*Vide* O'D. 609, C. 1793, 2138, 2631.

certainty respecting one man in the 'cain'-law. As to the difference which subsists between the certainty respecting many in the 'urradhus'-law, and the certainty respecting the one man in the 'cain'-law, it is in the 'cain'-law it (*the difference*) is.

If it was in a district where 'urradhus'-law prevailed, the killing has been committed, and that it is certain that it was by them (*the inhabitants of the district*), whether one man or many, they all *conjointly* pay a fine of seven 'cumhals' out, and they pay the one-twentieth part of his honor-price to the owner of the land. This is *when the killing has been committed outside the precinct*;¹ but one-half honor-price shall be paid if within the precinct, and there is required full appropriate denial upon oath among them for neglecting to arrest the criminal.

If it be doubtful that the killing was committed by them they pay compensation² out, and the owner of the land pays the one and twentieth part of that compensation; and there is required full appropriate denial upon oath among them within for neglecting to arrest the criminal, and denial upon oath on the part of the chiefs from them out.

If it be in a district where 'cain'-law prevails, and there be many concerned, and it is certain the killing was committed by them (*the inhabitants of the district*), they pay a fine of seven 'cumhals' out, and they pay seven times the one-twentieth part of his honor-price to the owner of the land; there is required full appropriate denial upon oath among them for neglecting to arrest the criminal.

If it is doubtful that it was by them the killing was committed, they pay seven compensations out, and the owner of the land pays the one and twentieth part of each of the seven compensations; or, according to others, he pays but the one and twentieth part of one compensation, or half compensation; and there is required full appropriate denial upon

² Compensation. The word 'aithgiu,' here translated compensation, means in general restitution of a thing itself or its exact equivalent in kind. Here it evidently means the "fine of atonement," the payment of which replaces (restitutes) all parties in their former position.

THE BOOK OF AICILL. eturpu éall fpu failleð cintair, ocur fip ap cennairb uatáirb amach.

Canap a ngabap in taenmaro rann fichit do cað aithgin do na reðt naithegna do ic ðip in fepairno ina cunnatabairt? Amuil ata in aenmaro rann fichit do cað eneclainn do in a cinoti. Ip ap gabair fin, ailio fin romaine raiðio raiðio fo na no uma cinair.

Mará aenouine a cain, ocur cinoti conao uathairb do ronao in marbar, icao reðt cumala amae, ocur icat in aenmaro rann fichit da eneclainn pe fep in fepairno; ocur lan fip comair eturpu éall fpu failleð cintair, ocur fip ap cennairb uatáirb amach.

Mará cunnatabairt conao uathairb do rinao in marbar, icao aithgin amach, ocur icao fep in fepairno in aenmaro rann fichit don aithgin fin; ocur lan fip comair eturpu éall fpu failleð cintair, ocur fip ap cennairb uathairb amach.

Mará tre cumare ðurparairb ocur do ðeorparairb ocur do murparairb ocur do ðaerairb, icat in luðt ip mo lan ann imarparairb; ocur tecaite a cuibðer do cum in loðta ip luðu lan ano, ocur comicait eturpu.

C. 2353.

[In fellae po bui ac reilleeðt in láin do ic tap a cenno amae, má po fep air iarðain, aét] mára mó in lan po icao ðap a cenn amach ina in lan po ðleðt ðe, icarþum in lan po ðleðt ðe fein amach cona riach reillið; ocur icao riach reillið na himarparao fip in fep amach.

Mará luga in lan po icao ðap a cenno ina in lan po ðleðt ðe fein, icarþum in lan po icao ðap a cenn amach co na riach reillið, ocur icao a imarparairb amach.

¹ *The crime.* This is a quotation from some ancient law-book.

oath among them within for neglecting to arrest the criminal, and denial upon oath on the part of chiefs from them out. THE BOOK
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Whence is it derived that the one and twentieth of each of the seven compensations is paid by the owner of the land in a case of doubt? It is as he gets the one and twentieth part of every honor-price in a case of certainty. And this is taken from the rule; "he (the owner of the land) is entitled to sue for damages, according to or on account of the crime."¹

If in a district where 'cain'-law prevails, if it is one man that has been killed, and it is certain that it was by them the killing was committed, they (the inhabitants) pay a fine of seven 'cumhals' out, and they pay the one and twentieth part of his honor-price to the owner of the land; and there is required full appropriate denial upon oath among themselves within for neglecting to arrest the criminal, and denial upon oath on the part of chiefs from them out.

If it is doubtful that the killing was committed by them (the inhabitants), they pay compensation out, and the owner of the land pays the one and twentieth part of that compensation; and there is required full appropriate denial upon oath among them within for neglecting to arrest the criminal, and denial upon oath on the part of chiefs from them out.

If it be by a mixed body of native freemen and strangers and foreigners and 'daer'-men that the killing was committed, they who have the largest full honor-price pay a proportional excess; and they come into participation with those who have least full honor-price, and they thus pay equally between them.

¹ Ir. The
excess.

If it be found out of a looker on that he was looking on at the payment of the full 'eric'-fine for himself out, and if the full amount which was paid for him out was greater than the full amount which was due of him, he pays the full amount that was due of himself and the fine for looking on at the payment; and he pays the excess of fine for looking on to the man outside.

If the full amount which was paid for him is smaller than the full amount which was due of him, he pays the full amount which had been paid for him out with the fine for looking on, and he pays the excess out.

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Maṛa eutpuma in lan po icat̃ ɔap̃ a cenn amach ocup in lan po ɔlečt̃ ɔeiriun, icat̃um ɔigbail a láime n̄ir in p̄er amach, cona p̄iach p̄eill̄ið.

In ɔuine po bi a p̄iaɔnair̄e in l̄ain p̄in ac a ic amach, no cen co p̄oibe, ma po p̄iɔir̄ a ic amach, icat̃ up̄rað aith̄¹ ġin a cota co cethruime ɔipe a čota, ocup co cethruime eneclainne; icat̃ ɔeoriun aith̄ġin a cota con očt̃maɔ ɔiri a cota ocup co očt̃maɔ eneclainne; icat̃ muip̄čair̄č̄i aith̄ġin a cota ocup in p̄eiriɔ p̄ann ɔec ɔiri a čota, ocup in p̄eirið p̄ann ɔec a eneclainni.

Cio icap̄ ɔaep̄? Aith̄ġin a l̄ana buɔéin ɔic ɔo ɔaep̄ co na p̄iach p̄eill̄iɔecht̃a. ɔa p̄ečt̃mað ocup in p̄ečt̃mað p̄ann ɔec im ɔuine, mane tapur̄ n̄i amuich; ocup ma tapur̄, p̄ečt̃maɔ ocup in p̄ečt̃mað p̄ann ɔec. ɔa cuiceɔ im an cet boin, cuiceɔ ocup ɔečt̃maɔ im an mboin tanair̄i, cuiceɔ ocup in cuiceɔ p̄ann ɔec im in t̄p̄er boin, cuiceɔ im cač boin o ča p̄in amach. ɔo neoch na tapur̄ amuich p̄in; ocup ma tapur̄, iɔ cuiceɔ im an cet boin ocup ɔečt̃maɔ im in mboin tanair̄i ocup in cuic̄iɔ p̄ann ɔec im in t̄p̄er boin.

Leth ocup očt̃mað im in cet ech, leč ocup p̄eiriɔ p̄ann ɔec im an ech tanair̄i, leč ocup in ɔara p̄ann t̄p̄ičat̃ im in t̄p̄er ech; leth im cach nech o ča p̄in amach.

ɔo neoch na tapur̄ amuich p̄in; ocup ma tapur̄, očt̃maɔ im in cet ech, ocup in p̄eiriɔ p̄ann ɔec im in ech tanair̄i, in ɔara p̄ann t̄p̄ičat̃ im an t̄p̄ear ech, ocup noco nuil̄ n̄i a nech o ča p̄in amach.

C. 2,354-5. [Már up̄ra po buī aġ p̄eill̄cect̃ [in l̄ain̄ ɔic amach], ocup iɔ é p̄ein ɔo p̄oinne in map̄ðað̄, ocup po p̄er [in map̄ðað̄] air̄ iap̄ɔain, íca p̄é p̄ečt̃ cumala imač̄, ocup

¹ *The emptying of his hand.* That is, the amount which he had emptied his hand of, or had paid.

² *The equivalent.* That is, a 'daer'-man repays to those who had paid it for him the full 'eric'-fine payable by himself.

If the full *amount* which was paid for him out is equal THE BOOK OF AICILL. to the full *amount* which was due of him, he pays to each man the emptying of his hand¹ out, with the fine for looking on.

The person who was present at the payment of that full *amount* out, or who, though he were not *present*, knew that it had been paid out, pays *if he be* a native freeman, restitution of his share with one-fourth of the 'dire'-fine of his share, and with one-fourth of honor-price; a stranger pays restitution of his share with the eighth of the 'dire'-fine of his share and with the eighth of honor-price; a foreigner pays restitution of his share and the sixteenth part of the 'dire'-fine of his share and the sixteenth part of his honor-price.

What does a 'daer'-man pay? The equivalent² of his own full '*eric*'-fine is paid by a 'daer'-man with the fine for looking on. Two-sevenths and one-fourteenth for a person, if nothing has been got outside; but if *something* has been got, one-seventh and one-fourteenth *are to be paid*. Two-fifths *are due* for the first cow, one-fifth and one-tenth for the second cow, one-fifth and one-fifteenth for the third cow, one-fifth for every cow from that out. This is when nothing has been got outside, but if *something* has been got, it is one-fifth *that is due* for the first cow and one-tenth for the second cow and one-fifteenth for the third cow.

One-half and one-eighth *are due* for the first horse, one-half and one-sixteenth for the second horse, one-half and one-thirty-second for the third horse, one-half for every horse from that out.

When nothing has been got outside, this holds good; but if *something* has been got, one-eighth *is due* for the first horse, and one-sixteenth for the second horse, and one-thirty-second for the third horse, and there is nothing *due* for a horse from that out.

If it was a native freeman³ that was looking on at the full payment out, and it was himself that committed the killing, and the killing was found out of him afterwards, he pays out a *fine* of seven 'cumhals,' and they shall levy the

² *A native freeman.* The words within the second brackets in this interpolated portion are corrections made by Professor O'Curry in his own Transcript of Egerton, 88, 27, b. a. in the British Museum.

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[illegible]

• 1 'Sede' of double. That is, in-calf cows, for which, if stolen, maimed, or killed, payment equal to twice the value was to be made.

emptying of his hand outside; and if they do not find the THE BOOK
emptying of his hand outside, he shall pay that unto them, OF
together with the fines for looking on. And these are the AICILL.
fines for looking on: one-fourth of 'dire'-fine, and one-
eighth of 'dire'-fine, and one-twelfth of one-fourth of
'dire'-fine for 'seds' of double¹ and for persons.

If it was a stranger that was looking on, he pays the fines out: *i.e.*, if it was himself that committed the killing, and it was found out of him afterwards, he pays a *fine* of one-half of seven 'cumhals' out, and they shall levy the emptying of his hand outside; but if they do not find the emptying of his hand *outside*, he shall pay it unto them, together with the fines for looking on. And these are the fines for looking on: one-eighth of 'dire'-fine, and one-sixteenth of 'dire'-fine, and the one-twenty-fourth of 'dire'-fine; one-eighth for 'seds' of double,¹ and for persons.

If it was a foreigner that was looking on, he pays the fines in full out, *i.e.*, if it was himself that committed the killing, and it was found out of him afterwards, he pays a *fine* of half seven 'cumhals' out, and they shall levy the emptying of his hand outside; and if they do not find the emptying of his hand *outside*, he shall pay it (*the fine*) unto them, together with the fines for looking on. And the fines for looking on are: the one-sixteenth, and one-thirty-second, and the one-forty-eighth of 'dire'-fine; one-eighth for cattle of double, and for persons.

If it was a 'daer'-man that was looking on, he pays the fines, *i.e.*, if it was himself committed the killing, and it was found out of him afterwards, he pays a *fine* of a 'cumhal' as compensation out, and they shall levy the emptying of his hand *outside*; but if they do not find the emptying of his hand outside, he pays it unto them, together with fines for looking on. And these are the fines for looking on: two-fifths for the first 'sed,' one-fifth and one-tenth for the second 'sed,' one-fifth and one-fifteenth for the third 'sed,' two-sevenths and one-fourteenth for a person; one-half and one-eighth for a horse, or for 'seds' of double; or

THE BOOK OF AICILL. **DIABALTA**; no cuma d'á cuicir in gac réc cethartha uile .i. cin rié itir; atcear uaitaib in duine imad ón aipeaé ann don marbad, ocur atcear cucu iarí an marbad.

Ocur muna facur uathuib no cucu itir é, ír cethar-airt ocur culáirt do riagailt i leirí reir, ocur teirt ocur anniteirt do riagail inntibreicc].

C. 1,391.

Á meic aría reirer uirrao for tir n-deoraó, [ocur deoraó for tir nuirraio].

.1. d'á trian uiri tula uirraio uirraó ina uil; aen trian uiri tula deoraio do deoraó ina uil; ocur enec-lann do cechtar de fo aicneo lui no cleiú.

C. 1,724.

Set rain fuil itir in uirraó ocur in deoraio, d'á trian ac in uirraó ant, ocur aen trian ao in deoraio; ocur da maó ac neoch uib in ecmair a éile no beith he, no bat lan uiri aicinta a reoit do breith do [ír leirí réin a uipe ocur a aitéin ocur a enec-lann gan ní don tí aile ar].

Már ar pochraic tucad in perann, a régao ca pochraic ar a tucad he:—in pochraic aétaiéti no in poéraic do reir oligib. Áét mara pochraic achtaéti, ír a bith ar in achtaéti rain. Mara pochraic do reir oligib, áét mar da tpeabao ocur do caithium a reoir ocur a uirí tucad in perann, ír trian cach neich lorar ocur arar ocur inpoirbher air o éir uirí in peraino; ocur ír cetharó cemóar reoit ac na beith inólur no inorbairet do beréa air, combeé rain artu.

¹ *Quadruple 'sed.'* That is, one for which fourfold restitution had to be made.

² *Cetharaird.* That is, literally, 'the four points,' meaning the four surrounding townlands nearest to the place to which he had been tracked from some other place.

³ *Culaird.* Literally, 'the back points,' that is, the four townlands nearest again to 'the four points.'

it might be two-fifths for every quadruple 'sed,'¹ i.e. without any interest at all; but in the last case they had seen the person at a distance from the meeting at the killing, and they saw him coming to them after the killing.

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—

But if they hadn't seen him at a distance from them, or coming towards them at all, it (*the case*) is ruled by 'cethar-aird' and 'culaird' with respect to him, and it is ruled by trustworthy witness or untrustworthy witness with respect to them.

My son, that thou mayest know *the law when a native freeman is on the land of a stranger, and a stranger on the land of a native freeman.*

That is, two-thirds of the 'dire'-fine for the native freeman's beast is paid to the native freeman for his beast; one-third of the 'dire'-fine for the stranger's beast to the stranger for his beast; and honor-price is due to each of them according to the nature of minor and major (*lower or higher social rank*).

If a 'sed,' owned in common between a native freeman and a stranger, *has been stolen*, two-thirds of the fines for it are due to the native freeman and one-third to the stranger; but if it belonged to one of them independently of the other, only the full 'dire'-fine for the 'sed' according to its kind is to be given to him (*the owner*), or, according to others, the 'dire'-fine and restitution and honor-price belong to himself, the other person getting nothing out of it.

If the land has been let for hire, let it be seen what hire it was let for:—whether it was a stipulated hire or hire according to law. If it is a stipulated hire, it (*the payment*) is to be according to that stipulation. If it is hire according to law, and if it be to plough it and use its grass and its water that the land was let, the one-third of everything that multiplies grows and increases from the land is due to the owner of the land; and it is the opinion of lawyers that even though it was cattle which did not produce or increase that were brought upon it (*the land*), that it (*the rent*) should be got on account of them.

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C. 1,725.

C. 491.

C. 1,725.

Mar do chaithium reoir namá ir [annriðe ata], fear
adais reët mbu i tiri a ÷eile, racaib in reëtmaro boin
dia bliadain [ir in rochraic]. Ocur in toëtmaro log bo do
cairib na tuc ar áir. Comloð in bo ocur na cairis ocur
in rochraic annri. Ocur ipeo ir rochraic coir ann eug-
rumur reëtmaro ann ocur oëtmaro co na tabairt ri,
[ocur oëtmaro co na ÷abairt ri na caoirið].

Mar do chaithium a reoir ocur a uiri tucad in
fearann, ocur no achtaiget a neimtrebað, cuic reoit
ann; ocur uiri in neich arëair ann co na ril o uirab;
leë cuic ret, ocur uiri in neic arëair ann co na ril o
deoraib; cethramëu cuic ret ocur uiri in neich arëair
ann co na ril o murcairë; uiri in neich arëair ann co
na ril o ÷aer.

Munar aëttaiget a neimtrebað itiri plan ÷orum a
trebað, aët na tair fer bunair ina cnuich no ina
deiraib he; ocur ÷a tair, caë ní dia trebuire foric
comarba trebar ar a ÷ino in a ÷iri ir uiler do.

Roëraic aëttaiget uil itiri in cet uirraib ocur in deoraio
anorain; ocur roëraic do reir ÷ligið uil itiri in uirrað
noiruinach ocur in deoraio ÷eiruinach; ocur ÷a mar
roëraic do reir ÷ligio no beith itiri in cet uirrað ocur
in deoraib, ir fe in cet uirrað no beira in trian.

Ca deoraib ÷aia in leë co ceir? Uirrað no racaib a
toëur in a cnuich buiein ocur do cuair i cnuich aile imach
he: ÷oibdeiligur a coirpöiri. Ocur no foglaid uirrað
ri amuich, leë coirpöiri ocur leë enecclann do in caë
foðail do gëntar ri.

No ÷ono ir uirrað he ina cnuic buiein, ocur luath-

If it was to consume grass alone *the land was let*, this is as if a man placed seven cows on the land of another; he leaves one cow of the seven^a at the end of a year as rent. And it is the one-eighth of the value of a cow for an indefinite number of sheep^b. The cow and the sheep are of the same value as regards the rent in this case. And the proper rent is the equivalent of one-seventh, and the one-eighth to be added to it, and one-eighth to be added on account of the sheep.

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^a Ir. The seventh cow.

^b Ir. Sheep not brought forward.

^c Ir. To.

If the land was let for the consumption of its grass and water, and it was stipulated that it should not be ploughed, five 'seds' is the fine for it (*ploughing the land*); and the produce of the tilling, with the seed, shall be forfeited by a native freeman; the half of five 'seds,' and the produce of the tilling, with the seed, shall be forfeited by a stranger; the fourth of five 'seds' and the produce of the tilling, with the seed, shall be forfeited by a foreigner; the product of the tilling, with the seed, by a 'daer'-man.

If the non-ploughing of it was not stipulated at all he (*the tenant*) is safe in ploughing it, provided the owner does not seize it (*the crop*) in the rick or standing; and should he seize it, every part of his property which the rightful owner finds before him on his land is forfeited to him.

A stipulated hire is agreed on between the first mentioned native freeman and the stranger in this case; and hire according to law is between the latter mentioned native freeman and the latter stranger; and if it was hire according to law that had been between the first mentioned native freeman and the stranger, it is the first mentioned native freeman that would have obtained the one-third.

What stranger is he who has one-half by right? A native freeman who left his property in his own territory and went out into another territory; his 'body'-fine is reduced to one-half. If a native freeman of those living outside the territory has injured him, he has half 'body'-fine and half honor-price for every such injury which is done to him.

Or he (*who is entitled to one-half*) is a native freeman

deoraid po roǵail nír ann; leth coirpdirí ocus leteñe-clann do ino.

In inbaid atá in tuirpáð ar fearann roǵraça, in deoraid bunaid fúic leir anunn, ír tñian fñichnamá do beir leir amach, ocus tñian tíre faebur tál. Roǵraic acatǵi uil itir in deoraid ocus in tuirpáð antirín, uair dá mað roǵraic do fíir olǵið ír e uirpáð bunaid in fearainn po beirad in tñian.

Mað fe in deoraid uil ar fearann fúidilír in uirpáð bunaid fúair tál, tñian bunaid ocus tñian tíre faebur tál; ocus tñian fñichnamá do beir leir amach.

Þreithemnar ocus imoçnam don uirpáð for in deoraid, ocus tñian coirpdirí do bñit do, ocus reótmað a marb-coirpdirí; ocus a tñiad uile do þreith do, muna uil bepcna do fe fñechaire.

O fachaí in ðunne ðar in clao no ðar in coraid ír nera do, áct co tuctar fatch fúidilí do ocus fearann fúidilí, ír fúidilí ír fúidilí nír, ocus fognam fúidilí uad, Ocus ír e aichne na fúidilí: cio moí. neich curnǵiteí air, ír eicen do in fatch ðairfec uad, no in fearann ðacbaíl. Ocus cio fata ber ácon fognam ír eicean do in fearann ðacbaíl po ðeoid. Ocus cuic feoit a fát. Ocus cio moí neich meður air, noça neicen do áct aithǵin cach neich meður tic no cor leice elot, no ðiablað iar leicirín elaid.

¹ *A stipulated hire.*—That is, a definite rent.

² *Hire according to law.*—The meaning would appear to be, that the compensation for occupation was left to be fixed by law between the parties, in the case.

³ *Judgment and proof.*—The native freeman was allowed to prove his own charge against the stranger, and pronounce judgment upon it. A chief had the same power over his 'daer'-stock tenant and a church over tenants of church-lands. Vid. *Senchus Mor*, Vol. II., p. 845.

in his own territory, and a passing stranger has injured him there; he shall have half body-fine and half honor-price for it (*the injury*). THE BOOK
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In the case in which a native freeman is upon hired land, and it is the owner *who is a stranger* that has brought him in with him, he (*the native freeman*) brings out with him one-third for *his* service, and he leaves within (*behind him on the land*) one-third for the land. In this case it is a stipulated hire¹ that is between the stranger and the native owner, for if it were hire according to law² it is the native owner of the land that would get the one-third.

If it is the stranger that is upon the rightful land of the original native owner that he found within (*on the land*), he (*the stranger*) leaves one-third for the original owner and one-third for the land within (*on the land*); and it is one-third for *his* service that he brings with him out.

The native freeman has judgment and proof³ as against the stranger, and he takes one-third of his *life* body-fine, and the seventh of his death body-fine; and he takes all his (*the stranger's*) effects at *his death*, unless there is a 'bescna'-compact between him (*the native freeman*) and the family of *the stranger*.

When a person has gone beyond the ditch or beyond the fence that is next to him, if the stock of a 'fuidhir'-tenant⁴ and the land of a 'fuidhir'-tenant have been given to him *by the landlord*, he is to be called a 'fuidhir'-tenant, and the service of a 'fuidhir'-tenant is *required* from him. And a 'fuidhir'-tenant is of this kind:—however great the thing may be which is required of him, he must *render it*, or return the stock, or quit the land. And however long he may have been in the service he must quit the land at length. And his stock is five 'seds.' And though much he may fail *in the repayment*, he is not compelled to do more than make restitution for what he fails in until he absconds, or double restitution after absconding.

⁴ 'Fuidhir'-tenant.—The social position of a 'fuidhir'-tenant appears to have been intermediate between that of a 'daer'-stock tenant and a 'daer'-person.

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Ùreithemnar ocur inðenam ocur fιαtonaire don ðuine
 for a fuioir, amuil do neich for a ðaer ðeile; ocur
 trian a beocoirpoure do breith do ocur fechtmað a
 marbcoirpouri.

C. 1391.

Al meic, ara feirer cin ruz for tuait, [ocur cin
 tuaiti for ruz].

.1. ruz ercaire cain ocur cairde do gper, ocur tuait
 ir menðe uachtaiǵur. Ir i aithne in cairde lan fιαch
 inð re nðechmaio ina fir, ocur leð fιαð ina nanfir; lan
 fιαch inð iar nðechmaioð, eio fir eio anfir. In ti o
 n[ð]ailenn in fir ir re icar in lan fιαch no in leð
 fιαch; ocur noca nuil arpa amach iar nðechmaio, ocur
 noco nuil arpa do ruz no co ðigbaitep a lam.

Dechmað re hercaire in cairde, ocur mí re imgleoð.
 Ocur cairde bliatna rin; ocur ðamað cairde buo luga
 na rin, in tainmpairioi gábur in ðechmað no in mí irin
 bliaðain corab é in tainmpairioi rin gábur ir in cairto
 bio. In ní biar re hercaire, ocur aile dec re imgleoð;
 no comat ðechmað re hercaire caða cairde [uile], ocur
 aile dec re imgleoð.

Marra [o] ruz po ðail in fir amach, ocur ní ðuc in fir
 amað, ocur tuait no [f] uachtaiǵ re nðechmaioð, leth o
 ruz amach, ocur leð arpa o tuait amach, ocur leð on
 tuait don ruz.

A person has judgment and proof and evidence¹ as against his 'fuidhir'-tenant, the same as one would have against his 'daer'-stock tenant; and he gets the third of his life body-fine and the seventh of his death body-fine.

My son, that thou mayest know when the crime of the king is *visited* upon the people, and the crime of the people is *visited* upon the king.

Viz., *it is* the king *that* proclaims 'cain'-law and 'cairde'-regulations always, and the people *that* oftenest disturb them. The 'cairde'-regulations command full fine before ten days in case of knowledge, and half fine in case of ignorance; full fine after ten days, whether *with* knowledge or ignorance. The person who is bound to furnish the information is he who pays the full fine or the half fine; and there is no hostage^a out (*to the other party*) after ten days, and there is no hostage^a to the king until his (*the king's*) hand has been emptied *by the paying of the fine*.

^a Ir. Hostage-pledge.

There are ten days for proclaiming the 'cairde'-regulations, and a month for ratifying *them*. And this is *the rule in the case of* 'cairde'-regulations for a year; and if it be *a case of* 'cairde'-regulations for a shorter time than that, the proportion which the ten days or the month bears to the year is the proportion which it (*the shorter time for proclamation*) will bear to the shorter *duration of the* 'cairde'-regulations. *This is* what shall be for proclamation, and twelve days for ratifying *them*; or, there are ten days for proclaiming all 'cairde'-regulations *of whatever duration*, and twelve days for their ratification.

If it was the king that was bound to send the information out, and he did not send out the information, and *if* the people violated it (*the 'cairde'-regulation*) before ten days, *there is* half fine from the king out (*to the other party*) and a hostage^b *due* from the people out (*to the other party*), and a hostage^c from the people to the king.

^b Ir. Half-hostage
^c Ir. Half-pledge.

¹ *And evidence.*—That is, he can get his own people to give evidence against him, the 'fuidhir'-tenant having no power of producing counter-evidence.

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C. 1727.

Mar o tuaithe ro dail fir amach re ndechmaid, [ocur tuat ro fuactnai], leithriach ocur leth arpa o tuaithe amach, ocur noco nuil arpa do ruz uair nar tighba a lam.

[M]a da cobair mar aen, conao cethruime riach o cehtar de amach, ir lea arpa o tuaithe amach ocur lea arpa o tuaithe don ruz.

C. 1728.

Cio rodera in bail ir cethruime riach nach cethruime arpa na biao an? Ire pat rodera, [cethri haitir do chur crainn, diair dib dia luza]. Ir e lan arpa na cairdi diair, ir e a lea arpa aen fer; ocur noco petar inoiri in aen fir do roinno, ocur da petar, amuil ir cethruime feich, ro bao cethruime arpa.

C. 1728.

Mar o ruz ro dal fir amach iar ndechmaid, ocur tuat ro uachnai ir ndechmaid, lan riach o ruz amach ocur lan arpa o euaia don ruz; no ir bith cen arpa amach, [uair raimic in lan cena].

C. 1728.

C. 1728.

Mar o tuaithe ro dail fir amach, iar ndechmaid, [ocur tuat ro fuactnai], lan riach o tuaithe amach [ocur noco neacen arpa do ruz or na ro tighba a lani].

C. 1728.

C. 1728.

C. 1728.

A da comair mar aen [co. hinno] arii iar ndechmaid, [ocur tuat ro fuactnai], lea riach o cehtar de amach, ocur ir lea arpa o tuaithe do ruz, ocur ir bit cen arpa amach, [uair ro riact in lan cena imac].

¹ *If they were both equally in fault.*—For “Ma da cobair” C. 1727 reads “mar da comair, if of their joint knowledge.”

² *If they were both.*—For “a da comair” the reading in C. 1728 is “mar da comair, if of their joint knowledge.”

³ *To a certain place.*—For “co inno arii,” C. 1728, has “co hinno arii,” to an appointed place.”

If it was the people that were bound to send the information out before ten days, and the people violated the 'cairde'-regulations, there is half fine and a hostage^a due from the people out (to the other party), and there is no hostage^b due to the king because his hand was not emptied.

If they were both equally in fault,¹ one-fourth fine is due from each of them out (to the other party), a hostage^a from the people out (to the other party), and a hostage^a from the people to the king.

What is the reason that where it is one-fourth fine it should not be one-fourth hostage-pledge also? The reason is, four hostages cast lots—two of them to be selected. Two men are the king's full hostage-pledge in 'cairde'-regulations, and one man is his half hostage-pledge; but the person of the one man cannot be divided, and if it could, as it is one-fourth fine, it would be one-fourth hostage-pledge also.

If it is the king that was bound to send the information out (to the other party) after ten days, and he did not send the information out, and the people violated the 'cairde'-regulations after ten days, there is full fine from the king to the other party^c and full hostage-pledge from the people to the king; or, according to others, there is to be no hostage to the other party,^c because the full hostage-pledge has been received by the other party already.

If it was the people that were bound to send the information out, and did not send the information until after ten days, and if it was the people that violated the 'cairde'-regulations, full fine is due from the people to the other party,^c and it is not necessary to give a hostage^b to the king as his hand was not emptied by paying the fine.

If they were both² (king and people) equally in fault in having delayed to send the information out to a certain place³ after ten days, and if the people violated the 'cairde'-regulations, there is half fine due from both to the other party,^c and a hostage from the people to the king, but there is no hostage to be sent to the other party^c because the full amount due had been sent to the other party^c already.

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^a Ir. Half-hostage
pledge.
^b Ir. Hostage-pledge.

^c Ir. Out.

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C. 1391.

Al meic, ara feirer per nechta i necorc dirlu, [ocur
dirlrech i necorc fir nechcce.

Leť riac do tairē, lanar cētrame don deidenāc dāi
in ecorca i mbi].

.1. noco nruil riach maiġne na imrai o duine do dirlē
i riēt dirlu, no do dirlrech ina riēt buōein. Al riac
maiġne ocur imrai uar dindirlrech i riēt indirlu, no
dindirlrech ina riēt buōein. Eōon: noco nuil riac
maiġne na imrai o duine i nruil do denam rogla re
dirlē, ocur noco nuil eiru do no co riā co rogail;
ocur o ro riā, irlainci co trian māra dirlē pūcāiġi,
no rlainci uile māra dirlrech bai.

Mār do marbar indirlu do cuar ocur dirlrech do
raia do marbar, riach maiġne ocur imrai uar don
indirlrech fir i nrechair; ocur rlan in dirlrech do raia
ann do marbar co trian māra dirlrech pūcāiġe, no
uile māra dirlē bai.

C. 1729. Mār do marbar dirlu do cuar ocur indirlrech ro
marbutar, noco nuil riach maiġne na imrai don
dirlē fir i nrechair marbar; ocur leť coirprie uar
fir in indirlrech ro marbar [.1. leť coirprie ocur leť
eneclann, ocur fir ro leť coirprie ocur ro leť eneclann,
co nach ina riēt buōein ro marbar ē, ať a riēt dirlu,
cin caemactain farctua, ocur ir ē rin leťriach don tairē
lanar].

¹ *In the person of.*—That is, occupies legally the position of, &c.

² *In respect of place,* i.e. in which the act was committed.

³ *Intention,* i.e. intentional wrong, or malicious act or attempt.

My son, that thou mayest know when a lawful man is in the person¹ of an outlaw, and an outlaw in the person of a lawful man.

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AICILL.

Half fine to the first, a full fourth to the last for the position in which he is.

That is, there is no fine *in respect* of place² or of intention³ from any one to an outlaw *injured* in the person of *another* outlaw, or to an outlaw *injured* in his own *proper* person. There is a fine *in respect* of place and of intention from one to a lawful man *injured* in the person of *another* lawful man, or to a lawful man *injured* in his own *proper* person. That is: there is no fine *in respect* of place or of intention from one in going to do injury to an outlaw, and there is no 'eric'-fine *due* to him (*the outlaw*) until the actual wrong has been done; and when it has been done, he (*the man doing the wrong act*) is exempt as far as one-third, if he (*the man on whom the deed is done*) be one on whom it is right to inflict the retaliation of an injury,^a or altogether exempt, if he be a condemned outlaw.^b

^a Ir. One guilty of retaliation.
^b Ir. One guilty of death.

If he had gone to kill a lawful man and happened to kill an outlaw, a fine *in respect* of place and of intention is *due* from him to the lawful man against whom he went; and for killing the outlaw who happened to be there, there is exemption as far as one-third (*of the penalty*), if he (*the man killed*) be one on whom it is lawful to inflict the retaliation of an injury,^a or entire exemption if he be a condemned outlaw.^b

If he had gone to kill an outlaw and killed a lawful man, there is no fine *in respect* of place or of intention *due* to the outlaw whom he had gone to kill; but half body-fine is *due* of him for the lawful man who was killed, *i.e.*, half body-fine, and half honor-price, and proof *must be given* as regards the *other* half body-fine and half honor-price, that it was not in his own person he was killed, but in the person of an outlaw without the power of restraining him; and this (*the proof of the fact*) is *equivalent* to the half fine due of the first man of full *privilege*.⁴

⁴ *Mfm of full privilege*, *i.e.*, a person entitled to full honor-price, restitution, and body-fine.

THE BOOK
OF
ARILL.

[Cuin ata eiric eirce do tuine?]

- C. 1730. 1r anō atá eiric [eirce] ó tuine in tan do éuaib do
 denam foḡla ne hionoirrech ina ríet boḡein, ocuṛ in foḡail
 nob áil leir ḡferḡtain nī tainic a ngnim; ocuṛ da tṛas
 C. 1730. a ngnim, noḡa biaḡ deḡbir nobḡaiḡ na heirce ime [illeith
 rṛ in eiric].

- C. 1730. Máṛ do maṛbaḡ ionoirḡḡ no éuaib [tuine tṛia eirce],
 ocuṛ cneo fop corp ionoirḡḡ no feruṛtar, máṛa fuilugab,
 C. 1730. no cneo ó fuilugab fuar, [no fuilugab] feir, 1r lan coirp-
 C. 1730. tṛi [in maṛbḡa anō. 1r ann rṛin ata lan coirpṛiṛe 1r in
 fuilugab tṛia eirce i nupṛatṛuṛ.]

- C. 1730. Máṛa cneo o fuilugab rṛi, 1r leḡ coirpṛiṛe [in maṛb-
 tha anō].

Maṛbaḡ nob áil leir in caḡ inat oib rṛin. Máṛa
 éneo ar corp, ocuṛ má ruc ionḡithem cneibḡ áirṛi leir,
 maṛi in cneo rṛin no feruṛtar, no cneo 1r mó anár, cob-
 foḡail eirce uirce co tṛi a ngnim: reḡtmaḡ ina imṛab,
 leḡ ar oib co maigṛin, ocuṛ 1r coirpṛiṛi nobḡaiḡ na cneirṛi,
 ó do raḡa in ḡnīm; ocuṛ ní haṛ in cneib 1r luḡa anar no
 fer, eibḡ de buṛ mó—rṛach maigṛe, no imṛaṛo na cneirṛi
 nob áil leir ḡferḡtain, no eiric nobḡaiḡ na cneirḡe no
 feruṛtar—copab ḡo beṛ uat.

- C. 1731. [Maṛ ḡferṛḡtain cṛoligṛ baṛ do éuaib tuine, ocuṛ fuil-
 ugaḡ no ferarṛtar, no cneḡ [bec], maṛa cneḡ o tha fuil-
 ugaḡ fuar, 1r lan eiric in cṛoligṛ baṛ; maṛa cneḡ o ḡa
 fuilugaḡ rṛi, 1r leḡ eiric in cṛoligṛ baṛ.

¹ *Blood-shedding up.*—That is, any wound from the smallest blood-drawing to the highest wound upwards.

² *Blood-shedding down.*—That is, a bruise which does not cause any blood to appear, which only discolours the skin or produces a lump for a time.

³ *Until it (the great wound) takes effect.*—The line is graduated up to the amount which would be payable in case the greater wound had been inflicted.

When is a man entitled to 'eric'-fine for intention? THE BOOK OF AICILL.

The case in which the 'eric'-fine for intention is *due* by a man is when he went to do injury to a lawful man in his own *proper* person, and the injury which he designed to inflict upon him did not take effect; and if it took effect, the inflicting or the intention would make no difference with respect to the 'eric'-fine.

If one went with the intention to kill a lawful man, and inflicted a wound on the body of a lawful man, if it was a *case of blood-shedding*, or a wound blood-shedding up,¹ or blood-shedding only, the full body-fine for killing shall be *paid by him* for it. (It is in this case that full body-fine is *due* for intentional blood-shedding in 'urradhus'-law.)

If it was a wound from blood-shedding down,² half the body-fine for killing is *due* for it.

Killing was intended in each of these instances. If a wound *has been inflicted* on the body, and if he took with him the intention of *inflicting* a particular wound, *and* if it be that wound or a greater wound that he inflicted, it (*the fine*) is graduated according to the intention until it (*the great wound*) takes effect;³ a seventh for intention, one-half for going to the place, and the body-fine for inflicting the wound, when the deed has been committed; and it is not for the smaller wound which he inflicted *he pays*; whichever of them is greatest, the fine for *going to* the place, or the fine for the intention of the wound which he wished to inflict, or the 'eric'-fine for inflicting the wound which he *actually* inflicted, that is the 'eric'-fine which shall be upon him.

If one went to inflict a death-maim⁴ and inflicted only blood-shedding, or a small wound, if it be a wound from blood-shedding up, there is the full 'eric'-fine for a death-maim *for it*; if it be a wound from blood-shedding down, there is half the 'eric'-fine for a death-maim *due for it*.

⁴ *Death-maim*.—The "επολις βαψ, death-maim," does not mean a wound which causes death, but a wound the evil effects of which remain as long as the wounded person lives.

THE BOOK
OF
AICILL.

Μάρ ὀρερταιν cneithē bice do cuairb ocuy cneð mor po .
ferap̃tar, a poḡa don f̃ir ap ap ferab̃ in cneð mor in
com̃poðail eirci ap eircic poḡoaiḡ na cneith̃ biap uab̃, no
in lan riach na cneithē moirne cin cob̃poðail eirci up̃ru.

Μαρ ὀρερταιν cneith̃ do cuairb, muna pucap̃tar innoithim
cneithē aip̃the leir, cin beo cneo ferap̃ in lan riach na
cneithē rin uab̃.]

- C. 1926. [Mane po ferup̃tar cneð etir, in cob̃poðail eirci ap
eircic poḡaiḡ na cneithē in luga poḡabap a liubap uab̃, no
ap eircic na cneithē in mó uil a liubap uab̃ [.i.] ap eircic
ina cpoliḡi baír .i. uingē ina banbeim, ocuy feðtmao
O'D. 2343. [coirp̃oirc na cneithē f̃ein] ina im̃paðoath, ocuy leð ap noil
ḡu maiḡin. Ocuy ip̃r í rin in cneð poḡaiḡ, ocuy cob̃poðail
eirci up̃ru. No com̃ao crañnchur eturru; no com̃ab̃
C. 1731. poir̃in ap d̃ó, [ḡinmoḡa luḡi.]

Muna puc [iñoith̃eñ] cneith̃ itir leir, aḡt poḡai do
d̃enam, má po ferup̃tar cneo, éircic poḡoaiḡ na cneith̃ rin
uao.

- C. 1926. [Duine do cuairb for iñoil̃reð co maiḡin aññin, ocuy do
rála oil̃reð do ocuy po mar̃bup̃tar é, riab̃ maiḡone uao do
iñoil̃reð for a noḡeair̃o, ocuy ceḡraim̃ti coirp̃oirc cana,
inunn ocuy leð coirp̃oirc up̃raðair̃. No iñ for deop̃air̃b̃
do cuairb̃, ocuy ceḡraime coirp̃oirc in up̃raio leð coirp̃oirc
in deop̃air̃o. Ocuy f̃ir pon leð coirp̃oirc, ḡur a riðt oil̃riḡ
po mar̃b̃ é.]

- C. 1927. [A meic, apa f̃eir̃ep̃ aeñf̃ear 1 mam ñdeire, ocuy
oiaḡ 1 mam aeñ f̃ir; f̃ear conḡair̃b̃ deire, no t̃reire,

¹ *The white blow.*—That is, a blow which does not draw blood.

² *Or lots are to be cast between them.*—That is, as to which of the two fines is to

If one went to inflict a small wound and inflicted a great wound, the man on whom the great wound was inflicted has his choice whether he (*the assailant*) shall pay an 'eric'-fine graduated according to the wound intended to be inflicted, or full fine for the great wound without any graduation according to intention as regards it.

If one went to inflict a wound, but had not the intention of inflicting a particular wound, whatever wound he inflicts he pays the full fine for that wound.

If one has not inflicted any wound at all, *though he intended it*, he pays an 'eric'-fine graduated according to the intention of inflicting the smallest wound which is found in the book, (or, *as some say*, the 'eric'-fine for the greatest wound that is *mentioned* in the book), i.e. the 'eric'-fine for a death-maim; i.e. an ounce for the white blow,¹ and one-seventh of body-fine for intention of *inflicting* that wound, and one-half for going to the place. And this is the *case of the wound actually* inflicted, and the graduation of intention is applicable^a to it. Or lots are to be cast between them;² or it is to be division in two, i.e. besides oath.

If one did not intend *to inflict* any wound, but only to commit trespass, *and* if he has inflicted a wound, the 'eric'-fine for inflicting that wound shall be *paid* by him.

In this case a person went to a place for *the purpose of killing* an innocent man, and he met a guilty man and killed him, fine in respect of place *is due* by him to the innocent person against whom he went, (and that is the one-fourth of body-fine in 'cain'-law, equal to half body-fine in 'urradhus'-law). Or it was against a stranger he went, and the fourth of the body-fine of a native is half the body-fine of a stranger. And *he must give proof* respecting the half body-fine, that it was in the person of a culprit he killed him (*the stranger*).

My son, that thou mayest know when one man is legally considered as two,^b and two are legally con-

^aIr. *In the condition of two.*

be levied, whether the full 'eric'-fine, or the lesser with a graduated rate of increase; or the average of the two modes of computation is struck.

THE BOOK OF ANCHIL. 1. ԾԱ ԶՐԱԾ ԵԱՐ ԵՐԷ ԻՆ ԱԵՆ ԶՐԱԾ ԵՐ ԲԻՐՈՒՄ], ՆՈ ԾԻԱՐ
1 ՆԱԵՆԿԻՐ. Ի ՆԱԵՆԿԱԼԱՆԾ ՔՈՐ ԵՐ ՆԱԵՆԿԻՐ.

C. 1927. [Ա մեւ 1. Ե մեւ ԵՐ ՆԱԵ Ե ԲԻՐ ԵՐԷ ԱԵՐ ԻՆ ԻՆԲԱՐ ԵՐ ԻՆ ԾԱՆԵՐԱՐ
ՔՈ ՄՈԱՄ ՆՈ ՔՈ ԶՐԱՄ ՆԱ ԾԵՐԷ, ԻՆ ԵԱՐԵՐԵՐԱ ԵԱՐ ԵՐԻ ԻՆ ԾԱ ԵԱՐԵՐԷ
ՄԵՍՈՆԱԸ Ե ԲԻՐԱԻԲ ԼՈՅՏԵ ԵՆԵԸ. ԻՐ ԵԱՐԵ ԾՈ ՆԻՇԵՐ ԻՆ ԵՆՆԱԸ ՔՈ ԾՈ ՆԱ
ԶՐԱԾԱԻԲ ԱՐ ԾԱՅ ԼՈՇԻՐԱ ԲԻՐԱ ԾԱՅԻԼ. ՕԵՐ ԾԻԱՐ 1 ՄԱՄ ԱԵՆԿԻՐ. 1.
ԵԱՐ ՔՈ ՄԱՄ ՆՈ ՔՈ ԶՐԱՄ ԻՆ ԱԵՆԿԻՐ, ՔԵՐ ԵՐ ԵՐ. ԲԵԱՐ ԵՐ ԵՐ ԵՐ ԵՐ
1. ԲԵԱՐ ԵՐ ԵՐ ԵՐ ԵՐ, ՆԱ ԾԱ ԵԱՐԵՐԷ ՄԵՍՈՆԱԸ, 1. ԻՆ ԵԱՐԵՐԵՐԱ. ՆՈ
ԵՐԵՐԵՐԷ 1. ՆԱ ԵՐ ԵԱՐԵՐԷ ԻՐ ԲԵՐԻ. 1. ԾԱ ԶՐԱԾ 1. ՆԱ ԾԱ ԵԱՐԵՐԷ ՄԵՍՈՆԱԸ
ԵԱՐ ԵՐԷ ԻՆ ԱԵՆԿԱՐ ԵՐ ԵԱՐԵ ՆԱ ԵԱԸ ԲԵՐ ԾԻԲ, ԻՆ ԵԱՐԵՐԵՐԱ 1. ԻՆԶԵՐԻՄ
ԱԵՐԵՐԵՐԱ ԻՆ ԵԱՐԱ ԵԱՐԵՐԷ ՕԵՐ ԵՐ ԵՐԱՐԾ ԲԻՐԱ ՆՈՐ. ՆՈ ԾԻԱՐ ԻՆ
ԱԵՆ ԵԱԼԼԱՆԾ 1. ՆՈ ԾԻԱՐ ՔՈՐ ԲԵԱՐԾ ԻՆ ԱԵՆԿԻՐ, ՕԵՐ ԵԱԼԼԱ ԱՆՆ ԵԱԸ,
ԻՆ ՔՈԼԵԱԸ ԲԻՐԻԲ, ՕԵՐ ԱՆ ԵԱՐԵԱԸ ԱՐ ԻՆԶԵՐԻՄ 1. ԻՆ ԵՐԵՐԵՐԱ.

ԻՆ ՔՈԼԵԱԸ ԲԻՐԻԲԷ 1. ԻՐ 1 ՔՈԼԱՐՈ ԵՐ ԵԱԸ ԻՆ ԵՐ ԵՐ ԲԵ
1. ԲԵԱՐԱՆ ԵԱԸ ՕԵՐ ՆՈՇԱ ՆԲԻԼ ԵՐՈՇ; ԻՆ ԵԱՐԵԱԸ ԱՐ ԻՆԶԵՐԻՄ
1. ԵՐՈՇ ԵԱԸՐԵՐԷ ՕԵՐ ՆՈՇԱ ՆԲԻԼ ԲԵԱՐԱՆ.]

C. 1928-9. 1. ԻՆ ՔՈԼԵԱԸ ԲԻՐԻՄԷ ՕԵՐ ԻՆ ԵԱՐԵԱԸ ԱՐ ԻՆԶԵՐԻՄ ԻՐ Ե
Ե ՆԱԻՇԵՐԵՐԷ: ԵՐ ԵՐԻՐԱ ԲԵՐՇ ԵԱԼԼԱ ԵՐ ԻՆ ԵԱՐԱ ԵԱԸ, ՕԵՐ
ԵՐԻՐԱ ԵԱ ԲԻՇԻՇ ԵՐ ԱԵԱԼԷ, ՕԵՐ ԵՐԱՆԵԱՆԾ ԾՈ ՄԱԸ ԵՐ ԵՐԼԼ-
ԵԱՆԷ ԵՐ ԵՐԼԼԱՆԷ. [ՕԵՐ ԵՐ ԲԱԸ ԵՐԷ 1 ՆԵԵԱՐԻ Ե ԵՐԼԷ
ՆՈՇԱ ՆԲԻԼ ԵՐԵԼԱՆՆ ԾՈ ՆԵՐ ԾԻԲ ԱՆ ԵԵԱՐԻ Ե ԵՐԼԷ ՆՈ ԵՐ
ՆՈՇԵՐԱԸ ԻՆ ԵՐԵՐԵՐԷ ԱԸ ԾՈ ԲԵՐԻ ԵՐԼԼԻՇ, [ՕԵՐ ԵՐ ԵՐԼԼԱԸ],
ԵՐԵՐԷ ԵԱԸ ԾԻԲ ԵՐ ՕԵՐ ԵՐԵԱԸ ԱԵԱԼԷ; ՕԵՐ ԵԱՐԱՐ ԵՐԼԼԱ-
ԵԱԼ ԵԱԸ 1 ԵԱՐԱՐ ԱԵԱԼԷ. ՕԵՐ ՄԱՆԱ ԵՐԵԱԸ ԻՆ ԵՐԵՐԷ
ԱԸ ԾՈ ԲԵՐԻ ԵՐԼԼԻՇ, ՆԻ ԵՐԻՐԱ ՆԵՇ ԾԻԲ ԵՐ ՆԱ ԵՐԵԱԸ ԱԵԱԼԷ
ՕԵՐ ԵՐ ԵՐԼԼԱԸ ԻՆ ԵՐԵՐԷ ԱԸ ԵՐԼԼԱՆՆ ԻՆ ԶՐԱԸ ԻՐԱ
ԵԱԼԼԱ ԵՐԵՐԱ ԱԼ ԱԵՐ ԵՐԻԲ 1. ԻՆ ԵԱՐԵՐԷ ՄԵՍՈՆԱԸ. ՕԵՐ
ԻՐ ԱԼԼԱԸ ԵԱՐԻՇ ԵՐԻՇ ԵՐ ՆԱ ԾԱ ԵՐԵՐԷ ՄԱԸՐԱ ԲԻՐ ԾՈ

C. 1732. 1. ԻՆ ՔՈԼԵԱԸ ԲԻՐԻՄԷ ՕԵՐ ԻՆ ԵԱՐԵԱԸ ԱՐ ԻՆԶԵՐԻՄ ԻՐ Ե
Ե ՆԱԻՇԵՐԵՐԷ: ԵՐ ԵՐԻՐԱ ԲԵՐՇ ԵԱԼԼԱ ԵՐ ԻՆ ԵԱՐԱ ԵԱԸ, ՕԵՐ
ԵՐԻՐԱ ԵԱ ԲԻՇԻՇ ԵՐ ԱԵԱԼԷ, ՕԵՐ ԵՐԱՆԵԱՆԾ ԾՈ ՄԱԸ ԵՐ ԵՐԼԼ-
ԵԱՆԷ ԵՐ ԵՐԼԼԱՆԷ. [ՕԵՐ ԵՐ ԲԱԸ ԵՐԷ 1 ՆԵԵԱՐԻ Ե ԵՐԼԷ
ՆՈՇԱ ՆԲԻԼ ԵՐԼԼԱՆՆ ԾՈ ՆԵՐ ԾԻԲ ԱՆ ԵԵԱՐԻ Ե ԵՐԼԷ ՆՈ ԵՐ
ՆՈՇԵՐԱԸ ԻՆ ԵՐԵՐԷ ԱԸ ԾՈ ԲԵՐԻ ԵՐԼԼԻՇ, [ՕԵՐ ԵՐ ԵՐԼԼԱԸ],
ԵՐԵՐԷ ԵԱԸ ԾԻԲ ԵՐ ՕԵՐ ԵՐԵԱԸ ԱԵԱԼԷ; ՕԵՐ ԵԱՐԱՐ ԵՐԼԼԱ-
ԵԱԼ ԵԱԸ 1 ԵԱՐԱՐ ԱԵԱԼԷ. ՕԵՐ ՄԱՆԱ ԵՐԵԱԸ ԻՆ ԵՐԵՐԷ
ԱԸ ԾՈ ԲԵՐԻ ԵՐԼԼԻՇ, ՆԻ ԵՐԻՐԱ ՆԵՇ ԾԻԲ ԵՐ ՆԱ ԵՐԵԱԸ ԱԵԱԼԷ
ՕԵՐ ԵՐ ԵՐԼԼԱԸ ԻՆ ԵՐԵՐԷ ԱԸ ԵՐԼԼԱՆՆ ԻՆ ԶՐԱԸ ԻՐԱ
ԵԱԼԼԱ ԵՐԵՐԱ ԱԼ ԱԵՐ ԵՐԻԲ 1. ԻՆ ԵԱՐԵՐԷ ՄԵՍՈՆԱԸ. ՕԵՐ
ԻՐ ԱԼԼԱԸ ԵԱՐԻՇ ԵՐԻՇ ԵՐ ՆԱ ԾԱ ԵՐԵՐԷ ՄԱԸՐԱ ԲԻՐ ԾՈ

¹ The 'aire-desa'-chief.—That is, the 'aire-desa'-chief who has property equal to that which would qualify two men to be 'bo-aire'-chiefs, is for purposes of sompurgation, &c., equivalent to two 'bo-aire'-chiefs.

² 'Carbat-ar-imramh'-stock-owner.—The term 'carbat-ar-imramh' means literally 'moving chariot.'

sidered as one man ; *this occurs in the case of a man* THE BOOK OF AICILL.
 who possesses two or three *ranks*, i.e. two *lower* ranks —
 in place of one higher rank, or two persons possess-
 ing* one holding upon the land of one man *are re-* *Ir. In.
garded as one person.

My son: i.e. O son, that thou mayest know the judgment when one man is legally considered, or held responsible as, two persons, i.e. the 'aire-desa'-chief equal to two middle 'bo-aire'-chiefs in the proofs of honor-price. The reason that this interchange is made of the grades is for the purpose of obtaining compurgators. And two are legally considered as one man, i.e. two are legally considered or held as one man, sic et occ. A man who possesses two, i.e. a man who holds two *ranks*, those of the two middle 'bo-aire'-chiefs, i.e. the 'aire-desa'-chief. Or three, i.e. the three best 'ogaire'-chiefs. That is, two ranks, i.e. the two middle 'bo-aire'-chiefs are equal to one rank higher than either man of them, i.e. the 'aire-desa'-chief, he has the status of the two 'bo-aire'-chiefs *in compurgation*, and he is as high as both of them. Or two persons possessing one holding, i.e. or two upon the land of one man, and they fit on it, i.e. the 'foltach fuithrime'-holder and the 'carbat-ar-imramh'-stock-owner,² i.e. the cow-'brlughadh.

The 'foltach-fuithrime'-holder, i.e. the *only* property he has is the land which is under him, i.e. he has land but has not cattle ; the 'carbat ar imramh'-stock-owner, i.e. he has cattle, but not land.

That is, the 'foltach fuithrime'-holder and the 'carpat ar imramh'-stock-owner are of this kind; the one has land of the value of four times seven 'cumhals,' and the other has twenty-four cows, and they make an agreement *to remain together* from May to May. And how long soever they may be apart from one another there is no honor-price due to one of them in the absence of the other unless they make a legal contract,^b and when they do make a *legal contract*, they each bear the liabilities and *gain a title* to the effects of the other; and each of them is distrainable for the liabilities of the other. But if they have not made *such* a legal contract,^b neither of them bears the liabilities of the other or *gains a title* to the effects of the other. And when they have made such *legal contract* they are entitled to the honor-price of the grade double whose property they possess, i.e. the middle 'bo-aire'-chief. And it is for this reason they have this because they do twice as much good with it (*their property*)

^bIr. A contract that is according to law.

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— denum; no coibeir rir in mboaire ir fearr nama; ocuf muna dornat, ní fuil doib oet rcepeall. Ocuf da mbeif fearann poðraca con carpat ar imram, ir lan eneclann do cinmotha oðtmao a eneclainne.]

Cio fodepa nach hi eneclann in gnaio ara toður com-
lan uil aca doib .i. eneclann in boairech ir fearr? Ir e
fað fodepa: freirfir imfearr no bi etarru, uair muna
beith irer po biað doib. —Ocuf o rceparit, ocuf o na biat
male, noco nfuil ní doib aét rcepeall a nintracair,
mára inorair; ocuf munab inorair, noco nfuil ní.

C. 1929. [Noða nfuil eneclann do neoc díb a ferðain cneide for
corp a éile, aét mana roib a dualgur éairtúra claeð-
moide.]

Ma po gatait feoit uairhib rir in ré rin, eneclann do
ceðtar de ann po aicneó lai no cleithi, ocuf in cutpuma
atá ar reath laéta ocuf gnimraib do dírú ocuf daithgin
na réit do comraint doib etarru, ocuf a fuil ann o ta
rin [amach] do brait don carbat ar imram.

C. 1733. [Noða nfuil eneclann do neoch díb a ngait feoit a ceili,
aét maine raib a dualgur laéta, no gnimraib, no maighe,
no aithe, no feraino.]

C. 1980. [Mára dualgur comaitne, leá a maigin, ocuf an aenmao
rann ríit a reðtar maigin.] Mára dualgur maighe,
lan a ríatonaire, ocuf leá a maigin, ocuf in aénmao rann
ríchit a reðtar maigin; ocuf ir leir fein in fearann
[a reðtar maigin] annrin, uair munab leir noco nfuil ní
inó.

C. 1980. [Mara ret aca ta laét no gnimraib tallab ano, ene-
clann po lu no po cleithe don poltach fuiribde ar rin

¹ *Half-fine for precinct.*—That is if the cattle be stolen from an enclosed field, or place of lawful security; 'extern of precinct' means any place outside such enclosure.

as he, or as much only as the best 'bo-aire'-chief; but unless they do so they are entitled but to a 'screpall.' If however the 'carpat ar imramh'-stock-owner has hired land, he has full honor-price except one-eighth of his honor-price.

What is the reason that they have not the honor-price of the grade whose full property they possess, i.e. honor-price of the best 'bo-aire'-chief? The reason of it is: there was an expectation of separation between them, for if there were not, it is that (*the rank of the 'bo-aire'-chief*) they would have. And when they do separate, and are not *any longer* together, they are entitled to nothing but a 'screpall' for their worthiness, if they be worthy; and if they be not worthy, they are not entitled to anything.

There is no honor-price *due* to one of them for the infliction of a wound, on the body of the other, unless it be in right of mutual friendship.

If 'seds' have been stolen from them during that time, each of them shall have honor-price for it according to the nature of minor or major *value*; and the proportion of the 'dire'-fine or restitution of the 'seds,' which is in lieu of the milk and work, is to be divided equally between them, and all that remains from that out is to be taken by the 'carpat ar imramh'-stock-owner.

There is no honor-price due to one of them for the stealing of the 'seds' of the other, unless it be in right of milk, or work, or *breach of precinct*, or *cattle entrusted to his charge*, or land.

If *the honor-price is claimed* in right of joint charge, half-fine is due for precinct¹ (*enclosed field*), and the one twenty-first for extern of precinct. If *the honor-price is claimed* in right of precinct, full fine is due for presence,² half for precinct, and the one and twentieth for extern of precinct; and the land is his own (*the 'foltach-fuithrime's*) as regards extern of precinct in this case, for if it be not his, there is nothing *due*.

If it be a beast that gives milk or is capable of work that has been stolen, the 'foltach fuithribhe'-holder is entitled to

¹ Full fine for presence. —That is, if the cattle be carried off forcibly in the presence of the owner.

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—

α cota don laēt no don ġnimpa; oċur in cūtruma do
pormaēt laēt oċur ġnimpa do vire for na reotaiḃ, do
comproinn doib etorru, oċur na fuil ant o ēa rin amaē do
briē do caprat ar imram; no comat in vire uile do
poino doib etorru, uair ir a comacentaiġ do pormaēt
viri ant.]

Māra reoit ac na fuil laēt na ġnimpait pucato uaiēib,
nocon nfuil nī don poltaē fuieḃrime deiḃeic, aēt muna
fuil a dualġur comaithe; lān a maiġin, oċur leē a rectar
maiġin.

Māra poimiru jēt do pineo ann, ir riach poimirime do
ceētari de; no comat aen riach poimirime doib arāen; a
da trian don tī ir a cin imar ġabato, oċur aen trian don
tī [ira cin] im na ġabato.

C. 1734.

Māra athġabāil po ġabato doib, ir riach inoliġiḃ ath-
ġabāla do ceētari de, no com aen riach inoliġiḃ athġabala
doib arāen, oċur a dā trian don ti ira cin imar ġabato,
oċur aen trian [don ti ira cin] imnar ġabato.

C. 1734.

Māra ferann tallato ann, ferann aithġena ant, oċur
ferann diabulta; [oċur enecian po lu no po cleitḃi don
caprat ar imram ar fon a cota don feor; oċur in fer
aithġina, oċur in fer diabulta do comproinn no caithem
doib etorru]; in ferann do bepar ar fon aithġena feraint,
oċur diablato feraint do briē do poltach fuieḃrime a
aenuir.

C. 1734.

Māra techtiġato pucato irin ferann, ir riach techtaiġēi

¹ The offence was not committed.—The meaning seems to be, that two-thirds of

honor-price according to its nature of minor or major quantity, THE BOOK OF AICILL. for his share of the milk or of the work; and whatever has been added to the 'dire'-fine by the beast's giving milk or *being capable of work* is divided between them, and the remainder of the 'dire'-fine is obtained by the 'carbat ar-imramh'-stock-owner; or, *according to others*, the whole of the 'dire'-fine is to be divided between them, for it is from their joint assent the 'dire'-fine increased.

If it be beasts that do not give milk or work that have been stolen from them, the 'foltach fuithrime'-holder is not entitled to anything for it (*the theft*), unless it be in right of joint charge; full fine for theft from precinct is due, and half fine for theft from a place external of precinct.

If the offence committed is that of making use of beasts, a fine for such use is due to each of them; or, *according to others*, one fine for use is due to them both, two-thirds of which belongs to him to whose detriment it (*the offence*) was committed for which the fine is received, and one-third to the other, i.e. to him to whose detriment it (*the offence*) was not committed.¹

If unlawful distraint has been made upon them, fine for such unlawful distraint is due to each of them; or, *according to others*, one fine for unlawful distraint is due to them both, and two-thirds belongs to him to whose detriment it (*the offence*) was committed for which the fine is received, and one-third to him to whose detriment it was not committed.

If it be their land that has been unlawfully seized, land of equal value, and double land shall be recovered for it; and honor-price according to minor or major value is due to the carbat ar imramh'-stock-owner for his share of the grass; and the grass given as restitution, and the grass given as double shall be divided equally or consumed between them; and the land that is given as restitution for the land, and as double of the land shall be obtained by the 'foltach fuithrime'-holder alone.

If it be cattle to take possession* that have been unlaw- * Ir. Taking possession.
the fine shall belong to him whose portion of the property has been injured, and one third to the other whose property has not been injured.

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C. 1982.

tiŕe co cunn co coibne, no cen cunn cen coibne ino; ocur
cutruñur lan ŕeich duine ãaiche no leť ŕiach duine
caiche do ŕeic do compoino doib eturru, ocur a ŕuil ann
o ãa ŕin amach do bñe don ŕoltach ŕuitheime a aenur.
[ŕiac teťtaite ŕe ba do na huairlib, ocur tŕi ba do na
huirib, ocur oilŕi nairme .i. cať nŕi beŕar do teťtuŕať a
oilŕi tŕiŕ bunaiť.]

In ŕiach ŕotbaiŕ, ocur in ŕiach ŕopŕeaiŕ na luachŕa,
ocur in ŕiať ŕoploirceťe, ocur in ŕiach ŕoinpime, ocur in
ŕiať ŕopŕeaiŕ ŕoinelta ŕop oin; cuic ŕeoit in cať nŕi doib,
ocur a compoino doib eturru.

Máŕa connao no clapaŕo no caelach, cuic ŕeoit ino,
ocur a compoino doib eturru.

Máŕa ŕep no caiťeo ann, ŕiach duine ãaiťi do ŕoino
doib etarru.

Máŕa claťa no uirí, iŕ cuic ŕeoit, ocur a compoino
doib eturru.

C. 983.

Máŕa iape tallaiť ann, maŕ a tiŕi iŕ diablaŕo ano ocur
eneclann, ocur a compoino doib eturru. Maŕ aŕ in tŕoť
iŕ cuic ŕeoit, no comaiť ceťhŕi, ocur a compoino doib
eturru; [no cumao cuic ŕeoit iŕin iape imuiŕ, ocur
diablaŕo maŕ a tiŕi; no dono ãena comao cúic ŕeoit iŕin
iape do ŕŕep, cio bé inao aŕ a nŕataiťteá hé.]

Máŕa ŕeťa no tŕepao ano, máŕa ŕeťa aŕ a ŕuil meŕ
iat, in cutruma ata aŕ ŕeath baiŕ do tiŕe ocur daiťhŕin

¹ *Man-trespass*.—That is the trespass which a human being commits, as distin-
guished from that which a beast commits.

fully put into the land, the fine for taking possession of THE BOO
land *unlawfully*, whether with reason and family claim, or OF
without reason and family claim, shall be *recovered* for it; AICILL.
and a proportion of it equal to full fine for man-trespass,¹ or
half-fine for man-trespass, shall be divided equally between
them, and the remainder shall be obtained by the 'foltach
fuithrime'-owner alone. The fine for *unlawfully* taking
possession of land is six cows from nobles, and three cows from
the inferior grades,* and forfeiture of the stock, i.e. whatever
is brought for the purpose of taking possession is
forfeited to the owner of the land. *Ir. The
low.

As to the fine for sod-cutting, and the fine for cutting rushes,
and the fine for burning land, and the fine for using a beast,
and the fine for over-using a loan: five 'seds' is the fine
for each of these, and they (the joint owners) divide them
equally between them.

If it be firewood or boards or wattles that have been
stolen, there is a fine of five 'seds' for it, and they as above
divide it equally between them.

If it be grass that has been consumed, there is a fine for
man-trespass for it, to be divided equally between them.

If it be stones that have been taken away or water, there
is a fine of five 'seds' for it, and it is to be divided equally
between them.

If it be fish that has been taken, if from a house there is
double fine for it, and honor-price, which are to be divided
equally between them. If it was taken from a weir² there
is a fine of five 'seds,' or, according to others, four, for
it, and they divide it (the fine) equally between them; or,
according to others, it (the fine) is five 'seds' for the fish out-
side, and double that for taking it, if in a house; or else in-
deed the fine is five 'seds' always for stealing fish, from
whatever place it has been stolen.

If it be trees that have been cut, and if they be trees on
which there is fruit, the proportion of 'eric'-fine for the top

¹ For the reading in the text, "map ar in trob," C. 1735 has "map a coparo
no gataró 6, if it was from a weir it was stolen."

THE BOOK OF AICILL. na fero do compoinno doib eturru; ocuṛ a fuil ann o ḡa rin amach do bṛeḡ do foltach fuirṡuime a aenur.

Mar a meṛ tallao ant: mar a barr iṛ éiric barr do com-
poinno doib eturru. Mar do lap, mar ar daigin a caithme
do daíuib, iṛ diablaḡ ocuṛ enecclann; mār ar daigin a
caithme doṇuillib, iṛ lan fiaḡ duine caite, ocuṛ a com-
poinno doib eturru.

c. 903. [Mar a tuigi, a fégaḡ cá fáth gur iṛaibe ac gur bunaid
hí; aḡt mār dá loṛcaḡ, iṛ cuic reoit; mar dá caithium
doṇuillib, iṛ fiaḡ duine caithe; mār da buain fo daíuib,
iṛ diablaḡ;] ocuṛ ailia ramúlia.

c. 1933-4. [A meic, ara fereṛ fiaḡu marra. Aen arra i
lech cumail, deide i cumail, treide i cumala, .i. trian
bo, trian each, trian airḡit; trian do damuib i triun
bo, trian do doinnion i triun each, triun do anṡolam i
triun airḡit, .i. umā inḡiu.

A meic .i. a meic, do raib a bṛeḡ acat na fiaḡa amail eṛneāḡa.
Aen arra .i. ba, no eic, no airḡet. Deide .i. ba ocuṛ eic, no eic ocuṛ
airḡit. Treide .i. ba ocuṛ eic ocuṛ airḡit. Trian do damuib .i.
trian do na damuib iṛreḡ oḡeḡar do beit a triun na mbo .i. anarra
leir na daim in uair iṛ airṡur laḡta ocuṛ naḡ airṡur ḡuṇha.

Ruioleṛ ḡoirpṡoir in treide fo; ocuṛ ruioleṛ enecclann
do riḡuib in taen arra airḡit, amail arberar a cain
fuirṡuime; no amail arberar a cain patranc: ḡella ba do

¹ *One kind of goods.*—‘Arra’ means the thing itself, or a thing similar to what
was injured, stolen, or destroyed; ‘anarra’ means a different thing as, e.g., a horse
or a cup, in place of a cow.

² *Cain Fuithrime.*—According to C. 278, this was a code of laws composed by
Amairgin Mac Amalghaid, and promulgated at Fuithrime Cormaic, at Lough Lala

(*the fruit*) and the compensation for the trees are divided equally between them; and that which remains (*the stock*) is obtained by the 'foltach fuithrime'-owner alone.

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If it be fruit that has been stolen: if it be *from* the top, it is 'eric'-fine for the top which they divide equally between them. If *stolen* from the ground, *and* if it be for the purpose of being eaten by people, there is double *fine* and honor-price *for it*; if *stolen* for the purpose of being eaten by cattle, there is full fine for man-trespass *for it*, and they divide it (*the fine*) equally between them.

If it be straw *that has been stolen*, it is to be considered for what purpose the owner had it: if it was to burn it, there is a *fine* of five 'seds' *for it*; if to be consumed by cattle, there is a fine for man-trespass *for it*; if to be put *as beds* under people, there is a double *fine* for it; and aillia samilia.

My son that thou mayest know how *fin*es and *debt*s should be paid. One kind of goods' *is to be given* in a *fine* of half a 'cumhal,' two in a *fine* of a 'cumhal,' three in a *fine* amounting to 'cumhals,' viz. one-third in cows, one-third in horses, one-third in silver: one-third of oxen *is to be* in the third of cows, one-third of mares in the third of horses, one-third of 'anfolam'-mixture in the third of silver, i.e. copper in them.

My son: i.e. my son, that thou mayest have a judgment of how *fin*es shall be paid. One kind of goods: i.e. cows or horses or silver. Two: i.e. cows and horses, or cows and silver. Three: i.e. cows and horses and silver. One-third of oxen: i.e. it is required by law that there should be one-third of oxen in the third of cows, i.e. goods of a different kind with the oxen when it is the time of milk and not the time of work.

These three things are lawful in *the payment* of body-fine; and the one 'arra'-article of silver is lawful in the payment of the honor-price of kings, as it is said in the 'Cain Fuithrime';² or, as it is said in the 'Cain Patraic'³ :—

(Lakes of Killarney), by Fingaine, son of Cae Cinmathair, King of Munster, whose death is mentioned by the Annals of the Four Masters at 694 A D.

² *The Cain Patraic*.—That is, The 'Senchus Mor.'

THE BOOK OF AICILL. αιργιο ζελλα αιργιο ινο ; اماιλ αρβερ α νυρρατουρ, φορρεθ αρρα αναρρα.

Τριαν το βοινην .ι. τριαν το να λαρταδαιβ ιρρεθ ολεγαρ το βειτ α τριαν να νεθ .ι. αναρρα λειρ να λαρταδα ιν ταν ιρ αιμριρ ερμα οκυρ ναδ αιμριρ ερεοδα. Τριαν το ανρολαιν .ι. το νι ναδ ρολαμ το ζαβαιλ ιρρεθ ολεγαρ το βειτ ι τριαν αιργιτ .ι. mulloca οκυρ ριτλα ερεμιλ- ληνοδαα οκυρ ρρειν. .ι. uma ιηου .ι. uma ινα ριυ διβριθε, no uma ιηου ειρεε, ειο ανρολαμ ιν λα ριν.

Ορετ αρ α ρυιλ ιν ερεινιυγαθ ρο ? ιν αρ ειρειβ ρογλα, no ιν αρ ριαδαιβ κυρ no cunnarada ? Ιρ αρ ειρειβ ρογλα αη ; οκυρ ιρ αιρε το νιχαρ ιν ερεινιυγαθ ρο ορρα, comaro λυαδαιθε το ροιρριρ α ρειχ ερειθεμαιν τοιθεδα, οκυρ comaro υραιτο το βιρβαιο α ραγαλ. Οκυρ ειο το αεν ριαδαιβ το ζιαβτα ιατ, νι δυο υρκυλλτε, υαιρ να ρειδ κυρ οκυρ cun- rada ιρ αεν αρρα ιντιβρειε. No ιρ αμλαιρ ρο ηαδταιγεο α νιε ρειν. Θα ραιβ αδτυγαθ ορρα, ιρ α νιε αμλαιθ, οκυρ muna ραιβ, ιρ φορειθ αρρα αναρρα. Εριε ρογλα ριν ; οκυρ μαρα ειριε κυρ no cunnarada, ιρ αεν αρρα ινντιβ. Αδτ μα τα αδτυγαθ ι coraib βειλ ανη, ιρ α βειθ αρ ιν αδτυγο ριν ; muna υιλ [αδτυγαθ ανο] ιτιρ, ιρ α βειθ αρ ιν αδτυγο ατα το ρειρ ολιγιθ. [Οκυρ αρ ε αδτυξα α βειρ ολιγε], .ι. α θα ριρ αραιεν no α θα νανριρ αραιεν το ριαγαλ ριρ ιμε ; no ριρ ας ιν τι θαρ ζελλαο οκυρ ανριρ ας ιν τι ρο ζελλυ- τάρ. Ιρ ανη ριν ατα φορρεθ αρρα αναρρα, αδτ ιμτο καδ α ρινηλιθε. Ιρ ανη ριν ατα α ρογα αναρρα τον ρειθεμαιν τοιθεδα. Μάρα ριρ ας ιν τι ρο ζεαλλυταρ, οκυρ ανριρ ας ιν τι θαρ ζελλαο, ιρ ανηριθε ατα, ερεναρ οδαρ αιρλιτθερ, 7ηε.

C. 904.

O'D. 664

Σεοιτ ριν αινιθι ρο ζελλυταρ ιν ουινε ιν ι nam αιριθι

¹ *The knowledge or ignorance of both.*—That is, of the parties to the contract. This seems to be a quotation from some law maxim.

"for the pledges in silver silver must be forthcoming;" or THE BOOK OF AICILL. as is said in 'urradhus' law "an 'anarra'-article goes for an 'arra'-article."

One-third in mares: i.e. it is required that there should be one-third of mares in the third of horses, i.e. 'anarra'-animals with the mares when it is time of riding and not time of ploughing. One-third of 'ansolam'-mixture: i.e. it is required that there should be in the third of silver, one-third of that which is not ready to be taken, i.e. bowls and three-cornered cups and bridles. Copper in them: i.e. the worth of them in copper, or it is copper to-day ('inoniu'), though they were not ready to be taken that day.

Of what is there this triple division made? Is it of 'eric'-fines for trespass, or of bargain and contract debts? Of fines for trespass verily; and the reason why this triple division* is made of them is, that the plaintiff might the more readily recover his debts, and that the defendant might the more easily procure them. But though it were in one kind of commodity* they (*bargain and contract debts*) were ^{*Ir. Debts} procured, there would be no objection, for debts of bargain and contract are *paid for* in one kind of goods. Or, there was an agreement that they should be so paid; if there was an agreement about them, they are to be paid accordingly, and if there was not, let 'anarra'-articles be given for 'arra'-articles. That is, *in cases of* 'eric'-fine for trespass; but if it be 'eric'-fine for bargains or contract, one kind of goods is *to be given* for it. If however there be a verbal agreement about it (*the contract*), it is to be according to that agreement; if there be not an agreement, it is to be treated as a stipulation according to law. And the agreement the law speaks of is, "the knowledge of both or the ignorance of both¹ is to be the rule in the case;" or *it may be* that the person to whom the promise was made had knowledge and the person who made the promise had not knowledge. It is here "an 'anarra'-article goes for an 'arra'-article," but let everyone get his due. In this case the plaintiff has his choice of 'anarra'-articles. If *it be a case wherein* the person who made the promise had knowledge, and the person to whom the promise was made had not knowledge, then *the rule* is "let him buy, hire, borrow," &c.²

In this case the person had promised particular 'seds' at a particular time, and he was certain that he could not

¹ Let him buy, hire, borrow, &c.—A quotation from some law maxim.

THE BOOK OF AICLE. ann rin, ocur cinncti leir na ruiḡbeḡ iat uair a ngeallta, ocur daitḡ inoiligib air cin co rabat aige iat, urailio oligḡo air a ceannaḡ cin ḡu beib aice iat.

- c. 905. [In bail iat Caḡ riacach doḡo, nogu na ḡellurtaḡ duing rḡo airibḡ anoiribḡ, aḡt loḡ a cruio don reichemaiḡ toichioḡa to na rḡetair dā ruirobo ; ocur ma ta anarḡa ar ingairu inā ḡeile i reilb bḡobair, ḡurab eo do hḡarḡ don reichemaiḡ toichioḡa. [Daitli anoligib air im ḡan rḡo airithe ḡḡonairḡ], ocur iḡ anḡ rin ata a roḡa a reilb bḡobairḡ.
- c. 1739.

Na rḡeich cuir ocur cunḡarḡa uile iḡ a mbeib amail ro haḡtaigeḡ iat.

Maḡ ro haḡtaigeḡ rḡeich airibḡ ann iḡ a nḡc.

Maḡ ro haḡtaigeḡ a nḡc a nḡnair airibḡ iḡ a nḡc iḡ a nḡnair rin.

Manar haḡtaigeḡ a nḡc a nḡnair airibḡ, rḡeigib inair iḡ in epich tricharḡ cḡo a nḡleirtaḡ iat, ḡleḡur ḡorom dul ar a cenḡ, ocur mer ocur rocul na epiche rin do ḡobairtaḡ re rḡetair, aḡt manar roib bḡobanar ḡo anḡ.

- c. 1937. Ocur nḡ heaḡ ḡairab a aithrḡḡaḡ cia bḡobanar he, an bḡobanar rḡarḡana anma [re corp] hḡ, no in bḡobanar etairrḡarḡana a rḡt re nech. Mair a bḡobanar rḡarḡana anma [re corp] hḡ, nochḡ ḡleḡar ḡorum dul amach, aḡt a rḡeoir ḡonacul ḡo ḡia ḡiḡ, ocur mer ocur rocul a epiche rḡin ḡḡ Leo.
- c. 1937.

- Mair bḡobanar etairrḡarḡa a rḡt re nech, ḡleḡar ḡorum dul amach ; ocur in rḡer amach ḡinḡolucar a rḡt leir [amach, ocur a comairce cḡin beir aḡ a ḡobair ; ocur] mer ocur rocul na epiche imuich ḡo re rḡetair. [Eiric cuir no cunḡarḡa rin ; ocur mara eiric roḡla, a nḡḡnacul
- c. 1937.
- c. 1937.

¹ *What is in his possession.*—That is, to give the plaintiff the ‘anarra’-articles most convenient to himself.

² *And to take.*—For “ḡobairtaḡ, giving or taking,” C. 1937, reads “ḡo ḡabairḡ ḡo, to be given to him.”

procure them at the time of promising them, and it is to *punish him* for his illegal conduct because he had them not that the law compels him to purchase them when he has them not.

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When it is said "every debtor *has* his choice," the person did not in that case promise a particular 'sed', but *that he would pay* the value of his property to the plaintiff in any 'seds' he could find; and if the defendant has in his possession any 'anarra'-article more convenient than another, he gives it to the plaintiff. This is *allowed*, to punish him for his illegal conduct in not having bound *him to give* a particular article, and it is in this case the defendant has a choice of *giving* what is in his possession.¹

All debts of bargain and contract are to be according as they were agreed to.

If particular debts have been agreed upon they must be paid.

If it has been agreed upon to pay them at a particular place they must be paid at that place.

If it has not been agreed upon to pay them at a particular place, the creditor is bound to go for them to whatever place in the 'tricha ched'-division they are due at, and to take² the estimation and award of that territory respecting the 'seds' *offered in payment*, unless any enmity exist towards him there, *and if so he need not go thither*.

And it is a thing to be considered what *kind* the enmity is, whether it is deadly enmity,³ or enmity which might lead to his being robbed.⁴ If it be deadly enmity,⁵ he is not bound to go out, but the 'seds' are to be sent to him to his house, and he is to have the arbitration and award of his own territory respecting⁶ them.

If it be enmity which might lead to his being robbed,⁷ he is bound to go out; but the man outside (*the debtor*) is to escort him out with the 'seds,' and protect him while levying them; and he shall have the arbitration and award of the outer territory respecting the 'seds.' This is a case of 'eric'-fine for bargain and contract; but if it be a case of 'eric'-fine for trespass, they (*the goods*) are to be conveyed

¹Ir. Enmity of separating soul and body.

²Ir. Enmity of separating 'seds' from a person.

³Ir. With.

THE BOOK OF AICILL. co ruice a tēch, ocur a cunnamain ǵa ēiǵ; no ǵura cunna-
main iat.

- C. 1937-8. A meic arā fēirer fēar arren nī nā torǵaid, ocur
fēr do raǵaid nī naō eren? .i. fēr turǵaire dṛuith,
iṛ é arren a cinait; noch iṛlan in fēar fōrich, in
C. 1740. dṛuith, ar iṛ é aṣ inṛin arrenar [comraici] nā com-
raite la fēar aṛdṛean.

A meic arā fēirer .i. a meic, co raib a fīr bṛet acat in fēar
erner nā riāa amad, ocur noāa né do rime tarǵabail cinat, coṇaē
tairriāat. Ocur fēar .i. in fēar do rime torǵabail cinat, ocur
noca ne erner nā riāa. .i. fēr .i. fēr tairriāat in dṛuith, aithgin
fair in tan iṛ coṇaē ǵa tairriāa; ocur iṛ ar rīn iṛ follar in cin
tuillter tṛe nech co nobigenn rē a ic. Arren .i. icar. Noch iṛlān
.i. noē fētīm no noē innriaisim coṇat rīan in fēr fuaētnaiger in dṛuith,
in tan iṛ coṇaē ac tairriāat tṛa. Ar iṛ é .i. ar iṛ é cin ann rīn i
nuaral comerniter fēic ocur noāa riābe comirrat denma nā roǵla
coṛ in tī erner nā riāa.

.i. Cuin deilgter é mā aīr in dṛuith é no in ǵaē? Seēt
mbliatān am.

Ocur cuin deilgter aturra am aīr, in dṛuith ē, no in
fēar leēt cuin? .i. a cinn cētṛi mbliatān deṣ am. Ocur
mā ro hīcat a cinait fṛur in rē rīn rēriu ro fēr in ǵaē
é no in dṛuith, mā ro hīcat imareraio ann fōr aithgin, iṛ
a hairic amuith fōr cula. Ocur cin co roirio don aēt curat
fōr in ecōṇach da fṛuriter ciall coṇaig, aēt aithgin
uathum .i. on dṛuith.

Cia hairic coimetar fērann in dṛuith cin a comroinn dia
rime? .i. co cuicear; ocur comroinn cṛiēi uilrī fair ó rīn
amad; ocur a cinn ceta bliatān bear mac coṇaio ac an
dṛuith, iṛ aīrec a fērann do fōr cula. Ocur cinnteē ar
ecinnteē rīn.

¹ *As far as five persons.*—That is the full period of five successive occupants.

to his house and kept at his house; or, *as some say*, they need not be kept at his house.

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O son, that thou mayest know when a man pays what he has not incurred, and a man commits a crime which he does not pay for; viz. the man who incites a fool is he who pays for his crime; in which case the man who commits the crime, *i.e.* the fool, is exempt, for this is the instance in which fines of design are paid, and the man who pays had not design.

O son, that thou mayest know: *i.e.* O son that thou mayest have knowledge of judgment *when* a man pays out the fines, and he was not the person who committed the crime, *this is the case of* the inciting sane adult. And a man commits, *i.e. the case of* the man who committed the crime, and it is not he that pays the fines. Viz. the man, *i.e.* the man who incites the fool, he shall make restitution when it is a sane adult that incites; and from this it is evident that a person must pay for the crime which is committed through him (*his instigation*). Pays, *i.e.* discharges. Is exempt, *i.e.* I maintain or insist that the man who commits the crime, *i.e.* the fool, is exempt, when he who incites is a sane adult. For it is *the instance*, *i.e.* for this is the crime for which fines are nobly paid when the person who pays the fines had no intention of committing the crime.

That is, when is it discriminated by his age whether he is a fool or a sensible person? *At the end of* seven years exactly.

And when is it discriminated by age whether he is a fool or a person of half sense? That is, at the end of fourteen years exactly. And if his crimes were paid for during this period, before it was known whether he was a sensible person or a fool, *then* in case too much was paid as compensation, it is to be paid back outside (*by those who got it*). And if only chastisement was inflicted on the infant who is expected to come to the use of reason, *there is* only compensation to be made by him, *i.e.* the fool.

How long is the land of the fool kept without being divided by his family? That is, as far as five persons; and the division of a forfeited land is made of it from that out; and if at the end of a hundred years a sensible son should be born to (*descended from*) the fool, the land shall be returned to him again. And this is "certain for uncertain."

THE BOOK OF AICHLA. C. 906-1939. [Compairti náto compairti in compairti aithréǵtar anó .i. compairti in bualaio, náto compairti aét erba in tairriachta. 1 compairti in tpairth ícaítocher na réich.]

Քեր Ե՞ ԵԻՆԱԻՑ ԵԱՆ ԵԻՆԱԻՑ, ՕԵՄ ՔԵՐ ԵԱՆ ԵԻՆԱԻՑ ԵՐ ԵԻՆԱԻՑ
 ԱԻԿՐԵՃՏԱՐ ԱՆՆ. ՔԵՐ ԵԱՆ ԵԻՆԱԻՑ ԻՄՈՆ ՄԲԱԼԱԾ ԻՆ ԵՕՏՆԱԿ
 ԵԱԻՐԻԱՇՏԱ, ԵՐ ԵԻՆԱԻՑ ԻՄ ԻՆ ՆԱ ՔԻԱԿ; ՔԵՐ ԵՐ ԵԻՆԱԻՑ ԻՆ
 ՏՐԱԷ ԲԱԼԵԱ ԻՄՈՆ ՄԲԱԼԱԾ, ԵՆ ԵԻՆԱԻՑ ԻՄ ԻՆ ՆԱ ՔԻԱԿ.]

- C. 1939. [O bur] օրջոյն ալբլէճա ին տրուի ալ Ե ԵՐԻՑ ՔԵՐ Ե
 ԱԵՆԱՐ, ԵՐ ԱԾԲԱՐ, ԵՐ ԵՐԵԲԱՆԱՐ, ԻՐ ԱՆՆ ԻՐ ԵԷՇՏԱ ԵԱՇ ՏՐԱԷ
 C. 1939. [ԵՐ ԵՐԵԲԱՆԱՐ ԱՄԱՇ] ԻՆԱ ԵԻՆԱԻՑ; ՆՕ ԱՐՐԵՆ Ա ՔԻՆԵ ԱԷՃԻՆ ԱՐ Ե
 ԵՐԻ, ՆՕ ԻՆ ԵՐ ՕԵԱ ԵԱ. ԵՆ ԱՇԲԱՐ ՔԻՆ; ՕԵՄ ԵՐ ԵՐԷՇ ԱՇԲԱՐ
 C. 906. [ՕԵՄ ԵՐԵԲԱՆԱՐ], ԻՐ Ե ԻՆ ԵՐՏՆԱ, [ԵԱՐ ՆՕԵ ՔԵԱՐՐԵՆՆ ԱՇԲԱՐ
 C. 1740. ՆՕ ՏՐԻՐ ՏՐԱԷ ԵՐ ԶՐԵՐ]; ՕԵՄ ԱՐԱՆ ԶԱՆ ԵՐԶԱՐԵ ԱՆ ԱՐ
 [ԱՆ] ՏՐԱԷ ԱՆՆ ՔԻՆ.

ՄԱՐԱ ԵՕՏՆԱԿ ԱԵ ԵԱՐԻԱԿԱՇ, ՕԵՄ ՏՐԱԷ ԱԵ ԲԱԼԱԾ,
 ԱԻԿՐԻՆ ԱՐ ԻՆ ԵՕՏՆԱԿ ԵԱՐԻԱԿԱՇԱ, ՕԵՄ ՔԻԱՆ ՏՐԱԷ ԲԱԼԱԷ.
 ԵՆ ԱՇԲԱՐ ԵՆ ԵՐԵԲԱՆԱՐ ՔԻՆ. ՄԱ ԵԱ ԵՐԵԲԱՆԱՐ, ԼԵՇԱԻԿՐԻՆ
 ԱՐ ԵԵԿՏԱՐ Ե. ՄԱ ԵԱԻՐ ՄԱՐ ԱԵՆ ԱՇԲԱՐ ՕԵՄ ԵՐԵԲԱՆԱՐ,
 ԵԵԿՐԱՄԵ ՔՐ ԵՕՏՆԱԿ ԵԱՐԻԱԿԱՇԱ, ՕԵՄ ԵՐՏԱ ԵԵԿՐԱՄԵ
 ՔՐ ՏՐԱԷ ՄԲԱԼԱԷ.

- C. 1940. ՄԱՐԱ ԵՕՏՆԱԿ ԱԵ ԵԱՐԵԱՇ, ՕԵՄ ՏՐԱԷ ԱԵ ԲԱԼԱԾ ԵՆ
 ԱՇԲԱՐ, ԵՆ ԵՐԵԲԱՆԱՐ, ԵՐԱՆ ՔՐ ԵՕՏՆԱԿ ՆՕԱՐԻ, [ՕԵՄ]

i *Considered here*.—That is, a crime within the meaning of this doctrine or para-
 graph, i.e. the actual blow (by the fool) is intentional; the inciting of the fool by
 the third party is not done with the serious intent or expectation of the blow being
 struck.

2 *A criminal man without crime, &c.*—That is, the case of a man subject to the
 consequences of a criminal act, but not morally guilty, and of a man actually and
 morally guilty of it, but not subject to the consequences of the crime, is here con-
 sidered.

A wilful crime which is not *in point of fact* a wilful crime is the wilful crime considered here,¹ i.e. the striking is intentional, the inciting is not intentional but *is done through* folly. It is for a premeditated crime of a fool the fines are paid.

A criminal man without crime,² and a man of crime without criminality, are considered in this case. The sensible adult who incited is the man without crime as regards the striking, *but is* criminal^a as to the payment of the fine; the fool who struck is the man of crime as regards the striking, but is without criminality as to the payment of the fines.

When a fool has committed a furious assault alone, of his own accord, without cause, without enmity, it is then lawful to give every fool up for his crime; or, *according to others*, compensation must be paid on his account by his family, or the person with whom he is. That *was* without cause or enmity; but though there should be cause and enmity, it would be the same *as regards the inciting person*, for cause does not take aught from³ the liability of the inciting man at all, and this though he only requested and did not compel the fool to the assault.

If a sensible adult incites a fool to commit an assault, and a fool commits the assault, the inciting sensible adult pays compensation, and the fool who committed the assault is free. This *is when there is* no^b cause and no^b enmity. If there be enmity, each of them⁴ pays compensation. If there be both cause and enmity, the inciting sensible adult pays a fourth part of the compensation, and the fool who committed the assault three-fourths.

If a sensible adult incites, and a fool assaults without cause, without enmity, the sensible adult pays a third of the compensation for the inciting, and the fool two-thirds for

¹ For cause does not diminish.—That is, the existence of any cause which would predispose the fool the more readily to commit the assault at the instigation of the third party.

⁴ Each of them.—The fool and the sane adult, i.e. the fool is to be considered as a *particeps criminis* if he is predisposed himself to commit the assault.

¹ Ir. With crime.

^b Ir. Without.

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C. 2171. Ծա Երիան քոր ԾրսԻԿ մԲսսսսսս, ԵԵ՛՛ ԵԾԲար ԵԵ՛՛ ԲսԾԲսսսս
Մա Եա ԲսԾԲսսսս, քսրսԾ քոր ԵԾԾՆԵ՛՛ ՆԾսսրԵ, օԵսր ԵսսԵ
քսրսԾ ԵսԵ Եր ԾրսԻԿ մԲսսսսս. ԵԵ ԲԵ՛՛ ԵԾԲար ԵրքԵ՛՛ Ե՛՛
ԵԵ՛՛Ն, [սսսր] ՆօԵ քօսրսԵ՛՛ ԵԾԲար ՆսԻ Ծքր ԾսսրԵ Ծօ քրք.

Մարս ԵԾԾՆԵ՛՛ ԵԵ ԾսրԵԻԾ, օԵսր ԵԾԾՆԵ՛՛ ԵԵ ԵօքրսԵԵԾ, օԵսր
ԾրսԻԿ ԵԵ ԲսԵԵԾ, Երիան քոր ԵԾԾՆԵԵ՛՛ ՆԾսսրԵ, օԵսր Ծա Երիան
քոր ԵԾԾՆԵԵ՛՛ ԵօքրսԵԵԾ, օԵսր քլան ԾրսԻԿ Բսսսս. ԵԵ՛՛
ԵԾԲար ԵԵ՛՛ ԲսԾԲսսսս քր; օԵսր մա Եա ԲսԾԲսսսս, քսրսԾ քոր
ԵԾԾՆԵ՛՛ ՆԾսսրԵ, Երիան քոր ԵԾԾՆԵ՛՛ ԵօքրսԵԵԾ, ԼԵ՛՛ ԵսքԻԵ
Եր ԾրսԻԿ մԲսսսսս. Մա Եա ԵԾԲար օԵսր ԲսԾԲսսսս, քսրսԾ
քոր ԵԾԾՆԵ՛՛ ՆԾսսրԵ, քսրսԾ ԵսԵ Եր ԵԾԾՆԵ՛՛ ԵօքրսԵԵԾ,
Ծա Երիան Եր ԾրսԻԿ մԲսսսսս.

- C. 1742. [ԻմԵԵ Ծօ քօքլԵսԾԵԵԵ՛՛ Ե՛՛՛՛՛, օԵսր ԾԵԵԾԾ ԵԾօքրԵ
ԲսԾԵ՛՛՛ ԵԵԼԼ, Ե՛՛ ԵսԵքրսԵ՛՛ Նօ ԵսԵԵԵԵքրսԵ՛՛ ՆԵ ԵԵԵ՛՛ քր յԵԵԵ
Եօ ՆԵ քԵԵքԻԵԵ՛՛ ԾօքրսԵ քոր ՆԵԵ ԵսԵ, քրԵԵ Ե՛՛ Ե՛՛ ԵսԵքրսԵ՛՛
քր յԵԻԵԵ՛՛ ՆսրսԵ՛՛ Ե՛՛՛՛; օԵսր Ե՛՛ ԵսԵքրսԵ՛՛ Նօ
ԵԵԵԵքրսԵ՛՛ ՆԵ ԵԵԵ՛՛ քր ԵօՆԵ քԵԵքԻԵԵ՛՛ ԾօսԵքրսԵ՛՛ քոր ՆԵԵ
ԵսԵ, քրԵԵ Ե՛՛ Ե՛՛ ԵԵ՛՛՛՛՛՛՛՛ քր Բսր ԵրԵԵԵԵԵ՛՛ ԵԵԾքրսԵ
Ե՛՛՛՛.]

- Ե՛՛՛ քօԾԵԵԵ՛՛ Եօ քԵսրսԵ՛՛ ԵԾԲար օԵսր ԲսԾԲսսսս ՆսԻ Ծքր
ԵօքրսԵԵԾ, օԵսր Եօ ՆԵ՛՛ քօսրսԵ՛՛ ԵԾԾ ԲսԾԲսսսս ՆԵԵ՛՛ ՆսԻ
Ծքր ԾսսրԵ ? Իք Ե քԵ՛՛ քօԾԵԵԵ՛՛, Նօ ԲԵսրսԵ մար ԵԵ՛՛ ԵսԵ,
C. 908. [ԵԵ ԾրսԻԿ], ԵԾԲսր օԵսր ԲսԾԲսսսս, ՆԵքրս Ծօ լսԵ քԵր Եօքր-
քսԵԵԾ Ե ԵօքրսԵԵԾԵ՛՛, օԵսր Եօքր ԵԵ Նօ քօսրսԵքրսԵ՛՛ մար ԵԵ՛՛ ՆսԻ
ԾԵ ; ՆօԾօ լօսԵ՛՛ ԵԾԾ ԲսԾԲսսսս [ՆԵԵԵ] ԵսԵ Եր ԵսԾօ քր
C. 1742. ԾսրԵ, օԵսր Եօքր ԵԵ՛՛ Եօ քօսրսԵ՛՛ Նս ԾԵ ԵԾԾ Ե՛՛ ԼԵ՛՛ Նօ ԲԵ՛՛
Եր Եր Ե ԵսԾօ .Ե. ԲսԾԲսսսս.

Ե՛՛՛ քօԾԵԵԵ՛՛ Եօ քԵսրսԵ՛՛ քԵր ԾսրԵ ՆսԻ Ծքր ԵօքրսԵԵԾ, օԵսր Եօ ՆԵ քօսրսԵ՛՛ քԵր ԵօքրսԵԵԾ ՆսԻ Ծքր ԾսրԵ ? Իք Ե

¹ *The proportion which he pays now.*—That is, if the assault has been committed among the members of the tribe.

² *That which was on him.*—That is, the portion of the fine which the fact of the fool's having enmity towards the man assaulted, would render the fool liable for.

assaulting, without cause without enmity. Should there be enmity, the inciting sensible adult pays one-sixth of the *compensation*, and the fool who committed the assault the other five-sixths. Though there should be cause it is the same, for cause does not at all diminish the inciting person's liability.

If a sensible adult rouses *him*, and a sensible adult incites *him*, and the fool commits an assault, the sensible adult who roused him pays one-third of the *compensation*, the sensible adult who incited him two-thirds, and the fool who committed the assault is free. *In this case there was* neither cause nor enmity; and should there be enmity, the rousing sensible adult pays one-sixth, the inciting sensible adult one-third, and the fool who committed the assault, one-half of the *compensation*. Should there be cause and enmity, the rousing sensible adult pays one-sixth of the *compensation*, the inciting sensible adult another sixth, and the fool who committed the assault, two-thirds.

Outside (*in another territory*) the assault was committed in the *above* case, but had it been between themselves within, the proportion he would pay in respect of it out (*to the strangers*) and for his committing it on another person, is the proportion which is paid by him now¹; and the proportion which he would pay in respect of it for their inflicting it on another person is the proportion which is subtracted from him now.

What is the reason that cause and enmity subtract part from the *liability* of the inciting man, and that nothing but enmity subtracts part from the *liability* of the rousing man? The reason of it is, he, the fool, had them both, cause and enmity, before the inciting man incited him; and it is right that both should take something off him (*the inciting man*); he had but enmity only before he was roused, and it is right that nothing should take anything off him (*the rousing man*) but that which was on him² (*the fool*) before he roused him, viz. enmity. •

What is the reason that the rousing man takes something off the *liability* of the inciting man, and that the inciting man does not take anything off the *liability* of the rousing man? The reason is, the full *fine* had already been in-

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in faē fodeira, no reitirter a lán cēna for fer nōuirci,
riariu do rine fer toirriacēta a toirriacētað, ocuṛ in lan
no reitirtar air coir cen co rcoirēo ní de.

Maṛa ṛpuṛh ac toirriacētað ocuṛ ṛpuṛh ac bualað,
conṛannat baið bægal: iṛ leṛh aithgin ar cēhtar de.¹
Cen aṛbar cen biṛbanuṛ rin. Ma ta biṛbanuṛ, cēthruime
ar ṛpuṛ toirriacēta, teoṛa cēthruime ar ṛpuṛ mbuailti.
Ma ta aṛbar ocuṛ biṛbanuṛ, oṛtmað ar ṛpuṛ toirriacēta,
na reṛt ṛanna aile ar ṛpuṛh mbuailti.

Sic.

Maṛa ṛpuṛ ac duṛcað ocuṛ ṛpuṛh ac bualað, reirēo
ar ṛpuṛh nōuirci, ocuṛ a cuic reirio ar ṛpuṛh mbuailti.
Cen aṛbar, cen biṛbanuṛ; ma ta biṛbanuṛ, aili deṛ ar
ṛpuṛh nōuirci, aonh ṛann deṛ ar ṛpuṛ mbuailti. Ce beṛ
aṛbar, iṛrēo a cētna, uair noco rcoirēonh aṛbar ní ṛpṛ
uuirci.

Maṛa ṛpuṛh ac duṛcað, ocuṛ ṛpuṛ ac toirriacētað, ocuṛ
ṛpuṛ ac bualað, reirēo ar ṛpuṛ nōuirci, tṛian ocuṛ aile
deṛ ar ṛpuṛ toirriacēta, tṛian ocuṛ aile deṛ ar ṛpuṛh
mbuailti. Cen aṛbar cen biṛbanuṛ rin; ma ta biṛbanuṛ,
aile deṛ ar ṛpuṛ nōuirci, reirēo ocuṛ in cēthruime ṛann
ṛichit ar ṛpuṛh toirriacēta, lan o ēa reih amach ar
ṛpuṛh mbuailti. Ma ta aṛbar ocuṛ biṛbanuṛ, aili deṛ
ar ṛpuṛh nōuirci, aili deṛ ocuṛ in oṛtmað ṛann cēth-
ṛachac for ṛpuṛh toirriacēta, lan o ta rin amach ar
ṛpuṛh mbuailti. No, comat cuic ṛanna do ṛenum don
aithgin ṛunn, ocuṛ iṛ e ṛath ara nṛentar rin comuṛ a
tṛiun do beṛ ṛpuṛh uuirci do gṛer re ṛpuṛh toirriacēta,
amuil ata coṛnach uuirci tṛuar a tṛiun re coṛnach
toirriacēta.

¹ *The fins.*—This is a quotation from some ancient law-book.

² *And one-twelfth.*—The MS. here has “one-eleventh,” but the context shews that the true reading should be “one-twelfth.”

curred by the rousing man, before the inciting man caused the incitement, and it is right that the full *fine* incurred by him should not in any way be lessened.

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If a fool incites and a fool assaults "let fools divide the *fine*;"¹ there is half compensation from each of them. In this case there was neither cause nor enmity. Should there be enmity, the *fine* is one-fourth of compensation upon the inciting fool, and three-fourths upon the assaulting fool. Should there be cause and enmity the *fine* is one-eighth of compensation upon the inciting fool, and the other seven parts upon the assaulting fool.

¹Ir. Risk.

If a fool arouse and a fool commit an assault, the *fine* is one-sixth of compensation upon the rousing fool, and five-sixths upon the assaulting fool. Here there was neither cause nor enmity; and should there be enmity, the *fine* is one-twelfth of compensation upon the rousing fool, and one-twelfth² upon the assaulting fool. Though there should be cause, it is the same, for cause on the part of the fool does not take any thing off the rousing man.

Should it be a case of a fool arousing, and a fool inciting, and a fool committing an assault, the *fine* is one-sixth of compensation upon the rousing fool, one-third and one-twelfth upon the inciting fool, and one-third and one-twelfth upon the assaulting fool. There was neither cause nor enmity in this case; and should there be enmity the *fine* is one-twelfth of compensation upon the rousing fool, one-sixth and one-twenty-fourth upon the inciting fool, and the full remainder upon the assaulting fool. Should there be cause and enmity the *fine* is one-twelfth of compensation upon the rousing fool, one-twelfth and one-forty-eighth upon the inciting fool, and the full remainder upon the assaulting fool. Or, according to others, the compensation in this case is to be divided into five parts, and the reason why that is done is that the rousing fool might have to pay a third always as between himself and^b the inciting fool, just as the rousing sensible adult in the case above mentioned pays a third as between himself and^a the inciting sensible adult.

^bIr. To.

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OF
AIGILL.

Cach uair i' cuic panna do ni'her don aithgin, cuiceo' ar oruth n'uirci, da cuiceo' ar oruth toirria'cta, da cuiceo' ar oruth mbuailti. Cen aobair cen b'obanur rin; ocu' ma ta b'obanur, de'cmao ar oruth n'uirci, cuiceo' ar oruth toirria'cta, lan o' e'a rin amach ar oruth mbuailti. Ma ta aobair ocu' b'obanur, de'cmao' ar oruth n'uirci, de'cmao' ar oruth toirria'cta, ceit'ri cuic'io ar oruth mbuailti.

c. 910.

Cio be co'ona' uili do ne in toirria'ca'o, i' cu'puma r'coir'ep aithgin do oruth, cio co'ona' up'raio', cio co'ona' de'oraio', cio co'ona' mur'cair'e, cio co'ona' da'ir. Aithgin for co'ona' nup'raio' [i n'uirine, ceit'ri re'cmaio ar co'ona' de'oraio, da re'cmao ocu' in ce'pamao panno de'g] na aithgena for co'ona' mur'cair'ci, re'cmao' na aithgena for co'ona' n'oir.

Ci be e'co'ona' uile do ne in toirria'ca'o, i' cu'puma r'coir'ep le' aithgin do oruth, cio e'co'ona' mur'cair'e'i, cio e'co'ona' da'ir.

c. 911.

[Le' aithgin for mac i nair' ica le' o'ipe up'raio, ceit'ri re'cmaio na h'aithgina for mac i nair' ica le' o'ipe de'oraio, da re'cmao ocu' in ce'pamao panno de'g na le' aithgina for mac i nair' ica le' o'ipe mur'chur'e'a, re'cmao na le' aithgina for mac i nair' ica le' o'ipe da'ir, da tecma.]

c. 911.

Se'cmao na le' aithgena for mac i na'ep ica aithgena [up'raio]; ceit'ri re'cmaio re'cmaio na le' aithgena for mac i na'ep ica aithgena de'oraio'; da re'cmao ocu' in ce'p'uirine panno dec re'cmaio na le' aithgena for mac

Whenever the compensation is divided into five parts, *one-fifth is the fine* upon the rousing fool, *two-fifths* upon the inciting fool, *and two-fifths* upon the assaulting fool. This is *when there is* neither cause nor enmity; but should there be enmity, *one-tenth of the compensation falls* upon the rousing fool, *one-fifth* upon the inciting fool, and the full remainder upon the assaulting fool. Should there be cause and enmity, *the fine is one-tenth of compensation* upon the rousing fool, *one-tenth* upon the inciting fool, *and four-fifths* upon the assaulting fool.

Whatever sensible adult has incited *a fool*, whether he (*the inciter*) be a sensible native freeman, a sensible stranger, a sensible foreigner, or a sensible 'daer'-man, the compensation *due* of the fool is alike diminished. Compensation *in full is the fine* upon the sensible native freeman for *injury* to the person, *four-sevenths of it* upon the sensible stranger, *two-sevenths and one-fourteenth* of the compensation upon the sensible foreigner, *one-seventh* of the compensation upon the sensible 'daer'-man.

Whatever non-sensible person has incited *a fool*, whether he (*the inciter*) be a non-sensible native freeman, a non-sensible stranger, a non-sensible foreigner, or a non-sensible 'daer'-man, the compensation *due* of the fool is diminished equally.

Half compensation *is the fine* upon a youth at the age of paying the half-'dire'-fine of a native freeman, *four-sevenths* of the compensation upon a youth at the age of paying the half-'dire'-fine of a stranger, *two-sevenths and one-fourteenth* of half the compensation upon a youth at the age of paying the half-fine of a foreigner, *one-seventh* of the half compensation upon a youth at the age of paying the half-'dire'-fine of a 'daer'-man, should it (*such a case*) occur.

A seventh of the half compensation *is the fine* upon a youth at the age of paying the compensation for a native freeman; *four-sevenths of a seventh* of the half compensation *is the fine* upon a youth at the age of paying the compensation for a stranger; *two-sevenths and one-fourteenth* of a seventh of the half compensation *is the fine* upon a youth

THE BOOK ^{OF} AICILL. 1 naer ica aithgena murcairēi; rečtmao rečtmaio na
leč aithgena por mac 1 naer ica aithgena dair.

Leč in rečtmač por mac 1 naer ica leč tiri dair, ocur
in tainmpairinne do lan a athar budeiñ uil ar mac 1
aer ica aithgena upraič, corab e in tainmpairinne rin
do lan a athar ber ar mac 1 naer ica aithgena deoraič,
no murčairēi, no dair.

- Cio podesa nach rečtmao lain a athar uil ar mac
1 naer ica aithgena upraič runn, amuil ata in cač inao
o ča rin amach? 1r e pač podesa, comgnom da ecotnač
c. 912. uil ann, ocur in [cutpuma] rcoirer a deoraičēč no [a]
c. 912. murčairēčēč, no [a] ecotnaičēč, no [a] miri tibirum, noč-
c. 912. [on] ar tpuč teit, ačt a uil re lar. In cutpuma rcoirer
arobar ocur biobanur cač uair atait aicirum, nocon or-
porum teit, ačt ar tpuč, ocur cač uair na ruil aicirum,
ir orpurom teit.

A meic ara peirei blai tiri.

- .1. na huile dentā po rin uile o tairgeba in gnimrač
c. 912. ocur in ruirougač, ocur o na [bia rin] poreraič no aicbeile
no etallair, ir dentā tpiraič, ocur ir rlan iat a leč rin na
huilib, ocur rlan na huile a leč ru.

- c. 912. Ma do pala rogail [cén bečar ac] a congnimugač ocur
a conruirougač, rlaniti erpaič ocur etarbaič ann, trian

at the age of paying the compensation for a foreigner; a seventh of a seventh of the half compensation *is the fine* upon a youth at the age of paying the compensation for a 'daer'-man.

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Half the seventh of compensation *is the fine* upon a youth at the age of paying the half-'dire'-fine of a 'daer'-man, and the proportion of the full-fine of his own father which is upon a youth at the age of paying the compensation for a native freeman, is the proportion of the full-fine of his father which shall be *the fine* on a youth at the age of paying compensation for a stranger, or a foreigner, or a 'daer'-man.

What is the reason that it is not one-seventh of his father's full-fine that is *imposed* on a youth at the age of paying the compensation for a native freeman here, as it is in every case from this out? The reason is, it is the joint act of two non-sensible adults that is *considered* here, and the proportion which their condition of stranger or foreigner, or their want of sense, or their madness takes off them, goes not upon the fool, but falls to the ground. As to the proportion which cause and enmity take off as often as he (*the fool*) has them (*i.e. cause and enmity*), it is not upon those (*above-mentioned*) it goes, but upon the fool, and as often as he has them not, it is upon those it goes.

My son that thou mayest know the exemptions with respect to rights of building, &c.

That is, all the buildings here mentioned from the time that the work has been finished and the arrangement *completed*, and when there is no knowledge of excess or danger or defect, are lawful buildings, and are safe with respect to all things, and all things are safe with respect to them.

If an accident should occur during the erection or the preparation for it, *there is no fine for injuries done* to idlers and unprofitable workers,¹ *there is one-third of compensation*

*Tr. Ex-
emption.

¹ *Unprofitable workers*, i.e. persons whose presence there was unnecessary for their profit.

THE BOOK OF AICILL. *naithgina in naef comgnompaio ocuf in cað topbach ocuf in cað rop. Cen fuf cen aicfin fin. [Et alia similia.]*

C. 913.

Ma ta fuf porcpaio aicbeile no etallai, uf ahuil in-
vdeiðbir topba im leð aithgin i nefpað ocuf i netarbach,
aithgin a topbach, leð oipe la aithgin a pupu.

C. 913. If ant atá flainci epa ocuf etarbað [to masail i leð
pu,] in inbaio atconnac cað oib a éile; no ní acaro cað
oib a eile; no atconnecataprom fep in gnoma ocuf ní
acaro fep in gnoma iatrom; flainci epaið ocuf etarbaio
ann. Trian aithgena i naef comgnompaio, in cað topbað,
ocuf in cach rob, cen fuf cen aicfin. Mara aicfu co fail-
eðtain a riachтана, co caemačtu imgabala, leð aithgin i
nefbaix ocuf i netarbaix, aithgin a topba, leðoipe la aith-
gin a pupu co naicfin na rob, ocuf muna acaro, uf trian
naithgena.

Mat conoaietrom iatrom ocuf ni acatuprom eirium,
ocuf rob e a tuicirium co facatar, ocuf apaios ní aca-
tar, uf ahuil invdeiðbire topba im leð aithgin i nefba ocuf
i netarbað, aithgin a topba, leðoipe la aithgin a pupu.
Mat connaietrium iatrum ocuf ní acatarprom eirium, ocuf
cinnai leirium con na facatar, cethruime oipe la aithgin
i nefbaču ocuf i netarbacu, leðoipe la aithgin a topba-
ču ocuf a pupu.

¹ *Profitable workers*, i.e. persons whose presence there was necessary for their profit.

² The text is defective here.

³ *Knowledge of excess danger or defect*, i.e. if the owners of the building in course of erection were aware that the building was in any way dangerous, and an accident occurs, the idlers and unprofitable workers are treated as if they were profitable workers.

due for injuries done to all fellow-labourers and profitable workers¹ and beasts. This is in case they (the builders) did not see the injured persons or know of their presence; et alia similia.

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Should they (*the owners of the building*) have knowledge of excess danger or defect, it is as if it were profitable to the injured person to be present there though not necessary to his profit,^a as regards half compensation for *injuries to idlers and unprofitable workers*, compensation for profitable workers, half 'dire'-fine and compensation for beasts.

^aIr. Unnecessary profit.

The case in which exemption from fines for *injury to idlers and unprofitable workers* is the rule with respect to them is, when each of them³ saw the other; or, *when* neither of them saw the other; or, *when* they saw the working man and the working man did not see them: *there is exemption from fines for injury to idlers and unprofitable workers in this case. One-third of compensation is the fine for injury to fellow-labourers, profitable workers, and beasts, provided the act was not intentional or the injured person seen.*^b If he (*the injured person*) was seen, and his being struck was supposable, but may have been avoided, *the fine is half compensation for injury to idlers and unprofitable workers, compensation for injury to profitable workers, half 'dire'-fine and compensation for injury to beasts, if the beasts were seen, and if they were not seen, it (the fine) is one-third of compensation.*

^bIr. Without knowing, without seeing.

If he (*the workman*) saw them and they did not see him, and it was his impression that they did see him, and it is certain they did not see him, it is like a case of unnecessary profit, as regards half compensation for *injuries to idlers and unprofitable workers*, compensation for *injury to profitable workers*, half 'dire'-fine and compensation for *injury to beasts*. If he saw them and they did not see him, and if he was certain they did not see him, *there is one-fourth of 'dire'-fine and compensation for injury to idlers and unprofitable workers, half 'dire'-fine with compensation for injury to profitable workers and for injury to beasts.*

³ When each of them—that is, the idlers and working man.

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Ciō fōderā conat cutpuma iſ in rob ocuſ iſ in torbač ann ro? Iſ e fač fōderā, inoieithbeir in ġnuma inunnoaġer iat, uair amuil rob a leč riſ in torbač iſ cinoi leiſ dā nemaiſrin. Na coſonaġ deaithē uiliſ ar airo i nuair denma in ġnimpaič amuil erbaġ iat budeiſ, ocuſ amuil erbaġ a ruib ocuſ a necoſonaġ.

Sic.

Ruib ocuſ ecoſonaġ in ločta na fuiliſ ar airo, iſ ino-
tiſ ata in lan iſ mo; ruib ocuſ ecoſonaġ in ločta na fuiliſ
ar airo iſ inčib ata in lan iſ luġa; ruib ocuſ ecoſonaġ
in ločta ata ar airo ac denam ġnimpaiſ, ma cumangar
a noičor, iſ a mbeič amuil erbaġ; muna cumangar, iſ
a mbeič amuil torbač.

C. 914

In torbač boſar ōall [ocuſ na bacaiġ, co riſ a ōaille
ocuſ a mbuſſe ocuſ a mbacaiġſe], iſ a mbeič amuil in
rob; in cutpuma biar iſ in torbach mbōſar ōall, cor-
aſ a leč ber iſ in neſbach mbōſar ōall, ocuſ noco naġ-

C. 914.

abāſ a ſlainiſ ōo ġſer. [Co riſ a boſorčaille riſ; ocuſ
nochoſ ſer a boſarčaille, iſ a beič amuil in torbač bu ōoiġ
leiſ dā ſaiſrin, ocuſ načar ſacaro.] Ma taiſ a fuile aic
ocuſ nī uiliſ a cluara, no ma tait a cluara ocuſ nī uiliſ a
fuile, ocuſ ci be ōib ata aic, iſ a mbeič aſmuil erbaġ a
leč riſ. Ci be ōib nač ſuil aic, iſ a mbeič amuil torbaġ
a leč riſ.

[Ruib ocuſ ecuino na coſnač ōdeaiſh uil ar airo ocuſ
na ſegar a leſ, ocuſ na fuileſ a denom ġnimpaiſ, ocuſ
na ſétſaġſtea a ōoičur cen torſeſc nġnimpaiſ, amuil
erba iat, ocuſ eſic erba inoſu. Ruib ocuſ ecuino na co-
nač na fuileſ ar airo, no ġe taiſ ar airo maſ ſegar a
leſ ſe ſuiriſuſ nġnim, no ġen ġo ſegar a leſ ſe denam

¹ *Had not seen him.*—The text is defective here.

² *Such as are present.*—The Irish here again is such as are *not* present, but the repetition of the negative must be a clerical mistake.

What is the reason that there is the same *fine* for the beast and the profitable worker in this case? The reason is, the non-necessity of the deed equalizes them, for *it is thus that* the profitable worker, who he was certain had not seen him,¹ becomes as the beast *with respect to the restitution and 'dire'-fine*. The idle sensible adults who are present at the time of doing the deed are themselves *considered* as idlers, and the beasts and non-sensible persons belonging^a to them *are considered* as idlers.

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^aIr. *The ir.*

For the beasts and non-sensible persons of such as are not present the greatest full-*fine* is *paid*; for the beasts and non-sensible persons of such as are present² the smallest full-*fine* is *paid*; the beasts and non-sensible persons belonging to those who are present doing the work, if they can be sent away, are to be *regarded* as idlers; if they cannot, they are to be *regarded* as profitable workers.

The deaf blind and lame profitable workers, when their blindness and deafness and lameness are known, are to be *regarded* as beasts *with regard to the fine*; whatever is the proportion of *fine* for *injury* to the deaf and blind profitable worker, the half of it is for *injury* to the deaf and blind idler, and for *injury* to such *deaf and blind idler* there is never full exemption. This is when his deafness and blindness are known; but should his deafness and blindness not be known, he is to be *regarded* as a profitable worker, whom he (*the workman*) supposed to have seen him, but who did not see him. If he (*the person injured*) can see and cannot hear,^b or if he can hear and cannot see, he is to be *regarded* as an idler, with respect to whichever *faculty* of them he has. With respect to whichever *faculty* he has not, he is to be *regarded* as a profitable worker.

^bIr. *Has his eyes, and has not his ears.*

The beasts and non-sensible persons belonging to idle sensible adults which are present but which are not required, and are not doing any work, and which could be driven away without interrupting the work, *are regarded* as idlers, and the 'eric'-*fine* for *injury* to idlers *shall be paid* for *injuring* them. The beasts and non-sensible persons belonging to sensible adults who are not present, or who though they be present are required for the purpose of work, or who though not

THE BOOK ճոմբար, ոճո դրտար և ուժիսը սաժիւն ճո տօյմեր
OF ճոմբար, ամաւ տօրճախ ւտ Բուժիւ, օսը ամաւ տօրճ
AICILL. — և քսիւ օսը և ուժոճնաճետ, օսը քիւ տօրճ ւոտ.

Ա Բաւ յա տօրմաճ աւրի քժ ումաւրի ու ւմ տօյմ, ու
նօւ տօր քօ Բար աւճիւն ան, մաւ քի, ու Բա քիւն յա
աւճիւն ամաւ քաւր; աւտ մաւ տօրմաճա Բիճնի, ու
աւճիւն ճոմբար, ու Բիճնի ումաւ.

Ա Բաւ և տօրմաճ աւրի քժ ումաւրի ու ւմ տօյմ, ու
տօր քօ Բար Լեճիւն Լա աւճիւն ան մաւ քի, ու Բա քիւն
նաւճիւն ամաւ քաւր; աւտ մաւ տօրմաճա Բիճնի, ու
աւճիւն ճոմբար, ու Բիճնի ումաւ.

Կաւ Բաւ և ումաւր քի յա մԼաւ քիւն օսը քիւն
աւ, քի և Բիւն քի; Կաւ Բաւ յա քիւն, քի և ումաւ.

Կաւ ու քի քի քիւն քիւն քիւն քիւն, օ Բա քիւն
c. 915. ամաւ քի քի, քի քիւն քիւն, [օսը քի քիւն և Լեճ քի
նա քիւն]; ամաւ քիւն քի, քի Բիճնի քի քիւն քի.

Կաւ ու քի քի քիւն քիւն քիւն քիւն, օ Բա քիւն
քի քիւն քի քիւն քիւն քիւն քիւն, քի քիւն քիւն;
ամաւ քիւն քի, քի Բիճնի քի քիւն քի.

Նա քիւն քիւն քիւն քիւն քիւն յա քիւն քիւն քիւն քիւն
քիւն, ու քի քիւն, ու ուն քիւն քիւն քիւն քիւն և
Լեճ քի; աւտ մաւ քիւն քիւն և ուն քիւն քիւն քիւն

¹ *If it be not so constructed.* That is, if a building be constructed according to the form, &c., prescribed by law, the owner is exempted from liability in consequence of accidents connected with it; if a building be otherwise constructed, any

required for the purpose of work, could not be driven away without interrupting the work, *are to be regarded* as profitable workers themselves, their beasts and non-sensible adults as profitable workers, and the 'eric'-fine for profitable workers *shall be paid for injury to them.*

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Where seeing does not add anything to *the liability of a man* more than not seeing, no more than compensation is paid^a for a beast injured by him (*the workman*) if it (*the beast*) was seen, or two-thirds of compensation if it was not seen; unless the case is aggravated by wickedness, or dangerous nature of the work, or peculiarity of place.

^a 1c. Goss.

Where seeing adds to *the liability of a person* more than not seeing, *compensation for a beast injured by him* does not exceed half-'dire'-fine with compensation if it was seen, or two-thirds of compensation if it was not seen; unless the case is aggravated by wickedness, or dangerous nature of the work, or peculiarity of place.

Wherever the man entitled to the exemptions^a has given orders to warn and scare off, he is to have *the benefit of them (the exemptions)*; wherever he has not given orders, he is not to have *the benefit of them.*

^a Ir. *The man of the exemptions.*

Every thing (*building*) of which an author of law has specified the construction, if it be so constructed, is a lawful building, it is fully exempt; if it be not so constructed,¹ wickedness shall be the rule with respect to it.

Every thing (*building*) of which an author has not specified the construction, if they (*the builders*) have constructed it as lawfully as they were able, is a lawful building; if they did not so construct it, wickedness shall be the rule with respect to it.

It is not necessary to apply the rule of notice in *the case of rough works* which cannot be done without being heard or seen; unless an injury has happened, immediately at the commencement of the work, and if it has happened, let it

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ro četoir, ocur matā decma, a pīr i nōerna oligeð no na
oerna.

Nā huile gnimprata poile elatnača uile conecap a den-
ma cin cloirtin no cin aicrin, ipso ðlegur uproera ocur
uprcaprat do riasgail mū; uproera do cotnačaið, uprcap-
rat nob ocur ecotnač, ocur dūrcat aspa cotalta, buioir
ocur ðaill dūrcaprat.

ðla moga mugraine.

C. 917.

.1. plān do mōgaib i nōaire feppta do nī, .i. in nī
pcoirer ðe in fep bīr ina [mančūine], maine comaine,
ina laitpino comoligtig .i. in cuā.

C. 918.

[Mað pī in čuā ro puačtnaig ano iar na gnimugur
ocur iar na ruigigur, ocur nī poibe pīr pōpēpāiðe na haic-
beile na hetpollair aice, ip ðenta ðipaitē i, ocur iplainiti
i leč pīr na huilib.

Mað pī in tūað do čuāib ða cino, iplainiti epbač ocur
etopbač do cet pceinom cén pīr etpollair, 7pē.

¹ C. 915 gives this and the subsequent paragraph more fully, as follows:—

Nā huile gnimprata borba anpoille anelādnacha uile doneoch ac na
necap a ðep ealatu, na petap do ðenam can cloirtēčt, no gan aicrin,
noco nupaileno ðligeð uproera no uprcaprat do cotnač, uair ip lor
ða nuproera an paicrin no a cloirtin pēin; ačt mana tēcmat poğail do
ðenam in inotēat in cēo ðēime po cetoir; ocur ða tēcmat, ip amail
inotēbir torba im leč aitchin i nepbat; ocur nočo nruil nī ip mō na rin
ano, ačt mane torpnaigēa bēbīnēe .i. in ðēnta, no aicbeile ngnimprāð,
no ðēbīr nīnair; ocur mað eð on, ip pīač pōn pāth.

Nā huile gnimprata poille elatnacha uile go necap do ðenam cen
cloirtēčt cen paicrin, ip ðlegur uprōera ano .i. uproera do cotnačaið;
aurrcaprat nob ocur ecotnač, ocur dūrcat aspa cotalta ap a cotlat,
ocur buioir ocur ðaill dūrcaprat, co pīr a nōaille ocur a mbuioire. O
po gēna amlatō rin, ip plāinte epbač ocur etopbač ano; epian naitē-
gīna i naep comgnimprāo ocur in cač nob ocur in cač torbač. Cēn pīr
cēn paicrin rin; no cē bēč, mana poib caemačt imgaðala.

² *The exemption of a servant.*—That is, a servant is not liable to fines for acci-
dents arising from the performance of his legitimate work, in his proper place.

³ *The fagot, &c.*—The MS. E. 3, 5, part II. p. 27, is here defective; it has only
a few fragmentary phrases. The other MSS. available are also defective at this point.

be known whether *the precaution required by law* have been observed or not.¹

In the case of all fine scientific works, which can be done without being seen or heard, it is required by law to apply the rule of notice and removal: warning is to be given to sensible adults, beasts and non-sensible persons are to be turned away, and sleepers are to be awakened, deaf and blind persons to be removed.

The exemption of a servant² in performing his service.

That is, the servant is exempt in the manly service which he performs, i.e. the man who is performing^a his service, i.e. the service he is bound to perform,^b in his proper place is not responsible for accidents resulting from his work, i.e. in respect of the fagot, &c.³

If it was the fagot that did the injury, after it had been made and placed, and if he (*the servant*) had no knowledge of excess danger or defect, it is a lawful deed, and he is exempt in all respects.

If it was the head of a hatchet that flew off,^c there is exemption in respect of injuries done to idlers and unprofitable workers for the first slipping off without knowledge of defect, &c., on the part of the servant.

"In all rough, coarse, unscientific works, such as require no science, which cannot be done without being heard, or without being seen, the law does not oblige the sane adult to warn or remove children, idiots, &c., because the very seeing or hearing of them (the works) is sufficient warning; unless injury has happened from the first blow at once; and if it has happened, it is as the case of unnecessary profit with respect to half-compensation for injury to an idler; and there is nothing (no fine) beyond this, for it (the injury) unless malice increases it, i.e. on the part of the owner of the work, or the dangerous nature of the work, or peculiarity of place; and if so, the fine is according to the cause.

"In all fine scientific works which can be done without their being heard or seen, it is required to give warning; i.e. warning to sane adults; beasts and non-sensible adults are to be removed, and sleepers are to be awakened from their sleep, and deaf and blind persons whose deafness and blindness are known, are to be removed. When it is so done, there is exemption for injury to idlers and unprofitable persons; one-third of compensation for fellow-labourers and for every beast and every profitable worker that is hurt. This is when there was neither knowledge nor seeing^d (of the works in progress) or though there was, the case is the same, unless there was power of avoiding the danger."

^a Ir. *Ir. In.*
^b Ir. *Ir. His service of obligation.*
^c Ir. *Ir. If the hatchet went off its head.*
^d Ir. *Ir. Without knowledge, without seeing.*

THE BOOK OF AICILL. Cen bečar acá ruioúgeat ocup aca ġnumuġat, planti erbaiġ ocup etorbaiġ do ruagail i leč pe ; trian aithġina i naer comġnumpraič, in cač torba, ocup in cač pob.]

Մար թւոստ i ղնաճաճեճ ա ճւալ ծօ ճւր ծօ, րլայնտի Երբաճ ocup Ետրբաճ անն ; ocup Երիան ղաիտղենա i ղաեր comġnumpraič, in cač torbač ocup in cač pob cen քիր ; ocup Եաճճայն օ Լեւտօրթ ցօ Երիան ղաիտղենա.

Մունա Եօ in Եոնաճ i ղնաճաճեճ ա ճւալ ծօ ճւր ծօ ծօ-
ղրթ, քր ամուլ inծեւճծիթ Եօրբաիġ in Լեճ աիտղոն i ղԵրբաճ
ocup i ղԵտրբաճ ; աիտղոն ա Եօրբաճ, Լեճ ծիթ Լա աիճոն
ա քսիւ ցօ ղաւքր in ղա pob, ocup մունա աճայն, քր աիտղոն.

C. 917.

Մարա Եա Եսայն, no Եա ԵոնօԼ, no Եա ԵոնգաԼ, no Եա Եօքսճաճ
ար ա մուլ, րլայնտի Երբաճ ocup Ետրբաճ, ocup Եաճճ օ Լեճ
ծիթ [co Երիան ղաիճոնա] անն. Ocup մա քօ ա ճատ քօ մայն,
քր ա Եեւճ ամուլ ԵԵրքենն. Մարա Երանո քօ Եսիւ Եիւր, i
րքենմաննա ծա րուաղալ քիր. Ocup ու րայն րուոյւղաճ, ocup
ծաճաճ րայն րուոյւղաճ, քր ամուլ ԵԵրքենն cač րքոնն.
Ա Լաւթրոն րոն ; ocup մա րեճԵար Լաւթրոն, քր աճուլ inծեւճ-
ծիթ Եօրբաիġ.

Մար ար ԵԼաճ no ար Եօրայն no i ունաճ Եօրքաճ քօ
րուոյւղաճ ա ճւալ, քր ա Եեւճ ամուլ inծեւճծիթ Եօրբաիġ in
աիտղոն անն ; no ամուլ in Եսայն ումքրոնտի ; Եեւճոնճ ծօ
րուաղալ քիր.

Մար Ե ա ճատ քօ մուլ, ocup ու րօւիւ քիր րօրքարոն աւ-

¹ *Unnecessary profit.*—That is, the presence there of the injured persons was profitable to them, though they were not under any necessity to be there.

As long as it (*the fagot*) is being placed and made, ex-
 empt *in respect of injury* to idlers and unprofitable
 workers is the rule with regard to it; one-third of com-
 pensation is *the fine* for *injury done to fellow-labourers*, all
 profitable workers, and all beasts.

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If it be the place in which he was wont to cast off his bundle,
 he is exempt from *the consequences of any injury done to*
 idlers and unprofitable workers; but *he is liable to* one-third
 of compensation for fellow-labourers, for profitable workers
 and for beasts *if injured* unwittingly; and it (*the penalty*) is
 reduced* from half-'dire'-fine to one-third of compensation. *Ir. Comes.

If it was not *in* the place wherein he was wont to cast off
 his bundle always, it is as *a case of unnecessary profit*¹ in
 respect to half compensation for *injury done to* idlers and
 unprofitable workers: compensation is *due* for profitable
 workers, half-'dire'-fine with compensation for beasts when
 the beasts were seen, and compensation *alone* if they were
 not seen.

If it was at the cutting of it, or at the gathering of it, or
 at the tying of it, or at the adjusting of it on his back, *the*
injury was inflicted, he is exempt from *finer in re-*
spect of idlers and unprofitable workers, and it (*the penalty*)
 is reduced* from half-'dire'-fine to one-third of compensation.
 And if it be its tie that has given way, it is like *a case of*
first slipping off. If it be a stick that has fallen from it
 (*the bundle*), it (*the case*) is to be regulated by *the law of*
 "slippings off." And *this is so if* the arrangement of it (*the*
bundle) is not different from the usual one, but if the arrange-
 ment be different, each slipping is as a first slipping. These
 are *slippings* in his (*the servant's*) proper place, but if outside
 his proper place, it is as *a case of unnecessary profit*.

If it be on a dyke or on a wall or on an uneven place the
 fagot was placed, it is to be regarded as *a case of unnecessary*
 profit as regards compensation for *the injury done by it*;
 or, like the case of "the pointed stake;" it (*the case*) is to be
 ruled by wicked intention.^b

*Ir. Wicked-
 ness.

If it be its tie that gave way, and if he (*the servant*) had
 no knowledge of excess, danger, or defect, it (*the case*) is the
 VOL. III.

THE BOOK OF AICILL. beile na etallair, ir inanto ocur po cuireo de i laithrino
 Ma ta fir forcpair, aibeile, ocur etallair, ir inanto do
 ocur po cuireo de a rectar laithrino im leť aithgin in
 erbač ocur in etarbač.

C. 920.

Ocur ir eo ir laithrino don čuail cađ mat a cuirenn de
 hi do gper, ocur a bail na fuil fir forcpair, aibeile,
 [na etpollair]. Ocur ir eo ir rectar laithrino ann, cađ
 bail na cuirenn de hi do gper, ocur a bail a mbi fir for-
 cpair, aibeile, ocur etallair; ocur gemuo a laithrino
 po beť fir forcpair, aibeile, ocur etallair, ir inanto ocur
 po cuireo de hi a rectar laithrino.

Na daine do palā do na aiđi, māt connacirum iat-
 rom, ocur ni acatarrom eiren ocur ni etatar in bail a
 cuireno de hi cach nuairé, eiric aicrena uatrum doib-
 rium, ocur eiric nemaicrena uatrain dozum.

Mat connacatarrom eirium ocur ni acatarrom iatrom,
 ocur po petatar in bail a cuireano de hi cach nuairé,
 eiric aicrena uathibrium dozum, ocur eiric nemaicrena
 uatrom doibrium.

C. 919.

Ir eo ir laithrino do mogair anoirin eao a láime ocur
 [ramtaiđe] a tuaiđi uao ar cađ leť; eio amuiđ, eio a tig
 rin; no dono cena com a tig rin, ir eo ir laithrino amuiđ
 in oir eo be doig in trlirin do rochtain dar cach leť.

O muz upraiť ata rin i ntuime; ocur a cethri reťt-
 mat o muz deoraiť, dā reťtmat ocur cethruime rann
 dec o muz murčairťi, reťtmat o muz dair.

¹ And he did not see them.—The plural form “acatarrom, they saw,” appears to be a mistake. The sense requires “acairrom, he saw.”

same as if he had cast it off in the proper place. Should he have knowledge of excess, danger, or defect, it is the same as if he had cast it off outside the proper place as regards half compensation for injury to idlers and to unprofitable workers.

"The proper place" of the fagot means whatever place he is in the habit of putting it off him always, and implies^a that he has no knowledge of excess, danger, or defect. And "outside the proper place" means wherever he is not in the habit of putting it (*the fagot*) off him always, and implies^a that he has knowledge of excess, danger, or defect; and should he have knowledge of excess, danger, or defect, though it was in the proper place *he put it off*, it is the same as if he had put it off him outside the proper place.

When the persons who happened to meet him *have been injured by his fagot*, if he saw them, and they did not see him and did not know the place where he was in the habit of putting it off him every time, the 'eric'-fine for seeing is *due* from him to them, and the 'eric'-fine for non-seeing is *due* from them to him.

If they saw him and he did not see them,¹ and if they knew the place in which he was in the habit of putting it (*the fagot*) off him always, the 'eric'-fine for seeing is *due* to him from them, and the 'eric'-fine for non-seeing is *due* to them from him.

"The proper place of the servant" in this case is the length of his hand and the handle of his hatchet from him on every side; this is whether outside or in a house; or indeed, according to others, this is in a house, and "the proper place outside" is as far as a chip from the wood might be supposed to reach on every side.

From the servant of a native freeman this (*the compensation before stated*) is *due* for injuring a person; and four-sevenths of it are *due* from the servant of a stranger, two-sevenths and one-fourteenth of it from the servant of a foreigner, and one-seventh of it from the servant of a daer¹-person.

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O muz upraið ata rin i mboin; ocyr tri cuiceð o muz
ðeopraið, ða cuiceð o muz murðairþe, cuiceð o muz ðair.

O muz upraið ata rin im ech; a ðeopa cethruimep
muz ðeopraið, leð ocyr oðtmað o muz murðairþi, leð
nama o muz ðair.

ðla ech aenach.

C. 924.
Sic.

.1. iplan ðon ti berer in teð leir rin naenach, mar
ar óin ruair hí, [ocyr ní fer a biðbiniðe]. iplan ðon fir
ðorpuar ar ein, aðt na ruca aici réin, reðt trairgi ðec ðo
ðul no ðo ðair; ocyr má ruca ca imurro, munar inoir,
ir ic a cinair ir in tetrarir fair.

.1. ðlan ðon ti berur in tech ir in naenað; plan ðo ce
briurter in tech, aðt narab tre borblaðar, narab riði
taritrocht, co fir a etrachit; ocyr maro eo on, ir riðt fon
rað air.

C. 921.

ðlan ðrir in neich ce ruachnaið in teð rirum, aðt nar
a beoð, no reoð, no lua, no ræbleim, no cor po laim,
[no pper], no cenn a ngabal; [ocyr mað eao on, ir leð
riach po biðbiniði uirre], ocyr meraðt a herma ðo rcor
in leðe aile oi.

ðlán ðrir in eich na huile neiche ða ra taircebar, aðt

¹ *The exemption as regards a horse in a fair.*—That is, the law regulating the cases
in which the owner of a horse at a fair is not liable to damages for injuries caused
by the horse.

² *Is also exempt.*—That is, he is not liable for damages for injuries done by the
horse, when done at a distance of less than 17 feet from the place where the horse
stands, i.e. unless the viciousness of the horse be extraordinary; if the owner bred

From the servant of a native freeman this is *due* for *injuring* a cow ; and three-fifths of *it are due* from the servant of a stranger, two-fifths from the servant of a foreigner, and one-fifth from the servant of a 'daer'-person.

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From the servant of a native freeman this *fine* is *due* for *injuring* a horse ; three-fourths of *it are due* from the servant of a stranger, half and one-eighth from the servant of a foreigner, and half only from the servant of a 'daer'-person.

The exemption as regards^a a horse in a fair.¹

^aIr. *of*.

That is, the person who brings the horse with him to the fair is exempt *from fines for injuries done by it*, if it was on loan he got it, and if he did not know its viciousness. The man who had given it on loan is also exempt,² as far as seventeen feet behind *it* or on *each side of it*, so as it was not foaled for himself ; if however it was foaled for him, he pays for such injuries as it may commit in its violence, unless he had told of *its viciousness*.

That is, the person who brings the horse to the fair is exempt³ ; he is exempt even though the horse should break down, but so as it did not happen^b through cruel violence, or through driving it beyond its strength, being aware of its weakness ; but should it be so, he shall be fined according to the nature of the case.

^bIr. *Was not*.

The owner of the horse is exempt⁴ though the horse has injured him (*the borrower*), but so as it did not happen^b through a start, or a fit, or a kick, or a false spring, or a twist underhand, or a bounce, or head in fork ; but if it be *through any of these*, there shall be half-fine upon it⁵ for its viciousness, and the excitement of being driven takes the other half-fine off it.

The owner of the horse is exempt⁶ as to all things over

the horse he has notice of his vice, although ordinary, and is liable unless he gave notice of this to the person to whom he lent it.

¹ *Is exempt*.—That is, from damages for injuries done to the horse.

² *Is exempt*, i.e. from damages for injuries done by the horse to the borrower.

³ The words in brackets in the Irish here are by a later hand.

⁴ *The owner of the horse is exempt*, i.e. from damages for injuries done by the horse to third parties, when being ridden.

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α πιασαι νε πιανλνιι in cothnag uil uirre. Othnyr com-
lan co bar i nerbač; leđoirne na cneioi ocyr ođnyr comlan
co bar a torbač; leđoiru la cehtar de ne taeb aithgena
iar mbar, cio a torbach cio a nerbach.

Ma po ađtaigeo a breith co hmaro airiđi, plan a breiđ
co ruici in inao po ađtaigeo, acht na ructar imarparac
tairir; ocyr da ructar, ir piach forparao fomelta for
oin, .i. cuic reoit, ocyr aithgin in eiđ, mara marb.

Cio forera conao cutpuma¹ ir in piach forparao fo-
melta for oin do cađ duine, ocyr nađ eao ir in piach
foimrime? Ir e pađ forera, ar fuir[ir]eđ tironaice bir
in piac forparao fomelta for oin, ocyr ni eo bir in piac
foimrime. Munar ađtaigeo a breiđ co hmaro airiđi, plan
do a breiđ co ruici in inao ir ail leir, ađt na tuca rige
dar trađt, co rir a heprađta uirre; ocyr da tuca, ir piach
po aicneđ a pađa air ano.

Munar ađtaigeo lathair airiđi ann iuir, plan cio pađ
berđair he; no coma plan a foimrim co deđmaro, ocyr
piach foimrime o deđmaro amach; no coma piach garo.

C. 924.

Ma po ađtaigeo eiru airiđi [do dohairt] ar an eđ, plan
do in cutpuma po ađtaigeo do tabairt uirri; ađt na
tuctar imarparao air tairir; ocyr da tuctar, ir piach
forparao fomelta for oin ano.

¹ Or it is a fine for theft.—That is, there is an implied contract to use the hired horse reasonably; destroying it by unreasonable use becomes a wrong, and as there

which it is brought, and *as to damages*, it (*the case*) shall be ruled by *the law of fair play* as to the sensible adult who rides^a it. *There shall be full sick maintenance till death for, injuring an idler; half 'dire'-fine for the wound and full sick maintenance till death for injuring a profitable worker; half 'dire'-fine for the wound and compensation for either of them, whether profitable worker or idler, after death.*

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* 1r. 1s
upon.

If it was agreed upon (*between borrower and lender*) to bring it (*the horse*) to a particular place, he (*the borrower*) is safe in bringing it till it reach the place that was agreed upon, provided it be not brought too far beyond it; and if it be so brought (*unreasonably far beyond the place*), it (*the penalty*) is the fine for excessive use of a loan, i.e. five 'seds,' and the equivalent of the horse, if killed.

What is the reason that as regards the fine for over-using a loan it is the same on every person, while as regards the fine for over-riding a horse it is not *the same*? The reason of it is, the fine for over-using a loan is *imposed* with the expectation that it (*the loan*) would be returned, and it is not so in the fine for over-riding a horse. Unless it had been stipulated to bring it to a particular place, he (*the hirer*) is safe in bringing it until he reaches whatever place he likes, but so as he does not ride it beyond its strength, knowing its want of strength; but if he does so ride it, there is a fine upon him for it according to the nature of the case.

If no particular place was at all agreed upon, *the hirer* is safe, whatever distance it (*the horse*) is brought; or, according to others, it is safe to ride it for ten days, but *there is a fine for over-riding it after ten days; or it is a fine for theft.*¹

If it was agreed upon that a particular load should be carried by the horse, he (*the hirer*) is safe in bringing the stipulated amount upon it; but so that too much be not brought upon it beyond that *amount*; and should it (*an unreasonable amount beyond the stipulated burden*) be brought, the fine for over-using a loan is *due* in the case.

is no distinction (it would appear) in the Irish laws between "crithes" and "wronga," it may be defined to be a theft.

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Muna ađtaigeo eipe áiríđi air itir, irlan do in ní bur
áil leir do éabairt air, ađt narab riđi dar tráđt, co fir
a epracht; ocur mao eo on, ir riach ro aicneđ a ráđa air.

Ma ro uprocair fer bunairđ biđbinđi in eich, ocur rđ
gab in fer amuiđ do laim biđ ro cintair uilaitair, cađ
neic ro oleđt oi do cintair for in fer amuich.

Munar uprocair fer bunairđ biđbinđi in neic, ocur ní
gab in fer amuich do laim beic ro cintair uileair, a
cintair for fer mbunairđ, cenmođa a cirta comaitceera for
in fer amuich.

Ma ro uprocair fer bunairđ biđbinđi in eich, ocur ní
gab in fer amuiđ do laim biđ ro cintair, a cirta com-
aitceera ocur biđbinđe, co fail, for in fer amuiđ; a cirta
aitchigna ocur biđbinđe cen fail, for fer mbunairđ.

Munar uprocair fer bunairđ biđbinđe in eic, ocur
ro gab in fer amuiđ do laim beđ ro cintair, a cirta com-
aitceera ocur aitchigna for in fer amuiđ; a cirta biđbinđe,
co fail ocur cen fail, for fer mbunairđ.

C. 923. Ireo ir cirta biđbinđe co fail ann, a bpeic a cumang
rráirí, [no chlochair], no aipectair, [no a nooirir tigi no
li], no itir robair ocur ecoonaair, co fir a buairtigi
C. 923. [no a biđbinđe] uirre.

C. 923. Ireo ir cirta biđbinđi cen fail ann, iní do dena for a
rfor, no for a ingeil, [no ar a mbacacaro.]

¹ If no particular load was agreed upon.—That is, if no amount is fixed, a reason-
able burden must be put upon the horse, as to the amount of which the knowledge
of the horse's strength on the part of the person putting on the burden is an
element.

If no particular load was agreed upon¹ for it, he (*the hirer*) is safe in bringing any load he pleases on it (*the horse*), provided he does not exceed its strength, knowing its want of strength; and if it be so, he shall be fined according to the nature of the case.

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If the owner has given *the borrower* notice of the horse's viciousness, and the borrower^a has undertaken to be accountable for all its trespasses, whatever is due of it for its trespasses *falls* on the borrower.^a

^a Ir. *The man outside*

If the owner has not given notice of the horse's viciousness, and the borrower^a has not undertaken to be accountable for all its trespasses, its trespasses *shall be* upon the owner, except its trespasses of neighbourhood,² *which shall be* upon the borrower.^a

If the owner gave notice of the horse's viciousness, and the borrower^a did not undertake to be accountable for its trespasses, its trespasses of neighbourhood and of viciousness, if there be neglect, *shall be* upon the borrower;^a its trespasses involving^b restitution and those *arising* from viciousness, there being no neglect, *shall be* upon the owner.

^a Ir. *of*

If the owner has not given notice of the horse's viciousness, and the borrower^a has undertaken to be accountable for its trespasses, its trespasses involving^b restitution and those of neighbourhood, *shall be* upon the borrower,^a *and* its trespasses of viciousness,³ with neglect or without neglect, *shall be* upon the owner.

Trespasses of viciousness with neglect, are the bringing of it into the narrow part of a street, or into a paved road, or into a crowd, or to the door of a house or of a 'lis'-fort, or among cattle and non-sensible people, its kicking *habits* or its viciousness being known.

Trespasses of viciousness without neglect, are what it commits in its paddock, or while grazing, or in its enclosure.

² *Trespasses of neighbourhood.*—That is, damage to adjoining property, and which might be reasonably anticipated and prevented.

³ *Its trespasses of viciousness.*—A hirer of a horse with notice, as between himself and third parties, is answerable for trespasses which he could lawfully prevent.

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Íreo íf cínṫa comaitṫera ann, iní do dena re hoileṫaib
ocur re hairṫetaib, re fer ocur re arṫar ocur re foich-
e[nṫ].

Íreo íf cínṫa aithgíṫa ann, caṫ bail a ríṫa oṫrur no
aithgín in cínṫo do dena.

blao opo inṫeoín.

C. 924. [.Írlán don tí imrur in tóro for in inṫeoín.]

.1. rlan do, ce deṫ in inṫeoín tref in opo, no ce dech in
topo tref in inṫeoín, no ce tocraig in terbach eturru
cen ríṫ cen aierín. Slainṫi erṫaig ocur etarṫaig do cet-
rcenm, cen ríṫ etallair; ocur tṫian naithgíṫa i naer
comgnimraio, in caṫ topbaṫ, cía noṫconnṫaie cen co rṫaaiṫ;
ocur in rob ná rṫa; ocur máṫ connṫaie ná rṫa, íf
aithgín.

Mar e in rceinm tanairṫe ceṫa, ocur ní ríṫ ríṫoigṫo,
íṫ amuil inṫeibṫe topṫa in aithgín in erṫaig ocur in
etarṫaig. Aithgín a topbach ce naṫconnṫaie cen co rṫaaiṫ.
Leṫoṫe la aithgín a rṫa cen aierín ná rob; ocur mana
acaig, íṫ aithgín.

Mar e in tref rceinm, ocur ní ríṫ ríṫoigṫo, ceth-
ruime ríṫe la aithgín in erṫaig ocur in etarṫaig; leṫ-
oṫe la aithgín a topbuṫ, cía noṫconnṫaie cen co rṫaaiṫ;
lan ríṫe la aithgín a rṫa co rṫaierín ná rob, ocur muna
acaig, íṫ leṫoṫi la aithgín.

Mar e in cethraṫṫaṫ rceinm, ocur ní ríṫ ríṫoigṫo,

¹ Has been cast.—For “Ce tocraig” of the text, C. 924 reads “ṫa aṫa
cuṫe, though there was put.”

Trespasses of neighbourhood are what it does to fences THE BOOK OF AICILL. or railings, to grass and to green corn or to ripe standing corn.

Restitution trespasses are all cases in which sick maintenance or restitution for the injury which is done are incurred.

The exemption of sledge *and* anvil.

That is, the person who plies the sledge on the anvil is exempt *from penalty for injuries arising from the work he is engaged on.*

Viz., he is exempt, though the anvil break^a the sledge, or the sledge break the anvil, or though an idler has been thrust¹ between them without *his* knowledge or *his* having seen *him*. He is exempt *from fine* for *injury* to idlers and unprofitable workers, in the first slipping, if he has no knowledge of *any* defect;^b and *he pays* one-third of compensation for *injury* to fellow-labourers, *and* to all profitable workers, whether he has seen them or not; and for *injury* to beasts which he has not seen; but if he has seen the beasts, it (*the fine*) is *full* compensation.

^a Ir. *Go through.*

^b Ir. *Without knowledge of defect.*

If however it be the second slipping, and the arrangement of the anvil and sledge was not different, it is as a case of unnecessary profit in respect of compensation for *injuring* the idler and the unprofitable worker. Compensation *is due* to the profitable worker whether he saw or did not see him. Half 'dire'-fine with compensation *is due* for beasts if the beasts are seen,² but if not seen, there is *due but* compensation *only*.

If it be the third slipping, and the arrangement was not different, one-fourth of 'dire'-fine with compensation *is due* for *injuring* idlers and unprofitable workers; half 'dire'-fine with compensation for *injuring* profitable workers whether seen or not seen; full 'dire'-fine with compensation for *injuring* beasts if the beasts are seen, but if not seen it (*the penalty*) is half 'dire'-fine with compensation.

If it be the fourth slipping and the arrangement was not

^a *If the beasts are seen.*—The MS. reads "cen ancyin na nob," literally "without seeing the cattle;" but the sense requires "con ancyin na nob, with seeing the cattle."

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 leṭṭoure la aichgin a nerbach ocur i netarbach; lan
 oure la aichgin a torbač. Ro rjačt lan čena a rubu
 romaino.

Mar ḡa einṡo ḡo cuairṡ in torṡo, a ḡa fir no a ḡa nanfir
 arāen ḡo rjaḡail ime; no ir ar fir imerṡa a aenur.

Marā fir ḡobann ocur anfir fir imerṡa, in eutruma
 ḡo normačt fir ann oic ḡo ḡabainṡo, ocur in eutruma ḡo
 normačt aicir ocur nemurrcarṡaṡo ḡo comic ḡoib eutruu;
 no ḡono čena, a ḡa fir ocur a ḡa nanfir mar aen ḡo rjaḡail
 ime, ir a comic ḡoib eutruu, amuil atā urraṡo rṡaioṡer bir
 ocur roceirṡo arāile.

Mar ar a laim ḡo cuairṡ, ir amuil ceṡrceinm. Marā
 fir fir imerṡa, ocur anfir ḡobann, ir a bič amuil atā
 arim urraioč cen fir roḡla.

Marā comeṡarḡain ḡo ḡoib orṡaib eṡarbuar, ačt mar
 eṡarru buṡein tall ḡo roḡail, ačt ma ḡo fer in ti ḡoib
 ḡaioṡi o rjačt, ir ṡrian naitḡhina o[č] ḡo; muna fer, ir
 ferṡo naitḡhina o cach ḡoib ina čeile.

Mar o rāin amach ḡo roḡail, ma ḡo fer in ti ḡoib o
 rjačt, ir a ic ḡo; muna fer, ir a comic ḡoib eṡarru.

Mar rī in inṡeoin ḡo rceinṡo ann, ačt mar ṡre firneḡ
 a ṡročruiṡiḡṡi, ir a ic ṡrir ruiṡiḡṡi; mar ṡre firneḡ a
 ṡročbuailṡi, ir a ic ṡrir imerṡa. Mār ṡre firneḡ a
 ṡročruiṡiḡṡi ocur a ṡrochbuailṡi, ir a comic ḡoib eṡarru.

¹ *Having seen.*—For “Aicir” of the text, C. 926 has “firrciru.”

² *If the anvil has slipped.*—For “ḡo rceinṡo ann” as in the text, C. 926 reads
 “ḡo cuairṡ ar in cir, went off the block.”

different, half 'dire'-fine with compensation is *due* for *injuring* idlers and unprofitable workers; full 'dire'-fine with compensation for *injuring* profitable workers. Full 'dire'-fine has been already mentioned for *injury* to beasts.

If it be the head of the sledge-hammer that has slipped off, the knowledge or ignorance of both *the smith and the striker* is the rule in the case; or, *according to others*, the striker alone is liable.

If the smith has knowledge of it and the striker has not, the proportion which knowledge adds to *the fine* is to be paid by the smith, and the proportion which having seen¹ and not removed *those who may be hurt* adds to it, is to be paid equally between them; or indeed, it is the knowledge or ignorance of both that rules it (*the case*), and they pay it (*the fine*) equally between them, as it is *where* "a native freeman sharpens a stake and another casts it."

If it be from his hand it (*the sledge-hammer*) slipped,* it (*the case*) is to be as a first slipping. If it be *with the knowledge of the striker, and with ignorance on the part of the smith*, it (*the case*) is to be ruled as it is in the case of "the weapon of a native freeman without knowledge of trespass."

If two sledge-hammers while being wielded have come in collision, and if injury to the persons engaged^b only has resulted, and if the particular person by whom it (*the collision*) was caused is known, he pays one-third of compensation; if he is not known, one-sixth of compensation is *paid* by each of them to the other.

If it be injury to some one else^c that has resulted, if it be known which of them caused it, he pays for it; if he is not known, they pay for it equally between them.

If it be the anvil that has slipped^d off the block in the case: and if (*this happened*) in consequence of^e bad fixing, the man who fixed it pays for the injury done; if it occurred in consequence of bad striking, the striker pays. If it (*the slipping off*) be in consequence of bad fixing and bad striking, they (*the fixer and striker*) pay for it equally between them.

* For "cuipreó" of the text, C. 926 reads "cuipriuró," here and in several other places.

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C. 927.
C. 927.

Cruthru in íarainn ocuṛ in tellaiḡ iṛ amuṛ cet ṛceinnm
[in úir]. Cinto in íarainn o teinn co hinneoin, [ocuṛ o
inneoin co teinn] ṛor gobainn.

C. 927.

Mar ar inneoin no ṛogail, mar tṛe ṛuirṛṛ a ṛroḃ-
bualai, iṛ a ic ṛir imerḃa a aenur; [aḃt mār tṛe ṛuir-
iriuṛ a ṛroḃcongḡala, iṛ a ic ṛo gobainn]; mar tṛe ṛuirṛṛ
a ṛroḃbualai ocuṛ a ṛroḃcongḡala, iṛ a comic ṛoib etarṛu.

Mar iat ṛṛṛṛṛṛ in tellaiḡ no ṛogail ann, iṛ a ic ṛir
ṛeite a aenur, aḃt muna ṛuṛ combṛorṛṛ o gobainn ar,
ocuṛ ma ta, iṛ a comic ṛoib etarṛu.

C. 926.

Mar e in tiarann no ṛogail ann [ac a bualar, a ṛḡar
in tṛia ṛuiririuṛ a ṛroḃcongḡala no a ṛroḃbualta;]
aḃt mār tṛe ṛuir[ir]ṛṛ a ṛroḃcongḡala, iṛ a ic ṛo gobainn
a aenur; mar tṛe ṛuir[ir]ṛṛ a ṛroḃbualai, iṛ a ic ṛar
uplaidṛ a aenur. Mar tṛe ṛuir[ir]ṛṛ arar, iṛ a comic
ṛoib etarṛu.

Mar iat cruthru in íarainn no ṛogail ann, aḃt mara
combṛorṛṛ iṛir gobainn ocuṛ luchṛ bolḡarṛḃḃa, iṛ a
comic ṛoib etarṛu; muna uṛ, iṛ a ic ṛar bolḡarṛḃḃa
an aenur.

Iṛ iat ara torḃaiḡ ann, ṛaine no cotail ṛia cup in
íarainn iṛir teinn.

Iṛ iat ara erḃaiḡ ann, ṛaine no cotail iṛ cup in íarainn
iṛir teinn.

ṛuṛ or ocuṛ arḡet ocuṛ uma [a ceṛḃa in gobainn];
inṛṛṛ inuṛṛo caḃ amur ocuṛ caḃ ṛṛḃ olḃena, caḃ nṛ

¹ Has caused the injury.—For “no ṛogail” of the text, C. 926 reads “no ṛuḃḃ-
nair,” which has much the same meaning.

² Before their iron was put in the fire.—Persons were in the habit of going very
early to the forge in order to get their turn, as it is called, early. Such as fell
asleep before the placing of the iron in the fire, should be awakened by the smith,
to prevent their being injured by the sparks, &c. If they were not, the fine for

The injuries from the sparks of the iron and of the hearth are ruled like the first slipping of the sledge-hammer. The injuries done by the iron in carrying it from the fire to the anvil, and from the anvil to the fire are to be paid for by the smith.

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If the anvil has been injured, *and if it was* in consequence of bad striking, the striker alone pays; but if *it was* in consequence of the iron having been badly held, the smith alone is to pay; *and if it was* in consequence of bad holding and bad striking, they are to pay equally for it. *(the damage)* between them.

If it be the sparks from the hearth that have caused the injury in the case, the bellows-blower alone is to pay for it, unless the smith has urged him *to blow strongly*, and if he has, they *(the blower and the smith)* are to pay for it equally between them.

If it be the iron that has caused the injury when being struck, it is to be considered whether it was in consequence of bad holding or of bad striking *the injury happened*; and if it was in consequence of bad holding, the smith alone is to pay for it; if in consequence of bad striking, the striking party alone is to pay. If it was through *the fault of both*, it *(the injury)* is to be paid for by both between them.

If it be the sparks of the iron that have caused the injury in the case, and if there has been urging on by the smith and the bellows-blowers, they pay for it equally between them; if there has not been, the bellows-blowers alone pay.

"Profitable workers" here are persons who fell asleep before the iron was put in the fire.²

"Idlers" here are persons who fell asleep after the iron had been put in the fire.

Gold and silver and bronze *found* in the smith's forge are *by law* forfeited; the troughs and every range in general,

injury done them was equal to that for injuring a person employed at profitable and necessary work in the forge. But if they had remained awake until the iron was placed in the fire, and fell asleep then, they were regarded as idlers, because they saw the danger, and were therefore dealt with in case of injury from sparks, &c., as if they had been idle lookers on and broad awake.

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ῥρεῖται γτερ αντ το μινολετρηαιβ να σερωδα ; ουρ ιρ ανη
ῖν το γαβαρ ειρικ τορβαιξ ιῖν εῖαντ.

Οιῖρ καὲ αιῖνε ινδειςῖβρε υῖλε ι ναῖτ, α cυχταιρ, α
σερωδα, α μυῖλεντ.

Ιῖρ υῖλερ ιν τορ ουρ ιν ταιρζετ ουρ ιν τυμα α σερωδα
ιη γοβαντ, ουρ νοκο υῖλερ ι σερωδα ιη σερωα, υαιρ αιῖνη
ινδειςῖβρ ηῖ ι σερωδα ιη γοβανη, ουρ νοcon εῖ α σερωδα
ιη σερωα.

c. 1392. *bla con congal, [αῖτ νι τι νεῖ ετυρρυ].*

c 930. [Εῖον, ῖλάν το να conαιβ ιη γαλ conτα το νιατ α
comαιτιτιν α τα ῖαντατ .ι. α τα τιξερνα, αῖτ νι τι nech
ετυρρυ.

Αῖταιγim, ατά αῖτ lium αντ, co nach é ιη ῖερ εῖρανα
coitῖενο το ῖυαιρ ῖῖρ α υειριμ το ῖλαντι τοῖιβ ; no αῖτ-
αιγim, ατά αῖτ lium αντ, conαῖ é ιη ῖερ leῖ εῖρανα το
ῖυαιρ ῖῖρ να ηαβραιμ το ῖλάντι τοῖιβ ιηα huῖle εῖβατου
ουρ τορβατου υῖλε μαρ αen ῖῖρ.]

Μα τα τιξερνα ιη ταῖα con αρ αιῖρ, ουρ νι υῖλ τιξερνα
ιη con αιῖle, ῖλάν cu ιη ῖῖρ υῖλ αρ αιῖρ το μαρβαῖ, ουρ
ῖιαῖ ῖιανῖλνῖι α coιη ιη ῖῖρ να ῖυῖλ αρ αιῖρ, cen caemaῖta
τερῖαιῖte, ουρ μα τα coemaῖtu τερῖαιῖte, ιῖ ῖιαῖ cola
cluiῖi.

Μῖνα ῖυῖλ τιξερνα con τοῖι αρ αιῖρ, αῖτ coῖναῖγ
aca νιημυῖlle, lan ῖιαῖ on luῖt υῖλ αρ αιῖρ ιῖ να conαιβ,
ουρ lan ῖιαῖ ιη καὲ νι millῖit ῖο coῖαιβ, ce be, cen
co be, coemaῖta α τερῖαιῖte.

¹ *For the wooden vessels.*—That is, the smith has to redeem the wooden vessels at a price equal to the 'eric'-fine of a profitable worker.

Every unnecessary charge.—That is, everything unconnected with his business

i.e. all small vessels of the forge ranged around it, are not however forfeited *by law*; and it is in this case that the 'eric'-fine of a profitable worker is payable for the wooden vessels.¹

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* Ir. The
tree.

Every unnecessary charge² *left* in a kiln, a kitchen, a forge, or a mill, is *by law* forfeited.

The gold and the silver and the bronze are *by law* forfeited in the smith's forge, but they are not *by law* forfeited in the goldsmith's forge, for they are an unnecessary charge in the smith's forge, but not in the goldsmith's forge.

The exemption of dogs in dog-fights when no one comes between them.

That is, the dogs are exempt in the dog-fight made with the cognizance of both their owners, *i.e.* of both their masters, provided no one comes between them.

I stipulate, I make a condition in it (*the case*) that if it be not the impartial interposer who went down to *separate them*, then they (*the dogs*), I say, are exempt; or I stipulate, I make a condition that if it be the half-interposer³ who went down to *separate them*, then I do not say that they (*the dogs*) are exempt in respect of *injury done* to all idlers and profitable workers *who may be* with him (*the half-interposer*).

If the master of one of the dogs is present, and the master of the other dog is not, *it is* safe to kill the dog of the man who is present, and the fine for fair-play *shall be paid* for the dog of the man who is not present, if there be not^{*} the power of saving, and if there be power of saving, it is a *case of* fine for foul-play.

* Ir. With-
out.

If the master of neither dog of them is present, but sane adults *are* inciting them, full fine for the dogs *is to be paid* by those who are present, and full fine for every thing which they (*the dogs*) shall damage under their feet, whether there be, or there be not, power to save it.

left in charge of a kiln-owner, a cook, a smith, or a miller, is forfeited, evidently to prevent the concealing in this way of stolen goods.

³ *Half-interposer*.—That is, a person acting in behalf of one of the owners.

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.1. in fep etpana coiteino tainic etarpu ; ocuy map e cu in fip atá ap aipō do foglaid .nir, ip lán fiač uaid ino ; ocuy map e cu in fip na fuil ap aipō, ip leč fiač, ocuy corab e in fep atá ap aipō icuy. Ro fep in cu po fogail nir ann rin ; ocuy mana po fep, ip teopa cethruime uatáib aráen ann, .i. leč fiač o coin in fip atá ap aipō, ocuy cethruime o coin in fip na fuil ap aipō ; ocuy corab e in fep atá ap aipō icuy.

Θδον, plán do na conaib in gal conda do niat a aittin a da fiaōat, a da tigepra ; plan do cač oib a ceile ; ocuy fiač fiancluiči in cač ni millpit po coraib, cen caemač-tain a terraičti ; ocuy ma ta coemačtu terraičte, ip fiač cola cluiči ocuy fellio cola cluiči na fellāč po bai acá fellāč.

C. 930.

[Œ congāl comapleicēi a haōa fiaōat, plán do cač oib a ceili do marbad, ocuy fiač mancluiče uathu in cač ní millpit po coraib cen caemačtain a terraičti, ocuy ma ta caemačtain a terraičte, ip lán fiač, .i. fiač cola cluiče.]

- Œ congāl inoiečbipe ap a naičib burōin an aenup, lan fiač po bičbinči o cač oib ina ceile ; ocuy lan fiač in cāch ní millpit po coraib, ce be cen co be caemačta terraiče ; ocuy fellāčfogail na fellāč po bai acā fellāč.

Μαρα lečbropu ocuy po fep in' cu do pigne in fogail, ip amuil fep laime tigepra in con do pigne in fogail, ocuy ip amuil fep medon cluiči tigepra in con na tēpra.

1 The MS. is defective here, and the sense cannot be made clear from any of the fragments found in other MSS.

That is, the impartial person interfered¹ between them THE BOOK OF AICILL. *here*; and if it be the dog of the man who is present that injured him, he (*the owner of the dog*) pays full fine for it; but if it be the dog of the man who is not present, it is half-fine *that is due*, and it is the man who is present that pays. In this *case* the dog that has done him the injury is known; but if he (*the dog*) be not known, both *the owners* pay three-fourths fine, i.e. half-fine for the dog of the man who is present, and one-fourth for the dog of the man who is not present; and it is the man who is present that pays.

That is, the dogs are exempt in a dog-fight they engage in with the cognizance of both their owners, their masters; each of them is exempt from *the fines* of the other; but there is a fine of fair play for every thing they injure under their feet, if it could not have been saved; but if it could have been saved, it is a fine for foul play and for looking on at foul play *that is due* by the lookers on that were looking on at it.

In a dog-fight with the consent of both the owners, each of them (*the dogs*) is exempt in case of killing the other, and the fine for fair play *is due* of them for every thing they shall spoil under their feet, when there is no power of saving it, and if there is power of saving it, it (*the penalty*) is full fine, i.e. fine for foul play.

In a dog-fight without being excited^a and of their own accord alone, full fine according to their wickedness *is due* from each of them to the other; and *there is* full fine for every thing they spoil under their feet, whether there was a possibility of saving it or not; and *there is* the fine for looking on upon the lookers on that were looking on at them. ^a Ir. *It is necessary.*

If one of the dogs has been set to fighting,^b and if the dog which did the injury be known, the master of the dog which did the injury is as one who inflicted the injury with his own hand, and the master of the dog which did not *do the injury* is as the man in the midst of a game.² ^b Ir. *If it be half-inciting.*

² *In the midst of a game.*—That is, in the position of a quiescent spectator of a dangerous sport which has resulted in injury to some one.

THE BOOK OF AICILL. — Μαγα λεῖβρορτυ, ocyr ní fep; no magar combroρτυ, cia no fep, cen co fep, yr amuil fep laime iat mar aen, [no] yr amuil fep meoan cluithē.

In fep etpana coitcinoe do éuairi rir, rlan do cañ fogail do dena ruu aca netarpcapao, ačt napab ap daiçin fogla pə corp; ocyr maō eð, yr piach pon pəth, muna coemnacar cəna; ocyr ma caemnacair, yr piac po aicneð a pača air; ocyr piac cola cluiči o na conaib inoρium cen caemačtu, ocyr ma ta coemačtu tərpaicči, yr piac cola cluiči.

C. 931. In fep lečetpana do éuairi etarpu, ciō he buðein ciō he in cu riri nðechair tair po fogail riri coim amac tpe ruir[ir]eð a lečetpana rum, lan piac uat riri coim amac, ocyr rlan don coim amuich eirum; lan piac uat riri coim riri [nðečair tair; leč piac ón coim riri nðečair] tair inoρium, cen coemactu tərpaicči, ocyr ma ta coemactu tərpaicči, yr piach cola cluithē.

Magar coonach do rigne in inmuille, rlan cu ann, ocyr piac po aicneð a pača ap fep inmuille.

Magar mac i naer i ca leč riri do rigne in inmuille, cethruime ripe ocyr othruy comlan co bar a torbač cen comgnom, ocyr ma ta comgnom, yr cethruime ripe ocyr leč othruy; ceithri pəčtmair othruya co bar i nerbach cen

If one of the dogs has been set to fighting,^a and it is not known *which of the dogs did the injury*; or if they both be set to fighting,^b whether it be known or not *which of them did the injury*, they (*the owners*) are both as (*in the position of*) one who inflicted the injury with his own hand, or both as the man in the midst of a game.¹

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^a Ir. *If it be half inciting.*
^b Ir. *If it be joint-exciting.*

The impartial interposer who went down to *separate the dogs* is exempt, whatever injury he may do to them in separating them, provided that it be not with intent to injure their bodies *he went*; and if it be *with such intent he went*, it is a fine according to the nature of the cause *he shall pay*, even if it (*the injury*) could not be prevented; and if it could be prevented, it is a fine according to the nature of the cause he incurs; and *there is* a fine for fair play for it (*any injury done him*) from the owner of the dogs, if it (*the injury*) could not be prevented, but if it could be prevented, it is the fine for foul play *that is due*.

The half-interposer^a who went between them, whether it was himself or the dog which he went to help that, owing to his partial^b interference, injured the other dog,^c pays full fine for injuries to the other dog,^c and the other dog^c is exempt on account of injuries to him (*the half-interposer*); he pays full fine for *the injuries inflicted by* the dog in behalf of which he interfered; half fine *is due* from the owner of the dog in behalf of which he interfered, if he could not have prevented *the injury*, and if he could have prevented it, it is the fine for foul play *that is due*.

^b Ir. *Half*
^c Ir. *The dog with-out.*

If it be a sane adult that has excited (*a dog*), the dog is then exempt, and a fine according to the nature of the case is *to be paid* by the inciter.

If it was a youth at the age of paying half-'dire'-fine that caused the incitement, *he pays* one-fourth of 'dire'-fine and full sick maintenance till death for injuries to a profitable worker if he were not an abettor, and if he were an abettor, it is one-fourth of 'dire'-fine and half sick maintenance *he pays*; four-sevenths of sick maintenance

¹ *The half-interposer.*—That is, one blassed in favour of one of the dogs.

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 — comɣnom, ocup ma ta comɣnom, ip va pečtmao; cethpuime
 vopu pe taeb aithɣina iap mbar cečtap ve, cio a topbač
 cio i nerbach cen comɣnom, ocup ma ta comɣnom, ceth-
 puime vopu ocup lech aithɣin.

Mapa mac i naep ica aithɣina vo pine in inmuille, va
 pečtmao othpuva co bap a topbač cen comɣnom, ocup ma
 ta comɣnom, ip pečtmač; pečtmao othpuva co bar i
 nerpaig cen comɣnom, ocup ma ta comɣnom, ip in pečtmao
 pann dec. Cethpuime pečtmao na aithɣina iap mbar a
 cečtap ve, cio a topbač cio i nerbač cen comɣnom, ocup
 ma ta comɣnom, ip va pečtmač.

Zeibio gneim leč aithɣina cu cet cintač ac mac i naep
 ica leč vopu, cio a leč pe pubu cio a leč pe vainib; ocup
 noa gabann ac mac i naep ica aithɣina, ačt a leč pe pubu
 nama, amuil vo beič cen inmuille vopu; uap neva vo lan
 coonaiɣ lan mic i naep ica aithɣina; uap cač coonaiɣetu
 i mbi per inmuille, oligite cu, cač ecoonaiɣetu i mbia per
 inmuille, inoligite cu. Cač bail ipan cu ac coonach, ip
 piach papi [.i. leč očpap no leč aithɣin] ac écconač; in
 bail ip piach papi a coonach, ip mo bia papi ac ecoonač.

C. 983.

bla mep cuipmtech, ačt ní dibba nama.

Bla mep cuipmtech, .i. plan von mip bepap ip tech i neban in
 eipm. Ačt ní dibba nama, .i. ačt na paib biobanup nemtechach
 aice nama, uap mač eo on, noco plan.

Map ap va pucao anunt he, ocup ap va po aipmigeo

till death for *injury* to an idler if he were not an abettor, and if he were an abettor, it is two-sevenths: *he pays* one-fourth of 'dire'-fine besides compensation after death for *injury* to either, whether a profitable worker or an idler, if not an abettor, but if he were an abettor, one-fourth of 'dire'-fine and half compensation.

If it was a youth at the age of paying compensation that caused the incitement, *he pays* two-sevenths of sick maintenance till death for *injuries* to a profitable worker if he were not an abettor, and one-seventh if he were an abettor; *he pays* one-seventh of sick maintenance till death for *injury* to an idler, if he were not an abettor, and one-seventeenth if he were an abettor. One-fourth of one-seventh of the compensation after death *is to be paid* for *injury* to either, whether a profitable worker or an idler, if not an abettor, but if he were an abettor, it (*the payment*) is two-sevenths.

Half compensation is incurred by a dog if it be its first trespass, *when incited** by a youth at the age of paying half 'dire'-fine, whether in respect of beasts or in respect of persons; and it is not incurred by a dog *incited** by a youth at the age of paying compensation, only as regards beasts, *and the case is* as if there had been no incitement at all; for the full *fine* of a youth at the age of paying compensation is nearer to the full *fine* of a sensible adult *than is that of a youth at the age of paying half 'dire'-fine*; for the more sensible the inciter of the dog is, the less liable is the dog, *and* the less sensible the inciter is, the more liable is the dog. Wherever a dog is exempt if *incited** by a sensible adult, there is a fine on it, i.e. half sick maintenance or half compensation *to the injured party*, if *incited** by a non-sensible person; where it incurs a fine with a sensible adult, it incurs a greater fine with a non-sensible person.

The exemption of a fool in an ale house, provided he was not an enemy.

The exemption of a fool in an ale house, i.e. the fool is exempt who is brought into a house in which ale is drunk. Provided that he was not an enemy, i.e. provided only he had no previous enmity, for if he had, he is not exempt.

If it was out of charity* he was brought in, and if it was

*Ir. After
God's shew

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—

ċall, rlan don ti ruc anunn he, ocur rlan don ti ro
airitnigis tall, rlan oruth cen aobur cen biobanar.
Ocur ma ta biobanur, leċ aithgin ar oruth, ocur leċ
aithgin do sul rē lar; ma ta aċbar ocur biobanur, teorā
cechruiṃe nā lech aithgina ar oruth ocur cechruiṃe
do sul rē lar.

Mar ar daiḡin a toiriāċta rucāo anunn he, ocur ar
daiḡin a toiriāċta ro airitnigeāo tall, aithgin ar in
ti ruc anunn he, ocur ar in ti ro airitnig tall. Slan
oruth cen aobar, ocur ma ta biobanur, lech aithgin ar
oruth, ocur leċ aithgin orru mar aen: ma ta aobar ocur
biobanur, teorā cechruiṃe ar oruth, ocur cechruiṃe
orruyom mar aen.

Mar ar dia rucāo anunn he, ocur ar daiḡin a toiri-
riāċta ro airitnig (.i. ro urraem) tall, rlan don ti ruc
anunn, ocur aithgin ar in tí ro airitnig tall, ocur rlan
eirum ann cen aobar cen biobanur; ocur ma ta biobanur,
leċ aithgin airium, ocur leċ aithgin ar in ti ro airitnig
tall. Ma ta aobar ocur biobanur, teorā cechruiṃe air-
rium, ocur cechruiṃe ar in ti ro airitnig ċall, ocur
rlan in ti ruc anunn.

Marā ar daiḡin a toiriāċta rucāo anunn he, ocur ar
dia ro airitnigeo tall, aithgin ar in ti ruc anunn, ocur
rlan in ti ro airitnig ċall he, ocur rlan eirum ann cen
aobar cen biobanur; ocur ma ta biobanur, leċ aithgin
ar in ti ruc anunn. Ma ta aobar ocur biobanur, teorā
cechruiṃe airium, ocur cechruiṃe ar in ti ruc anunn
he, ocur rlan in ti ro airitnig thall.

¹ *If he have cause.*—Cause here seems to mean what is called “*causa sine qua non*,” something which exasperates the fool, some act or thing causing the affray.

² *Borne with within.* The words in parentheses in the Irish are an interlined gloss in the MS.

out of charity^a he was entertained within, the person who took him in is exempt *from liability for his offence*, and the person who entertained him within is exempt, *and* the fool, if he have neither cause nor enmity, is exempt. And if he have enmity, half compensation is *due* from the fool, and *the other* half compensation is remitted;^b if he have cause¹ and enmity, three-fourths of half compensation *fall* on the fool, and *the other* one-fourth is remitted.^b

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—
^a Ir. *After*
God.

^b Ir. *Falls*
to the
ground.

If it was for the purpose of inciting him he was brought in, and for the purpose of inciting him he was entertained within, the person who brought him in, and the person who entertained him within, pay compensation. The fool who has not cause is exempt, but if he have enmity, the fool pays half compensation, and the other two (*the inciter and the entertainer*) pay half compensation; if he have cause and enmity the fool pays three-fourths *of compensation*, and the other two *pay* one-fourth.

If it was out of charity^a he was brought in, and *if it was* for the purpose of exciting him he was entertained, i.e. borne with within,² the person who brought him in is exempt, and the person who entertained him within pays compensation, and *the fool* himself is exempt if he have neither cause nor enmity; but if he have enmity, he pays half compensation, and the person who entertained him within pays half compensation. If he (*the fool*) have cause and enmity, he pays three-fourths *of compensation*, the person who entertained him within pays one-fourth, and the person who brought him in is exempt.

If it was for the purpose of inciting him he was brought in, and *if* he was entertained within out of charity,^a the person who brought him in pays compensation, and the person who entertained him within is exempt, and the fool himself is exempt if he have neither cause nor enmity; but if he have enmity, the person who brought him in pays half compensation. If he have cause and enmity, *the fool* himself pays three-fourths *of compensation*, the person who brought him in pays one-fourth, and the person who entertained him within is exempt.

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C. 936.

Ciò be [mer] no loirce etač a čeile co naičhinde no co
cainoill aghcan aithgin ann, ma ta meirce, uair mepc
cač mer; meirce mepačta rain, ocup noco meirci lenna,
uair samato ead, noco oruth eirium.

Orghain aiplečta in oruič ar a aičib a aenur do ru-
nepium annreic, ocup noco mepcaci he in lino dol, ačt
ghrim toirpachta ghbur do tairm ocup glon na rocharde
do cloirtin.

Cothaič cen meirci do rinne in toirpachtač ann rin,
ocup samato cothaič co meirce, ir inano ocup no torpē-
dair moic i naer ica leirchore, .i. plan in mer ir tič i
nebaič in cuirm, ačt ní biobu nama .i. ačt aithgin namá,
co na buo eo no rlaincižo do in ti rui i roib biobanur
remtečtach do, ačt nī biobanur athar nā máthar, ačt
biobanur lae no aicči roimī.

bla mianō mōclair.

.i. plan don ti clairer an mein ar a meonclair. Mein
rin ar na ruil tečtugao, no ce beč tečtugao, no heirceo
orir bunair hi. Slan ačt na roib porpach ruil, ocup
ma ta, ir a beč aihuil in clao ninoirgeč; ocup rlainci
erpaič ocup etarbaič ann co nōenam a oligeo, trian
naičgena [i naer comghomraič, in cač torbač, ocup in cač
rob] in cach rōgail do gentar aca imluao rin ocup ruar;
ocup tiačtain o leč orie co trian naičgena.

Marā mein ara ta tečtugao, ocup nīr eirceo orir
bunair hi, cuic reoit ann, ocup aipēc na miana reib ina

¹ Unless it be. The words "ačt ní, if it be not," are omitted in C. 934 and 1910.

² The middle trench.—"Middle" seems to mean, that the trench is sunk in a

Whatever fool it be that burns another person's clothes with a coal or a candle, pays compensation for it, if it be *done through* drunkenness, for though every fool is *as if* drunk; that is the drunkenness of folly, and not drunkenness from ale, for if it were, he would not be a fool *simply*.

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The manifest assault of a fool is when he made it of his own accord, and was not more drunk from having drunk ale, but *because* his having heard the noise and voice of the crowd had the effect of inciting him.

Sensible adults who were^a not drunk caused his incitement in this *case*, and if they were sensible adults who were drunk, the case is the same as if the incitement had been caused by youths at the age of paying half 'dire'-fine, i.e. the fool would be exempt in the house in which he drank the ale, provided only it was not an enemy *he assaulted*, i.e. *he only pays* compensation, so that he would not be exempt if *the person assaulted* be a person to whom he bore previous enmity, unless it be¹ enmity of father or mother, but *he is exempt* for enmity of one day or night before.

^a Ir. *Without*
drunken-
ness.

The exemption as regards mineral in a mine.

That is, the person is exempt who digs the mineral out of the middle trench.² This is mineral which has not been appropriated, or though it has been appropriated, respecting which the owner has given his consent. *There is* exemption provided there is no stripping of the sward *to get* to it, and if there be, it (*the case*) is to be as that of an "unlawful ditch;" and when it (*the work*) is legally done there is exemption *on account* of injuries to idlers and unprofitable workers, but one-third of compensation to fellow-workers *is due* to every profitable worker, and to every animal for every injury done in moving it (*the mineral*) up and down; and it (*the fine*) is reduced from half 'dire'-fine to one-third of compensation.

Should it be mineral that has been appropriated, and the owner has not given permission respecting it, *the fine* for digging it is five 'seds,' and the restitution of the mineral

place "in medio," not appropriated by any person, or, which is equivalent, where the owner waiving his right permits it to be considered as unappropriated.

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 արեօր, ւո մա տոնոյ, ւո մա տանալոյ, ւո մա աւ[ո]ւ
 սրբաւոյ ք; օսր Լան քիւն ին զա՛ թօսալ ոօ շետար ազ
 մաւա, օսր եւ՛ թօ սոնա մա զար, զօ թօյ քր քոնա
 մա աւտոյ ք իարքա տարքո ա Լօսքա, զօ տօլ աւ մա
 nem Լօսքա. [Մա՛ զ՛ ա քա մա ոօ ին տրաքա զօ տօ սոն, 1
 ք քօնոյ ոօ զօնա ոօն], օսր ք անոյն առ Լան քիւն,
 ք զօ քօնոյ ին սր, զօ ք քալար.

No զա մօն մօնալ.

- C. 1915. .1. քան ոօն մօնալ ին ոօ զարք ա մօն [ոօ զարք,
 .1.] ա քր մօնա ոօ քոն ոօն, ոօ ա քր քառա
 C. 1915. ոօ քոն քոն [1. ա քր] ա՛ ին զարք մօնալ ք;
 օսր ոօ զարք, ք քիւն ին մօնալ ոօն սր, ոօ,
 զա մա քիւն ին մօնալ. Ա՛ ին մօնա զօ
 ա մօնա զօ, ք ա զօն սր զօ Լան քիւն ին;
 C. 1915. մօնա զօ ա մօն զօ ք, ք [ա՛ ին] իննալ ք
 C. 1915. [մ] ալալ ին ոօն.

Մօնալ քոն ին քոն ին ոօն, ա՛ ին քր քոն
 մօնա ին քոնա քոն քոն ին քոն ին ոօն, քոնա
 օսր քոնա ոօ ք քոն ա զար, զա մա ոօ ք քոն
 մօնա, քոն օսր քոնա ոօն քոն ին ք.

Մօն քր քոն քոն, օսր ոօ քոն ք քոն քոն
 քոն քոնա ոօ ք քոն ա զար; քոն զա մա ոօ ք քոն
 մօնա, քոն օսր ոօն ին ք. քոն ք քոն ոօն քոն,
 օսր զա մա քոն ք քոն քոն քոն, ոօ զա քոն ք
 զա, օսր Լան քիւն ոօ.

¹ For the first slipping of the sledge.—The MS. is evidently defective here.

as it is when taken, whether it be in bars, or in masses, THE BOOK OF AICILL. or in manufactured* articles; and full fine *is due* for every trespass that is committed in moving it, and he (*the miner*) shall be liable for such injuries as the trench may cause,^a Ir. Ready. Ir. Of the trench. until the owner shall have been aware of it (*the trench's state*) for a time during which he might have it properly settled, he having a choice of not settling it. If it be the spade or the shovel that went off its handle, such are to be considered as *cases of slipping off*, and it is in this case there is full fine, *as there is* for the first slipping of the sledge,¹ without knowledge of defect.

Or, the exemption *in cases* of the gratification of desire.

That is, the longing woman is exempt in eating what subdues her yearning, i.e. three bits of another's food, or three sufficient meals of her own food, i.e. her husband's, provided she eats not much more than this; and should she eat it, a fine for stealing the extra portion *is due* of her, or, *according to others*, a fine for stealing the entire. But should her yearning be subdued by it, she shall pay *for* it with full fines for theft; if her yearning has not been subdued by it, it is like unnecessary profit as regards restitution of *an equal amount of food* in the case.

If the woman did not ask for the food at all, and if it was for the purpose of killing the child *in her womb* the woman did not ask for the food, there shall be paid body-fine and honor-price to the family of the father, a 'cumhal' is to be paid to the family of the mother, a 'coibche'-wedding present and honor-price are to be paid to the husband.

If it was on account of thoughtlessness *she did not ask for the food*, and it was not thoughtlessness respecting the child, there shall be paid half body-fine to the father's family, and half a 'cumhal' is to be paid to the mother's family, and a 'coibche'-wedding gift is to be paid to the husband. The thoughtlessness was respecting some one else in this case, and if it had been thoughtlessness respecting the child, it would be thoughtlessness of foul play, and full fine *would be inflicted* for it.

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THE BOOK OF AICILL. — Ματ αρ θαϊζην ελαρ νο παιρε παρ ευινουζ ιν βεν ιν βιαο, cumal tuc pe fine αθαρ, pechtmað na cumailε tuc pe fine mathar, coibcι tuc nupin per.

Μας ειν περ να τuc ιν βιαo, α ρεζαo ca ρατ αρ να τuc.

Աճէ մայ ար ծալցոյ մարե՛ժս ւո Լեւոնոմ, օրրքօրք օսւր
 քեզ լանն ու ք քոք աղար ան, զմա՛ւ ու ք քոք
 մաղար, օրե՛ժ օսւր քեզ լանն ու ք ուրոյ մոռս:

Mar ar daigyn neppa, ocur ni heppa i leith pur in lenum, leſ coirpoupe tic pe fine athap, ocur leſ cumal tic pe fine mathap, coibdo tic purin mna. Eppa i leſ pe nech aile rin, ocur damad eppa i leſ purin lenum, po bad eappa ir col cluiſi, ocur lan riach ino.

C. 939.

Μαρ αρ βασιγι ρεσασχτα νο γαινοι να τυς ιν ρερ ιν βιας,
[ιρ αμαιλ ινοεβιρ τορβα ιμ αιηγι ινο]; cumal ος ρε
ρине αθαρ ανη, ρεχταμας να cumale ος ρε ρине μαθαρ,
coibēs ος ριρηνι μηαι.

O lanumanṭa ata rin, ocuṣ maṣa duine nač lanumanṭa,
inunn he ocuṣ řain, ačt can coibči o duine nach lanum-
anṭa.

Νο τὸνο cena, εἰς μορ. τὰ βίωσ. πρὶν το κατῆνθ. connά
beš ու սաճի ան, աճ րբոյ Բաժ. րոլլամանթ, .i. Գրք. ու
նոտլաւ րոյ, օսւր րբ ան ԲԻ ու Երկ.

Նա յոսէի տօնարսո:

If it was on account of timidity or shame that the woman did not ask for the food, there shall be paid a 'cumhal' to the father's family, the seventh of a 'cumhal' is to be paid to the mother's family, and a 'coibche'-wedding gift is to be paid to the husband.

If it was the husband that did not give the food, it is to be seen for what reason he did not give it.

If it was for the purpose of killing the child *he did not give the food*, there shall be paid body-fine and honor-price to the father's family for it (*the refusal*), a 'cumhal' is to be paid to the mother's family, a 'coibche'-wedding gift and honor-price are to be paid to the woman.

If it was on account of thoughtlessness, and not thoughtlessness respecting the child, *that he did not give the food*, there shall be paid half body-fine to the father's family, and half a 'cumhal' is to be paid to the mother's family, and a 'coibche'-wedding gift shall be paid to the woman. This was thoughtlessness respecting another person, but if it had been thoughtlessness respecting the child, it would be thoughtlessness of foul play, and *there would be full fine payable* for it.

If it was through parsimony or niggardliness the man did not give the food, it is like *a case of unnecessary profit* as regards compensation for it; there shall be paid a 'cumhal' to the father's family for it, the seventh of the 'cumhal' is to be paid to the mother's family, and a 'coibche'-wedding gift shall be paid to the woman.

From a married person this (*the above payment*) is exacted; and if it be a person that is not married, it (*the payment*) is the same as this, except that a 'coibche'-wedding gift is not obtained from an unmarried person.

Or else, indeed, whatever quantity of her own (*i.e. her husband's*) food she consumes nothing is to be paid by her for it, except for the food of a solemn feast, *i.e. of Easter or Christmas*, and it is for *eating this food* the 'eric'-fine is due.

The exemption of a fool in throwing.

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C. 1910.

1. ʔlan ʔon ʔpuē can epic in ʔibpαιcēi ʔo nī ʔic o biaʔ cʔʔnach ʔoippeēʔa ap aipʔ, ocup o nā bia aʔʔap na biʔ-banap aice [biʔʔein]; no ipē ʔʔlan lium ʔon ʔpuē cen epic in ʔibpαιcēi ʔo nī ʔic, o na bia cʔʔnach ʔoippiachʔa ap aipʔ, ocup o biaʔ aʔʔap ocup biʔbanap aice.

C. 1918.

bla ethap imapcyp [a porp a porp].

1. maʔ he a ʔait ʔo neitʔep, ʔp enecclann ocup aitʔin, no cumʔ ʔiaʔla i epaʔ ʔeʔʔa. Maʔ ethap cʔitcēnn imuppo, ʔʔlan a bpeit cāc cʔoiap aēʔ cʔ ʔʔa a aitʔin ʔein ap culu.

Maʔ ʔait ʔaʔaʔep he, aēʔ ma ʔo aitʔneʔ in cʔitcēnn he i ʔaim aipʔi, ʔp a enecclannʔum icap ina ʔait.

Manap aitēn ʔip he, ʔp enecclann apāʔ na cille ap i ʔʔaʔ inʔʔip i cʔin cille, ocup aitʔin; no cumʔ ʔiaʔla i epaʔ ʔeʔʔa.

C. 1918.

ʔlan ʔon ʔi beipup ʔeip in ʔethap ʔa imapcyp ap in pupt ina cēile. [ʔʔlan ʔo cia ʔʔʔaʔi ʔipin eēap ʔa chup ʔp ocup ʔa ēʔaipʔ aip; ʔʔlan ʔo cia bʔipēʔ a ʔʔul-maipēʔa ocup a ʔaimēʔa, aēʔ napab ʔʔia bʔpʔlaʔap, uap map eē, ʔp ʔiaē ʔaʔa ap ann. ʔlan an ʔip in eēap, cia ʔʔaʔ in ʔetap ʔupram, aēʔ na ʔaib ʔp etallap, ocup maʔ eʔ, ʔp ʔiaē ʔon ʔaē]. Ethap cʔitcēnn ʔin ap na ʔuil techʔʔaʔ, no ce beʔ techʔʔaʔ ap, ʔo eipceʔ ʔip bunāʔ he; ocup ʔlan a bpeit in aipet beʔaip cācʔ nuapē, map ethap ap na ʔuil techʔʔaʔ, no in aipet ʔo eipceʔ, map ethap ap ʔa techʔʔaʔ, aēʔ na ʔuctap imapeʔaʔ ʔaip; ocup ʔa ʔuctap, cʔic ʔeʔit anʔ, ocup aipet in ethap cona ʔamaʔaib, cona ʔeulmaipē, ocup cona aicʔe upʔlam.

¹ Or where I deem the fool exempt, &c.—The MS. seems to be defective here, as the cases put appear to be contradictory.

² A wooden vessel.—That is a boat made of timber, as contradistinguished from a coracle.

³ Unlawful trespass.—This is a quotation from some ancient law-book,

That is, the fool is exempt from paying the 'eric'-fine for THE BOOK OF AICILL. his throwing when the sensible adult who incited him is present, and when he himself has neither cause nor enmity; or, where I deem the fool exempt¹ from paying the 'eric'-fine for his throwing, is when there is not an inciting sensible adult present, and when he has cause and enmity.

The exemption *in respect* of a ferry-boat from bank to bank.

That is, if it has been stolen, it (*the penalty*) is honor-price and restitution of it, or, according to others, it is double for a wooden^a vessel.² But if it be a common ferry-boat, it may be taken any where provided its equivalent^b be brought back, *i.e. the boat itself be restored*.

^a Ir. Tree.
^b Ir. Restitution of itself.

If it had been stolen, and if the community had given it in charge to a particular person,^c his honor-price shall be paid for stealing it.

^c Ir. A particular hand.

If it had not been given in charge at all, it (*the penalty*) is the honor-price of the abbot of the church for "unlawful trespass³ against the church," and restitution of it; or, it is to be double for a wooden^a vessel.

The person who takes the boat to carry him from one bank to the other is exempt. He is exempt though he injures the boat in taking it up and putting it down; he is exempt though he break her sculls or her oars, provided it be not *done* through violence, for should it be, he shall be fined according to the nature^d of the case. The owner of the boat is exempt, though the boat should injure them *who use it*, provided he had no knowledge of defect, and should he have, it is a *case of* fine according to the nature^d of the case. This is a common boat, of which there is no private ownership, or though there be private ownership, the owner has allowed it *to be so used*; and it is safe to take it as far as it is each time taken, if it be a boat which is not private property, or as far as has *usually* been permitted, if it be a boat which is private property, provided it be not taken much beyond it; and should it be *so* taken, five 'seds' is *the fine* for it, and restitution of the boat with its oars, with its sculls, and its ready *made* articles.

^d Ir. Cause.

If it (*the boat*) be in the hand of a particular person, he takes the five 'seds;' but if it is not, they shall be taken by the ecclesiastic of the territory, *if such there be*, and if he is not, they shall be taken by the pilgrim of the territory.

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—
* Ir. Man
of grade.

If it be a boat which is private property, and which the proprietor did not permit *to be used*, there is full fine for every injury done in putting it up and down, and a fine of five 'seds,' and restitution of the boat with its oars and ready made articles.

If there be a special owner of a bank, and if he owns the bank on this side and on the other, he alone takes them (*the five 'seds'*); but if he does not own *both banks*, he divides them (*the five 'seds'*) equally between himself and the owner of the other bank.

If there be no special owner of a bank at all, and if the boat belong to the territory, it (*the fine*) is taken by the lawful *inhabitants* of the territory.

If it be the boat of a church, it (*the fine*) is taken by the lawful *people* of the church, if there be such; and if there be neither of these, it (*the fine*) is to be taken by the pilgrim of the territory.

Should it be a boat which is private property, and which the owner did not permit *to be used*, five 'seds' is the fine for it—the fine for overusing a loan—and restitution of the boat with its oars and sculls, and full fine for every injury done in moving it up and down; or, *according to others*, there is full fine for every injury that is done in bringing it down, and it is unnecessary profit with respect to restitution for every injury that is done in bringing it up, because it is profitable to save it.

But that there be no over-burden or storm.

That is, to be taken into account, i.e. all sensible adults who are skilled boatmen,^b for whatever cause asked to enter it, are exempt.

^b Ir. Skilled in the law of sea and water.

As regards all sensible adults who are not skilled boatmen,^b and all non-sensible adults whether skilled boatmen or not, for whatever cause asked to enter it, there is full

incidental to such an act should be less than for those consequent on the launching of it, by which it would be put in peril.

THE BOOK OF AICILL. — poclað orpo dul ino, ʒp ʒiað ʒo aicneð a ʒaða ap in ti ʒo pocla orpo; ocup ʒp e in ʒiach ʒpín: map ap ʒaigín a ðoʒia ʒaipʒ, ʒp amuil inoieðbipe ʒopba im aicigín; map ap ʒaigín a ʒliuða, no a cecharða, ʒp amuil col cluiðe im lan ʒiach.

Slan a bpeit ʒop anʒuth a ʒiaðnaipe, no ʒop ʒeð i necmaip; aðt na ʒuctapʒop anʒuth i necmaip; ocup ʒa ʒuctap, ʒp ʒiað ʒoimʒime ann, ocup aipic in eðhaiʒ co na ʒamað-aib ocup cona aicib uprlama.

bla liach linad.

.i. ʒlan don ti linap in leið aðt nob ʒaipʒpʒi do linoʒep no claentap. Ni ʒiachaiʒipe, [.i.] noca ʒuilic ʒeich ʒoip ʒpín epað, ma ʒpʒ ʒobʒaenaip. Aʒpʒpʒep, eipnoʒep eipic ann ʒpín ʒopbað; .i. ma ʒpʒa leʒtap ʒobʒaenaip, aʒpʒpʒep amuil cet ʒceim co ʒp etallaiʒ; ocup noco ʒeic in bla ʒo ʒap aicigín, ap a ʒoilli ocup ap a nem-aicbeile a ʒnoimʒaio.

Slainʒi epbaig ocup eʒopbaig ʒo cet ʒceim na leiðe can ʒp etallaiʒ, ocup ʒiachʒain o leð ʒipe ann co ʒpian naicigina.

Map e in ʒceim ʒanaipʒi, ocup ni ʒain ʒuiðigʒo, ʒp amuil inoieðbipe ʒopba im leð aicigín i neʒpaið ocup i neʒapbaig, aicigín a ʒopba, leð ʒipe la aicigín cen ʒp, cen aipín. Mapa aipiu, co ʒaileða a ʒiaðʒana co coemachʒu imgabala, ceðpʒuime ʒipe la aicigín i neʒpaið ocup i

fine according to the nature of the motive upon the person who asked them; and the fine is this: if it was for the purpose of putting across *the river*, it is as *a case of unnecessary profit* with respect to restitution; if it was for the purpose of wetting them, or splashing them, it is as *a case of foul play* with respect to full fine *being due for it*.

It is safe to take it (*the boat*) out in a storm, in the presence (*of the owner*), or in calm weather in his absence; but that it be not taken out in a storm in his absence; and if it be so taken, the fine for working it shall be *paid* for it (*the taking out*), and *there shall be* restitution of the boat with its oars and its ready made articles.

The exemption *in respect* of filling a ladle.

That is, the person who fills the ladle is exempt so as it is not over-filled or inclined *to one side*. There is no fining, i.e. there is no fine at all for *injury done to* the idler, if it has leaked through it (*the vessel*). It (*the injury*) shall be paid for, i.e. 'eric'-fine shall be paid for it (*the injury done by leaking*) in *the case of* the profitable worker; that is, if it has leaked through the vessel, it (*the injury done*) is paid for like the first slipping with knowledge of defect; and this exemption does not hold good beyond *cases of* restitution, because of the trifling and non-dangerous nature of the action.

There is exemption *from fines* for *injury done to* idlers and unprofitable workers by the first slipping of the ladle without knowledge of defect, and it (*the fine*) is reduced from half 'dire'-fine to one-third of compensation.

Should it be the second slipping, and the arrangement be not different, it is as *a case of unnecessary profit* as regards half compensation for *injury to* idlers and unprofitable workers, compensation for *injury to* profitable workers, half 'dire'-fine with compensation for *injury to animals* if they are not known *to be present*, or not seen. If they were seen, and if its reaching them may have been expected and could have been avoided, *there is* one-fourth 'dire'-fine with compensation for *injury done to* idlers and unprofitable

THE BOOK OF AICILL. netarbaiz, leč tpe la aichgin a torba, ocur lan tpe la aichgin a rubu.

Mar e in tper pceinm, ocur ni rain ruioizub, cethruime tpe la aichgin i nerpač ocur i netarbač, leč tpe la aichgin a torba ocur a rubu cen pır cen aicrin. Co rai-lečta a riacēta, co caemačta mēgabała, leč tpe la aichgin i nerpač ocur i netarbač, lan tpe la aichgin a torba, po riacē lan cēna a rubu.

Mar e in cethrañāč pceinm, ocur ni rain ruioizub, leč tpe la aichgin i nerpač ocur i netarbač, lan tpe la aichgin a torba ocur a rubu.

C. 1923. bla per cača on tpač co rai-le, [no co cenō pecht-maine.]

.1. rlan to a pear comcača buōein to marbaō on tpač
C. 1923. co rai-le, [maō] tpe da tuaič [i compocraiō ber in cač], no tpe dā cuiceō ; no co cenō pečtmaine, mar dā cūiceō i naižib aen cuicib, no tpe gulla ocur gaeōelu. Ocur cio iat pıru eıpenñ uile ber i naen baile ap in pe bečır a

C. 943. cup in cača rin, [ı e rin pe ača etuppo]; ocur ó ča rin amach ı r aññıl per pečta i necore oilrič to a per comcača buōein to marbač, no ı r amñıl inoilreč i ričt inoilrič.

ı r ant ı r [aññıl] per pečta i necore oilrič to a per comcača buōein, in inbaio na raiō berena etarpu ocur in

¹ If it be a battle between Galls and Gaels.—C. 1925, adds a fragment here, "The battle between two territories is to last twenty-four hours; that between

workers, half 'dire'-fine with compensation for *injury done* to profitable workers, and full 'diro'-fine with compensation for *injury to animals*.

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Should it be the third slipping, and the arrangement be not different, *there is* one-fourth 'dire'-fine with compensation for *injury to idlers and unprofitable workers, and half 'dire'-fine with compensation for injury to profitable workers and animals if they were not known to be near or were not seen.*^a *If they were seen, and if its reaching them* may have been expected and could have been avoided, *there is* half 'diro'-fine with compensation for *injury to idlers and unprofitable workers; full 'dire'-fine with compensation for injury to profitable workers, and there is full 'dire'-fine for animals also.*

^aIr. *Without knowing, without seeing.*

Should it be the fourth slipping, and the arrangement be not different, *there is* half 'dire'-fine with compensation for *injury to idlers and unprofitable workers, and full 'dire'-fine with compensation for injury to profitable workers and animals.*

The exemption of a combatant from one day to another, or to the end of a week.

That is, he is exempt from killing his own antagonist from one day to another, if the battle be between two territories or two provinces with mutual notice; or to the end of a week if it be a *battle* of two provinces against one, or if it be a *battle* between Galls and Gaels. And though it be all the men of Erin that are at one place fighting that battle this is the time *during* which the battle is supposed to be between them; and from this out, to kill one's foeman is like the *killing* of a man whom it is unlawful to kill^b in the person of a man whom it is lawful to kill,^c or like the *killing* of one whom it is unlawful to kill^b in the person of one whom it is unlawful to kill.^b

^bIr. *Innocent.*

^cIr. *Guilty.*

The case in which one's foeman is as a man whom it is unlawful to kill in the person of one whom it is lawful

two provinces for a week, that between the Galls and Gaels for a month, i.e. certainly for uncertainty, i.e. as to time."

THE BOOK OF AICILL. **Lučt amaič; no cé po bai, ır ıat in lučt amaič po tur-
bpo[ɔ].**

1ր ան ır amuil inoilpēd α pūčt inoilpīg do α pēr com-
cačā buōein do mapbad, in inbair po bai bērcna etarpu, ı
ocur ır ıat in lučt talł po turbpōo.

Muna poib bērcna etarpu, plainti na poğla do niat pıa
cup in cačā, ocup ıar cup in cačā, ocup in uair cora in
cačā buōein.

C. 945. Ma po bai bērcna etarpu, comarpuğad co pıūčaiğib no
cen pıūčaiğib, ıtur na poğla do pınodā pıa cup in cačā
ocur ıar cup in cačā; plainti na poğla do pıneō in uair
cora in cačā buōein, uair pıuirpō cat [cairpō] do ğıer,
ocur noca pıuirpenn bērcna.

1ր ann ata in comarpuğad co pıūčaiğib in inbair do pıne
in cet pēr poğail, ocup ni tarğair ɔliğēb, ocup do pığneō
poğail pıı ino; ocup α plainti don pıı deıōinač co tııan.

1ր ann ata in comarpuğad cen pıūčaiğib in inbair do
pıne poğail in cet pēr, ocup tarğair ɔliğēb, ocup nıı ğab
uao, ačt poğail do denam pıı ɔar α cenıı; α comarpuğad
cen pıūčaiğib pıı.

C. 945. 1ր ան ata in comlecač α ɔa nıııolığēb aiğib in aiğib
in tan na poibe bērcna etarpu pıa cup in cačā; no ce po
bı, po cuııpēt ɔıb he in uair cora in cačā. [Uair] pıuirpō
cač cairpō, ocup noco pıoirpenn bērcna. Cač do muın
C. 945. bērcna [pıı], ocup ɔama do muın neıııbērcna po bo pııan.

¹ *It was violated.* For Turbpō. This is the reading of the MS., and in some parts of H. 8.18. Dr. O'Donovan in his transcript added a final ɔ, as the word is so written in the MS. a few lines further on.

² *Adjusted without reprisal*, i.e. there is no restitution necessary in this case, the

to kill, is when there was not a 'bescna'-contract between him and the opposite party;^a or when, though there was, it was violated¹ by the opposite party.^a

The case in which to kill one's own foeman, is the same as to kill one whom it is unlawful to kill,^b in the person of one whom it is unlawful to kill,^b is when there was a 'bescna'-contract between them, and it was his own party^c that violated it.

^aIr. The people outside.
^bIr. Innocent.
^cIr. The people within.

If there was not a 'bescna'-contract between them, there shall be exemption *on account* of such trespasses as they may commit before giving battle, and after giving battle, and during the battle itself.

If there was a 'bescna'-compact between them, there shall be an adjustment, with reprisal or without reprisal, between the trespasses which were committed before giving battle and after giving battle; *and there shall be exemption on account* of the trespasses committed during the battle itself, for battle always dissolves 'cairde'-regulations, and does not dissolve 'bescna'-contracts.

The case in which adjustment with reprisal is made is when one man commits trespass, and does not offer *to submit* to law, and trespass was committed against him in the case; and the latter is exempt as far as one-third *of compensation*.

The case in which adjustment without reprisal is made is when one man commits trespass *on another*, and offers *to submit* to law, and he (*the other party*) did not accept the offer, but committed trespass against him in return; this is to be adjusted without reprisal.²

The case in which two illegalities counterbalance each other is when there had not been a 'bescna'-contract between them (*the two parties*) before giving battle; or though there had been, they laid it aside at the time they gave battle. For battle *always* dissolves 'cairde'-regulations, but does not dissolve 'bescna'-contracts. This was a battle after a 'bescna'-contract, and if it had been subsequent to a state of non-'bescna'-contract (*i.e. enmity*) there would be exemption.

aggression and offer to submit to law on the one side being considered as balanced by the refusal of the offer of law and the trespass committed in return on the other.

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C. 944 and
945.

[Slan do a fep nemberena do gner do marbad, no co di
pe oliged, ocur iar tiađtain pe oliged, co roib berena a-
tarru, no co cenó deđmair ar a haithle.

Let riach ir in luđt no marbad ina riđt amuiđ, co
coemađtin a par-taiđđi; ocur mana fuil coemađtain a par-
taiđđi, ir lan uile.

Slan do in fep no bai ina adais do marbad tir, ocur
ir lan do a marbad đuar; ocur ir lan do đio điallaiđđeđ,
cio dair, cio cimirdeđ do berá fair.

Mar no terairđ a fep comcađa bodein, ocur ir porro
no mebai, ocur cinđti co marbđoir in luđt eile, ir coirp-
oir comlan dar a eirre.

Marpa cunntabairt co ná mairbđoir, ir leđ coirpđoir.
Marpa cinđti co ná mairbđoir, nođo nfuil nađ ní.

‘Duine núc leir fir in taru no in tetach a haithin in
fir bunair, ir lan, uair ir amail oin; in baile i napađ,
uair ir amail oin i ninađ eiriltnead.]

C. 946. Seoir a fiailaiđ comcađa bodein, ocur orporom no
mebai, ocur cinđti combepđoir in luđt aile, ocur a uoiri
uile. Marpa cunntabairt ir a leđ uoiri; marpa cinđti co
ná bepđoir, [nođo fuil nach ní], ir eoir imluair, ocur noco
teit dar cuirđ tobaiđ ná criche.

Trian iran aithne naenuair, ar cul in cađa, ocur
cinđti comb[er]đair in luđt aile; marpa cunntabairt
ir eoir; mar cinđti co ná bepđoir, in tainmrairđi gebur
in la rin non blos don lo rin irin bliadain, corab e in

1 *The levying share of the territory.*—This seems to imply that the territory wherein a battle was fought was entitled to levy or claim a share of the goods left behind on the battle-field, in certain circumstances.

There is always exemption for him (*the combatant*) in THE BOOK OF AICILL. killing the man with whom he has not a 'bescna'-contract, until he submits to law, and after his submitting to law, until a 'bescna'-contract is *made* between them, or for ten days after.

There is half fine for the people killed in the character of those outside, if they could have been taken *prisoners*; but if they could not have been taken *prisoners*, there is complete exemption.

He (*the combatant*) is exempt from *liability* for the killing of a man who was opposed to him below (*on the battle-field*); and he is exempt for killing him above (*out of the battle-field*); and he is exempt whether he brings him into hostageship, or bondage, or imprisonment.

If he (*the combatant*) has saved his own fellow-combatant, and they (*his own party*) were defeated, and it was certain that the other party would have killed *him*, there is full body-price for him.

If it were doubtful that they would have killed *him*, there is half body-price *for him*. If it were certain that they would not have killed him, there is nothing *for him*.

A person who brought the weapons or the clothes of another down (*to the battle-field*), with the owner's knowledge, is exempt, for it is as a loan; when he is forbidden, *he is not exempt*, for it is as a loan in a dangerous place.

A man is entitled to *take from the battle-field* the 'seds' of his own fellow-combatants, when they were defeated, and it was certain the enemy* would have taken *them*. If it were doubtful he is entitled to half; if it be certain that they would not have taken *them*, he is entitled to nothing, they are articles of carriage, and do not go beyond the levying share of the territory.¹

*Ir. The other people.

There is one-third of *its value due to a man* for taking charge of *property* for one hour, at the rere of the army, when it is certain the other party (*the enemy*) would have taken it; if it be doubtful, it (*the payment he is entitled to*) is one-sixth; if it be certain they would not have taken it, the proportion which that day or the part of that day bears

THE BOOK ԵԱՆՆԻՐԱՅԻՆ ՈՒ ՆԵՇ[Մ]ԱԾ ԻՆ ԵՐԵՈՒԵ ԵՐ ԱՐԱՆ ԱՅԻՆԵ
OF
ԱՅԿԼԼ. ՆԱԵՆՍԱՅԻՔ.

Աճ քօթերս ԵՐ ՔԱՆ ԵՐԱՆ ԱՐ ԱՆԱՅԻՆԵ ՔԵՐ ՕՐԱՐ ԵՐ ՆԱ
ՔԱՆ ԱՇՏ ՆԵՇՄԱԾ ԻՐ ՆԱ ԱՅԻՆՈՒԾ ԱՆԵ? ԻՐ Ե ՔԱՇ ՔՕԹԵՐԱ, ԱՐ
Ա ԱՅԵՐԼԵ.

Աճ քօթերս Օ ՔԱԾ ԱՅԵՐԼ Խ ԵՐ Ա ՆԻՐԱ ԱՆԵ? ԻՐ Ե ՔԱՇ
քօթերս, ՆԱԾԻ Ա ՆՈՆԻՑԻԾ ԱՐ ԱՅԻՆԵ ՆՈ ԶԱԲԱՆ ՕՐԱՐ ՔԵ ԱՐ
ԵՆ ԻՆ ԵԱՇԱ.

Աճ քօթերս ՄԱՐԱԾ ՆՈՆԻՑԵՐ ՆՈ ԻՆ ԱՅԻՆԵ ՆՈ ԶԱԲԱՆ ՈՒ
ՆՈ ԽՐԵԻՇ ՆՈ? ԻՐ Ե ՔԱՇ ՔՕԹԵՐԱ, ՆՈ ՔԱՇՏ ԼԵՐ Ա ԽԵՐԼԻՆՈ ԻՆ
ՆՈՒԼ Խ: ՍԱՐ ՆԱ ԽԱՅԻՆԵ ԱՇՆՈՒԵՐ ՆՈՆ ՆՈՒՆԵ ԻՆ ԵՐԼԻՆՈ,
Օ ՆՈ ՔԱ ԼԵՐ ԵՐ ՆՈՒԼ, ԱՏԱ ԵՐԱՆ ՆՈ ԱՐ Ա ԵՐՄԵՐ; ԻՆ ԱՅԻՆԵ
ԱՇՆՈՒԵՐ ՆՈ ՆՈՒՆԵ Ի ՆՈՒԼ, ԵՐ ՆՈ ԵՐԱ Ա ԽՈՒԼ ԵՐ ԽԵՐԼԻՆՈ
Խ, ՆՈՇՈ ՆՈՒԼ ԱՇՏ Ա ՆԵՇՄԱԾ ՆՈ ԱՐ Ա ԵՐՄԵՐ.

ՆԱ ՔԱՐԵԱ ԱՅԻ.

1. ՏԼԱՆ Ա ՄԵՐԱՐԵՆՆ ԻՆ ԵՐԱՐԵ ՎՐԱՆ ԱՅԻ.

ՄԱ ՆԵՇ ԵՐ ՔԱՇԵ, ԱՇՑԻՆ Ի ՆԱՐ ԵՐՄԵՐԱՅԻՆ ՄԱՐ
ԱՇԱԾ; ՄԱ ԵԱԾ ՔԱ ԵԱԾ, ԻՐ ԵՐԱՆ ՆԱՅԻՑԻՆԱ.

ՄԱ ՆԱ ԵՐՆ ՔՕՐԵՐՆ ԻՆ ԵՐԱՐԵ, ԻՐ ԱՅԻՑԻՆ ԻՆԱ ԵՐ ՔՕՐԵՆՆ,
ՕՐԱՐ ԼԵՇ ՆՈՐԵ ԼԱ ԱՅԻՑԻՆ ՎՐԱՆ ՔՕՐԵՆՆ ԵԱՆԱՐԵՐ, ԼԱՆ ՆՈՐԵ
ՎՐ ԻՆ ԵՐԵՐ ՔՕՐԵՆՆ, ՕՐԱՐ, ԼԱՇԻԾ ԱՆ ՔՕՐ ՆԱՐԱՆԻ, ՔՕ.

ՏԼԱՆ Ա ՆՅԵՆԱՆՆ ԻՆ ԵՐԱՐԵ ՔԱ ԵԱՇ ԵՐՆԱԽ ՆՈ ՇԻ, ՕՐԱՐ
ԱՅԻՑԻՆ Ա ՔԱԾ ՕՐԱՐ Ա ՆԵՐՆԱԾ, ՕՐԱՐ Ա ՆԱՐ ԵՐԱՆԱ,
ՕՐԱՐ ԻՆ ԵԱՇ ԵՐ ՆԱ ՔԱՅԵՆՆ; ՕՐԱՐ, ԼԱՇԻԾ ԱՆ ՔՕՐ ՆԱՐԱՆԻ,
ԻՆ ՔՕԲԱ ՔՕ.

1. ՏԼԱՆ ՆՈՆ ՆԻ ՄՐԵՐ ԻՆ ԵՐԱՐԵ ՎՐ ԻՆ ԱՇ, ԱՇ ՆՈՆ ԵԱՐԱՐԻՆԱ
ՆՈ ՔԱՐԱՐԱՐԱՐ ԵՆԵՇ Ի ՆԵՆԵՇ, ԱՇ ՆՈՆ ԵԱՐԱՐԻՆԱ ՆՈՆԻՑԵՇ

¹ *The old rule transcends the new knowledge.*—A quotation from some old law-tract. In C. 1868, there occurs a fragment beginning with “ԼԱՇԻՆ ԱՆ ՔՕՐ ՆԱՐԱՆԻ,” which is thus glossed, “the ‘ail,’ that is the rock of the ‘Senohus Mor’ transcends the new knowledge, the false commentaries.”

to a year, is the proportion of a tenth of the 'seds' that is to THE BOOK OF AICILL. be *paid him* for the charge of *them* for one hour.

What is the reason that there is one-third *payable* for this charge and that there is but one-tenth for the other charges? The reason is, because of its dangerous nature.

What is the reason that as it (*the charge*) was dangerous, it (*the property*) is not all forfeited to *the keeper*? The reason is, to punish him for his illegality in having taken a charge while at the *reere* of the army.

What is the reason that when it is unlawful for him to take the charge he gets anything? The reason is this, he brought it (*the property*) from a place of insecurity to one of security; and when a person has brought a charge intrusted to him in a place of insecurity to one of security, he is entitled to one-third for guarding it; when a person has brought a charge intrusted to him in a place of security, from that place of security to a place of insecurity, he is entitled to only one-tenth for guarding it.

The exemption *in case of injury by a flail in a kiln.*

That is, there is exemption for that which the flail breaks in the kiln.

If a person comes under it, there is compensation for *injury* to fellow-labourers if *they are face to face*; if side by side, it (*the fine*) is one-third of compensation.

If it is off its head the flail flew, there is compensation for the first slipping, and half 'dire'-fine with compensation for the second slipping, *and* full 'dire'-fine *with compensation* for the third slipping; and this is a case of "the old rule transcends the new knowledge."^a

There is exemption for what *injury* soever the flail does to every sensible adult who has his sight, and *there is* compensation *due* for *injury* to animals and non-sensible persons, and to such as are asleep, and to every one who has not sight; and "the old rule transcends the new knowledge" is the rule^a here.

^a Ir. word.

That is, the person who wields the flail in the kiln is exempt, provided he does not cross-strike *the person threshing face to face opposite him*, and provided each of them does

THE BOOK tuaircear cač tob ađiř pe ađiř in řir aile, uair mař eo
OF on, noco řlan.
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Տկայնո՛ւ քրքա՛յց օսւր՝ Ետարձայ՛ք զօ՛ր Եւրօնո՛ւն յա՛րսիտե՛,
 Եւն՝ քիւր՝ Ետալլայիւր; Երկան՝ յաւիտեցո՛ւն 1 յաւր՝ Եոմցոյնքայ՛ծ, 1
 Եա՛ծ ԵորԾաԿ, Եւա՛ յօ՛ Եոննաւ Եւն՝ Եօ՛ ԲաԿայ՛ց, օսւր՝ 1 յա՛ծ յօ՛Ծ
 յա՛ ԲաԿայ՛ց; օսւր՝ յա՛տ Եոննաւ Եւա՛ յսԾս, 1ր՝ աւիտեցո՛ւն.

Մայր Ե ին բժշկական տառապանքներով չի տառապում, ոչ ին
 չի տառապում ինչ որ Լեւոնի ախտով, իր ամուսնու ճանապարհով տառապում
 Լեւոնի ախտով և ներքին օգուտ և արտաքին; ախտով և տառապանք
 չի ինչ որ ընդհանուր ինչ որ փառաբան; Լեւոնի և ախտով և քննության
 փորձում ինչ որ, օգուտ մասնաճյուղ, իր ախտով.

Մար Ե ին տրեքսումն զօ ին օսար զօ ին օսար, ու ին օսար
քսումն զօ Լեօ զօ Գաթ, քսումն օսար Լա Գաթն ի ներ-
քսումն օսար ի ներքսումն, Եւ յար քսումն Եւ զօ Գաթն; Լա
օսար Լա Գաթն Եւ յար զօ Գաթն յար քսումն, օսար յար Գաթն,
յի Լեօ օսար Լա Գաթն.

Մար Եւն շէտրամաճ րբւոյնն ո՞ ծլ ուր ո՞ ձաւ, ո՞ տրք
րբւոյնն ո՞ Լէ՛ ո՞ ալցո, Լէ՛ տրք Լա ալցոյն ։ ուրքաճ ուր
։ ուտարձ, Լա տրք Լա ալցոյն ա տրձ, ո՞ րաճ Լա
սոսա սոսո.

Իր արքայազնը և թագավորը չէին օգնում թագին, օգնում էին թագին թագավորը և արքայազնը։ Իր արքայազնը և թագավորը չէին օգնում թագին։

1n տըրբաճ րկան ո՞ ծւլ օսւր ո՞ ծաւ, ա՞ռա Լե՛ժ աւիցն
ան քոր ա ալի՞ծ. 1n տըրբաճի ա քաւ Լեժ աւիցն ո՞ ծւլ
օսւր ո՞ ծաւ, ա՞ռա աւիցն շուռն ան քոր ա ալի՞ծ.

not unlawfully cross-strike the other man face to face *opposite him*, for if it be so, *he is not exempt.*

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There is exemption for injury to idlers and unprofitable workers in the first slipping of the flail, without knowledge of defect; one-third of compensation for injury to fellow-labourers and all profitable workers, whether he (the thresher) saw them or not, and for every animal which he did not see; and if he saw the animals, there is compensation for injury to them.

Should it be the second slipping of the flail backwards and sideways, or the first slipping aside forward, it is like a case of unnecessary profit as regards half compensation for injury to idlers and unprofitable workers; compensation is the fine for injury to profitable workers whether he (the thresher) saw or did not see them: half 'dire'-fine with compensation for injury to animals, if he saw the animals, and if he did not see them, it (the fine) is compensation.

Should it be the third slipping backwards and sideways, or the second slipping aside forward, there is one-fourth dire'-fine with compensation for injury to idlers and unprofitable workers, whether he (the thresher) saw them or not; full 'dire'-fine with compensation for injury to animals, if he saw the animals, and if he did not see them, it (the fine) is half 'dire'-fine with compensation.

Should it be the fourth slipping backwards and sideways, or the third slipping aside forward, there is half 'dire'-fine with compensation for injuring idlers and unprofitable workers, full 'dire'-fine with compensation for injuring profitable workers, full 'dire'-fine is incurred for injuring animals also.

There is the same fine for injuring the profitable worker and the fellow-worker when the flail slipped backward and sideways. It is the same fine for injuring the fellow-worker and the profitable worker when the flail slipped forward.

There is exemption for injuring the idler when struck backwards and sideways, there is half compensation for injuring him when struck forward. The idler for whom there is paid half compensation when struck backwards and sideways, has full compensation when struck forward.

THE BOOK OF AICILL. Culturtaíro ocuṛ taebturtaíro aithreṣṣar ann in aít, ocuṛ noco naíteṣṣar aét aígíḃ nama a ceṛoḃa.

Óla cṛanḃ cuitaim, aét aṛṛoṣṛa ṛiam.

.1. Slan ḃon tí benur in cṛanḃ ḃa tuítim, .i. aét co nḃeṛna upṛocṛa ṛeime ṛiam. Íṛeḃ ólegur upṛocṛa ḃo coḃ-naḃaíb, upṛearṣaḃ ṛop ocuṛ eccoḃnaḃ, ḃurcaḃ aṛa co-taíṣa, buíoir ocuṛ ḃaill ḃupṛearṣaḃ, co ṛíṛ a nḃaillḃ ocuṛ a mbuíoṛe.

Ma ḃo ṛígne ólígḃ nupṛearṣa ocuṛ o upṛocṛa, ṛlaintí eṛṛaíg ocuṛ eṣarḃaíg, ocuṛ tíáḃṣain o leḃ tíṛḃ co ṣṛian naíteṣṛina.

Muna ḃeṛna ólígḃ upṛocṛa na upṛearṣa, íṛ amuil inḃeíḃíṛḃe ṣoṛḃa im leḃ aíteṣṛin í neṛṛachí ocuṛ í neṣarbach; aíteṣṛin a ṣoṛḃaḃ, leḃ tíṛḃ la aíteṣṛin a ṛubú co naíṛín na ṛob, ocuṛ mana acaíg, íṛ ṣṛian íṛín ṛob, ocuṛ aíteṣṛin íṛín ṣoṛḃaḃ. Ocuṛ íṛ e ṛín in ḃaṛa inḃo íṛín beṛla íṛ mo íṛín ṣoṛḃaḃ na íṛín ṛob; uaíṛ ólegar ḃe upṛocṛa ḃo coḃnaḃaíb cín co ṛaicea íaṣ, ocuṛ noca ólegar ḃe upṛearṣaḃ in ṛuíb na ṛacaíg, uaíṛ noco nupáilenn ólígḃ aíṛ claiṛoḃa na muineḃa ṣiaṛaíṛo ḃon ṛob na ṛacaíg.

Ma ṛo baṣar aṛaen ac ṣeṛcaḃ in cṛainḃ, aét ma ṛo ṛeṛ in tí ṣíb ṛo ṛoḃlaíg, ícaḃ in ṣṛian; maíne ṛeṛ íṣíṛ, ícaḃ ṛeíṛeḃ naíteṣṛina o ḃéḃṣaṛḃe.

¹ The 'Berla'-law that is the old law of the Feini, or as it is often called, the 'Feinechas.'

Back striking and side striking are taken into consideration in the kiln, but front *striking* only is taken into consideration in the forge.

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The exemption from *liability* of the man who fells a tree for injury done by it in its fall, but so as warning is given before.

That is, the person who fells the tree is exempt from *liability for injury done by its fall*, i.e. but so as he first gave warning of it (*the felling*). It is required by law to warn sensible adults, to turn away animals and non-sensible persons, to arouse such as sleep, and to remove deaf and blind persons, if their deafness or blindness is known.

If he has observed the law of *thus* removing and warning, he is exempt from *fine* for injury to idlers and unprofitable workers, and, in the case of others, it (*the fine*) is reduced from half 'dire'-fine to one-third of compensation.

If the law as to^a warning and removing has not been observed, it is like a case of unnecessary profit as regards half compensation due for injuring idlers and unprofitable workers: compensation is due to profitable workers if injured, half 'dire'-fine with compensation is due for injuring animals if the animals were seen, and one-third for injury to the animals if he did not see them, and compensation is the fine for injury to profitable workers. And this is the second instance in the 'Berla'-law¹ where there is a greater fine for injury to profitable workers than for injury to animals; for he (*the feller*) is bound to give notice to sensible adults, though he may not have seen them, and he is not bound to remove the animal which he has not seen, for the law does not require him to search^a ditches and brakes for the animal which he did not see.

If they (*two men*) were felling the tree together, and if it be known which of them did the injury, let him who did the injury pay one-third of compensation; should he not be known, let one-sixth of compensation be paid by each of them. .

^a To search.—For "Ἰατῆαι" of the MS. Dr. O'Donovan's conjectural reading is "οὐ ἵππεο." The meaning is however the same, whichever reading be correct.

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Μα ἑταιρικός λείρ ιν τὰρὰ φερ αἷυιτ δον ἔρυνν το ἑρκαῶ,
οκυρ νί ταιρινός λείρ ιν φερ αἰε, ρλάν δον ριρ λείρι ταιρινός,
οκυρ ικαῶ ιν φερ λείρ νὰ ταιρινός ιν τριαν α οενυρ.

Οἷο μεϊνός τῖρατ νὰ ρυῖδ νο νὰ εἰκοῖταιξ, ἰρεαῶ ὀλεξαρ
δε α νυρροερα υαῶα καῆ νυαιρε. Μα δο ρι[ξ]ηε ιν σετ
υρρεαρταῶ, οκυρ ρο βαῖ ινα αἰτιῖον ρε ρυῖρ ταιρρεῶ δε ιν
τυρρεαρταῶ δο δειναι, οκυρ ιο δερνα, ἰρ ιναιν δε οκυρ
νὰ δερναῶ ιν σετ υρρεαρταῶ, ιμ α βεῆ αμυῖλ ινδεδεῖρε
τορβα.

Ἰρεῶ ὀλεξαρ υρροερα ιν εραινῶ ιν σεῖν ρο ρια ζυῆ ριρ
ιν τερεθα, οκυρ υρρεαρταῶ ιν κομαῶ ρο ρια α βαρρ.

Ἰρ ρυῖ ζαβυρ ζρεῖμ υρροερα οκυρ υρρεαρταῶ, δαινε ρο
βατυρ αρ αἰρῶ ιν υαιρ ζαβαλα ιν ζνιμραιῶ, οκυρ ρο ρεταρ
cuma δο βυαιν ιν εραινῶ τὰ βυαν. Ἰρ ρυῖ ατα καῆ ζαβανῶ
ζρεῖμ υρροερα νὰ υρρεαρταῶ, δαινε νὰ ρὰ βαταρ αρ αἰρῶ
ιν υαιρ ζα[βα]λα ιν ζνιμραιῶ, οκυρ νοκο νεταρ κομαῶ δο
βυαιν ιν ἔραινῶ τὰ βυν.

Ὀλα ρλῖρεν ραῖρρι.

.1. Σλάν α ὀδέναιου ιν τρλῖρην ρρι καῆ κοῖναῆ δο ἑῖ; οκυρ
αἰηζῖν α ρυβυ, οκυρ α νεccoῖναῆυ, οκυρ ι ναερ κοταλτα,
οκυρ ιν καῆ αεν νὰ ραιεenn; οκυρ, λαῖξῖδ αἰλ ρορ ναεραῖβ, ιν
ρocal ρο, .1. ρλάν δον τῖ βεναρ ιν τρλῖρεν αρ δαιζῖν τραιρρι.

Ἀχετ ρῖβ τρε ηελζαιρ.

.1. Ἀετ ναρὰβ ρεολ ζνιυρ νο ζνιμαῖζερ ρυῖῖβ, αμυῖλ δο
νωῆ ζοβαν ραερ, νο ινζῖν ζοβαιν τῖαιρ; ιν δυῖνε βα ηαἰλ
leo δαμαρ ἰρην τῖξ δον τρλῖρην ἰρ ε ρο αἰμρῖτῖρ. Ὑαιρ μαῶ
εῶ on, νοκο ρλάν.

Σλαιντῖ ερβαῖξ οκυρ εταρβαῖξ δο σετ ρεοῖnm νὰ ρλῖρεν;

¹ *Goban Saer.* —A celebrated carpenter who lived in the sixth century. There are many legends connected with him still current in Ireland.

If it happened to one man of *them* to finish the cutting of his part of the tree, and it did not happen to the other man, the man to whom it happened is exempt *in case of an accident*, and the other man who did not happen to finish pays the one-third of *compensation* himself.

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However often the animals or non-sensible persons come, he (*the wood-cutter*) is bound to warn them away from him each time. If he turned them away the first time, yet if he were aware of *their having returned*, in sufficient time to have again turned them away, but did not *do so*, it is the same to him as if he had not turned *them* away at first, so that it is like *a case of unnecessary profit*.

The man felling the tree is bound by law to give warning of it (*the felling*) as far as his voice could reach, and *cause removal of beasts, &c.* as far as its (*the tree's*) top would extend.

Warning and removal take effect as regards persons who were present when the work was undertaken, and such as knew that the tree was to have been cut down. They regarding whom warning and removal take no effect, are persons who were not present when the work was taken *in hand*, and who did not know that the tree was to have been cut down.

The exemption *in case of a chip in carpentry*.

That is, there is exemption *from fine* for *injuries* which the chip inflicts on every sensible adult who has his sight;* and *there is compensation for injury to animals, and non-sensible persons, and persons who may be asleep, and all who have not their sight; and "the old rule transcends the new knowledge" is the rule*^b in this case, i.e., the man who *knocks off the chip for the purposes of carpentry is exempt from liability*.

* Ir. *Sees.*

^b Ir. *Word.*

But so as it (*the injury*) is not *done* through malice.

That is, so as he does not guide them *in a certain direction*, as the Goban Saer,¹ or the daughter of the Goban Saer used to do; for they used to hit with the chip the person whom they wished to aim at in the house. For if this be the case, he (*the person doing so*) is not exempt.

There is exemption for injury to idlers and unprofitable workers, for the first slipping of the chip; there is one-third

THE BOOK OF AICILL. **Ἐριαν ναιτηγινα ἰ ναερ comgnomirair, in each torbac, ocur in each pob, cen fir cen aicrin.**

Μαρα αικριυ co pailēcty pīacty co coemaētty imgabala, leť aithgin ἰ nerbach ocur ἰ netarbach, aithgin α torbac ocur α rubu ; ocur noco tēit in bla fein tap aithgin ap α nemaiobeile.

bla nuiolech nup, aťt bīo o liap, no aipbe aťomiarap α laeť.

bla nuiolech nup. .i. plan do nuiois in aiput eillgetap α nup ina rinib no na inoib. Aťt bīo o liap, no aipbe aťomiarap α laeť, .i. aťt, bīo o liap tall, no aipbe amaiach, aipgetap α laeť.

Ἐριμipēct rin ap na huilīb inao ina plan ṽrin apaiť apach do denam :—cī be inao uile ἰ nōepna fer apaiť apach, o bur ap ṽaiťin mathupa pē fer mbunair do dena fer apaiť apach, ἰplan do; 'ocur leť pīať pō biťbīnche pōp boin, ocur mēpaťt α nuioleťair do pcur in leťe aile oī.

Manab ap ṽaiťin mathupa pē fer mbunair do pugne fer apaiť α apach, pīach pō aicneť α paťa pōp fer apaiť; ocur leť pīať pō biťbīnche pōp boin, ocur mēpaťt α nuioleťair do pcur in leťe aile oī.

Slan oī in terbach α laithpuno ce beť pīuťaiťiť cen co be, ocur in terbac co pīuťaiťiť, pōp ap inoťaiť amach ; cethpūime uaiťi ἰrin epach cen pīuťaiťiť, no ἰrin torbac co pīuťaiťiť, cīo tall cīo amuih ; leť pīach uaiťe ἰrin torbac cen pīuťaiťiť, cīo tall cīo amuiť. In cein ber mēpaťt α nuioleťair uipru rin ; ocur o paťap oī, leť pīať uaiťi ἰrin epach, ocur lan pīať ἰrin torbac, cé beť cen co be.

of compensation for *injury* to fellow-labourers, to every profitable worker, and to all animals, if not known to be present, or not seen.

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If they were seen, and if its (*the chip's*) reaching them may have been expected and could have been avoided, *there is* half compensation for *injury* to idlers and unprofitable workers, compensation for *injury* to profitable workers and animals; and the exemption itself does not go beyond compensation on account of its non-dangerousness.

The exemption *in case* of a milch cow during her first milk, provided it be in a house, or in a pen her calf is tied.

The exemption *in case* of a milch cow during her first milk. i.e. the milch cow is exempt while her first milk remains in her teats or in her udder. Provided it be in a house, or in a pen her calf is tied, i.e. provided it be in a house within, or in a pen outside, that her calf is tied.

These are instances of all the cases in which the man who ties is exempt in his tying:—in whatever place the man who ties *the cow* performs the tying, if it be with a view to the owner's good he did the tying, he is exempt; and there is half fine upon the cow for her viciousness, and the encitement of her first milk takes the other half off her.

Should it not be with a view to the owner's good the man who ties *the cow* did the tying, a fine according to the nature of the case *is to be paid* by the tyer; and *there is* half fine upon the cow for her viciousness, and the encitement of her first milk takes the other half off her.

While in her own place she is exempt from liability for *injury* to the idler whether she were provoked or not, and for *injury* to the idler who provoked her, upon whom she charges out; one-fourth fine is upon her for *injury* to the idler who did not provoke her, or for *injury* to the profitable worker who did provoke her, whether inside or outside; half fine is upon her for the profitable worker who did not provoke her, whether inside or outside. This is the case while the encitement of her first milk is upon her; and when it goes off her there is half fine upon her for *injuring* the idler, and full fine for *injuring* the profitable worker, whether she were provoked or not.

* Ir. Without provocation.

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Մա թօ ԲԻ ԻՆ ԲՈՒՇԱՅԻԼԼ ԱՇ ՔԵԼԼԵԾ ԻՆ ԼԱՇՏԱ ՎՈԼ ՎՈՆ ԼԱՅ,
ԵԾԻՐԱՄԵ ՕՍՐ ԵՆԵՇԼԱՆՆ ԱՎՈՒՄ; ՄԱՐԱ ՎՈՒՆԵ ՆԱՇ ԲՈՒՇԱՅԻԼԼ,
ԻՐ ՔԻԱՇ ՔԵԼԼԻԾ, .Ա. ԵԾԻՐԱՄԵԾԻ; ՕՍՐ ԻՐ ԱՆՆ ՔԻՆ ԱՏԱ ԱԻԾ-
ՀԻՆ Օ ՔԵԼԼԱՇ ԵՕ ԵԱՐՔԱՇՏԱԻՆ ՔԻՐ ԼԱՄԵ.

ՄԱՐ ԱՐ ԻՆ ՄԻՒՒ ԵԼԼԱԾ ԻՆ ԼԱՇՏ, ԻՐ ԵԾԻՐԱՄՈՒ ՕՍՐ ԵՆԵ-
ՇԼԱՆՆ; ՄԱՐ ԱՐ ԻՆ ԼԵՐԵՍՐ, ԻՐ ՎԻԱԲԼԱՎ ՕՍՐ ԵՆԵՇԼԱՆՆ.

ՇԻՐ ՔՈՏԵՐԱ ԵՈՆԱ ՄՈ ԻՆԱ ՀԱՅՏ ԱՐ ԻՆ ՄԻՒ ԻՆԱ ԱՐ ԻՆ ԼԵՐԵՍՐ,
ՕՍՐ ԵՈՆԱՎ ՄՈ ԻՐ ՆԵՐԱՄ ԽԵ ԻՐ ԻՆ ԼԵՐԵՍՐ? ԻՐ Ե ՔԱՇ ՔՈՏԵՐԱ,
ԲԻՇԾԻՆՇԻ ՕՍՐ ԱԻՇԵՐԼԵ ԼԵՐԻՆ ՆԱԾՅՈՐ Ա ՀԱՅՏ ԱՐ ԻՆ ՆԱՇ ԻՆԱ
ԱՐ ԻՆ ԼԵՐԵՍՐ, ՄՈ ԲԻՐ Ի ԵՕԻՄԻՏԵՇՏ ՔԵՐԻՏ ԵԾԻՐԱՄՈՒ ԽԵ
ԻՐ ԻՆ ՆԱՇ ՆԱ ԻՐ ԻՆ ԼԵՐԵՍՐ.

Մա թօ ԲԻ ԻՆ ԲՈՒՇԱՅԻԼԼ ԱՇ ՔԵԼԼԵՍ ՀԱՅՏԻ ՆԱ ԵՕ ՎՈ ԵՐԵԻՒ
ՎՈՆ ՀԱՏԱՐԾԵ, ԵԾԻՐԱՄԵԾԱ ԱՎՈՒ ՕՍՐ ԵՆԵՇԼԱՆՆ. ՄԱՐԱ
ՎՈՒՆԵ ՆԱՇ ԲՈՒՇԱՅԻԼԼ, ԻՐ ՔԻԱՇ ՔԵԼԼԻԾ ՆԱՄԱ ԱՎՈՒ; ԱԻԾՀԻՆ Օ
ԱՐՔԱԾ ԻՆԱ ՔԱԼԼ ԻՄԵՕԻՄԵՏԱ ԻՄ ԵՐԻՆ, Ա ՏՐԻ ԵՐԻՐԻՐ Ա ՎԵՐԱՐԻԾ,
ՎԱ ԵՐԻՐԵՍ Ա ՄԱՐԿԱՐԻՇԵ, ԵՐԻՐԵՍ Ա ՎԱԵՐ. ԱԻԾՀԻՆ Օ ԱՐՔԱԾ
ԻՆԱ ՔԱԼԼ ԻՄԵՕԻՄԵՏԱ ԻՄ ԵՇԽ, ԵՐՈՐԱ ԵԾԻՐԱՄԵԾԱ Օ ՎԵՐԱՐԻԾ,
ԼԵՇ ՕՍՐ ՔԵՇՏՄԱՎ Օ ՄԱՐԿԱՐԻՇԵ, ԼԵՇ Օ ՎԱԵՐ. ՕՍՐ ՎՈՆ ՎԱԵՐ
ԵՐՎԵԻՆ ՔՈ ԽԱԻԾՈՒՄ ՆԱ ՔԵՐԻՏ ԱՆՈ ՔԻՆ, Ի ՆԵՇՄԱՐ Ա ԵՐԵՐՆԱ,
ՕՍՐ ՎԱՄԱՎ Ա ՔԻԱՏՈՒՐԵ Ա ԵՐԵՐՆԱ, ՔՈ ԵՐՈՒՆՈՒՄ ՕՍՐ ՔՈ
ԱԻՇԻՆՇԵԱ ՎՈՆ ԵՐԵՐՆԱ ԵՐՎԵԻՆ

ԱԻԾՀԻՆ Օ ԱՐՔԱԾ ԻՆԱ ՔԱԼԼ ԻՄԵՕԻՄԵՏԱ ԻՄ ՎՈՒՆԵ, ՕՍՐ
ԵԾԻՐԱՄԵ ՔԵՇՏՄԱՎ Օ ՎԵՐԱՐԻԾ, ՎԱ ՔԵՇՏՄԱՎ ՕՍՐ ԻՆ ԵԾԻ-
ՐԱՄԱՎ ՔԱՆՆ ՎԵՇ Օ ՄԱՐԿԱՐԻՇԵ, ՔԵՇՏՄԱՎ Օ ՎԱԵՐ.

ՅԼԱ ԵԱՐՎ ՕՍՐ ՔԵՐԻՇԵ ՎԱՐՄՆԱ.

If the herdsman was looking on at the drinking of the milk by the calf, one-fourth of compensation and honor-price *are to be paid* by him; if he (*the looker-on*) be a person not the herdsman, it is a fine for looking on that *is due*, i.e. one-fourth of *compensation*; and this is a case in which compensation is *required* from the looker-on until the person actually in fault* is found.

*Ir. Man
of the hand.

If it be from the udder the milk was taken, it (*the fine*) is one-fourth of *compensation* and honor-price: if out of the vessel, it is double *compensation* and honor-price.

What is the reason that there is a greater *fine* for stealing it from the udder than out of the vessel, when it is a greater necessary convenience in the vessel? The reason is, the author of *the law* deemed it more wicked and a greater crime to steal it from the udder than out of the vessel, *because* it is more valuable in the udder in connexion with an animal of quadruple restitution, than in the vessel.

If the herdsman was looking on at the stealing of the cow by the thief, one-fourth of *compensation* and honor-price *are due* from him. If the person *looking on* be not the herdsman, a fine for looking on only is *payable* by him; compensation *is due* from a native-freeman for neglecting to guard the cow, three-fifths of it *are due* from a stranger, two-fifths from a foreigner, one-fifth from a 'daer'-man. For neglecting to guard a horse, *there is due* from a native-freeman compensation, from a stranger three-fourths of it, from a foreigner one-half and one-seventh, from a 'daer'-man one-half. And in this case it was to the 'daer'-man himself the 'seds' had been given in charge, in his master's absence, but if it had been in his master's presence, it (*the case*) would have been the same as if they (*the 'seds'*) had been given in charge to the master himself.

For neglecting to guard a person, *there is due* from a native-freeman compensation, from a stranger four-sevenths of it, from a foreigner two-sevenths and one-fourteenth part, and from a 'daer'-man one-seventh.

The exemption of bulls and rams in bulling and ramming.

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.1. րլան յօ յնա տարձայր օսւր յօ յնա քիւժիւն ին քն իստան
 ԲԻՏ ԱՇ ԾԱՐՔ ՆԱ ՄԱՆԵ. ՏԼԱՆ ԾՈՒԲ ին տըրպա՛ չ ԼԱՅԻՐՈՒՄ,
 ՇԵ ԲԵՏ քրիտայի՛ծ շեն շօ ԲԵ, օսւր ին տըրպա՛ շօ քրիտայի՛ծ
 քօրա ուոնդայի՛ք աճա՛՛; շէտրամէ՛ա սաւտիւծ իրոն նըրպա՛
 շեն քրիտայի՛ծ [քօրա ուոնդայի՛ք աճա՛՛], յօ իրոն տօրձա՛
 շօ քրիտայի՛ծ, շիւ տալլ շիւ աճաւի՛; ԼԵՏ քիա՛՛ սաւտիւծ իրոն
 տօրձա՛ շեն քրիտայի՛ծ, շիւն ԲԵՐ ՄԵՐԱՇՏ ին ծարա օրո,
 օսւր օ քաճաւր ծիւծ, իր ԼԵՏ քիա՛ իրոն քըրպա՛, օսւր ԼԱՆ քիա՛ ի
 իրոն տօրձա՛.

ՏԼԱՆ ԾՈՆ ԵԱՐԾ ՇԱՇ ՄԻԼ ՍԻԼԵ ՇԻՍԵՐԱ ՇՈՒՇԻ յօ ԼՈՏ Ա ԾԱՐԱ
 ՆՈ Ա ինջէտա իմե, շենժօ՛ա Ա ԵԱՐԾ ՇՈՄՇԱՆԱ ԲՈՇԵՐՆ ; ՍԱՐ
 ՄԱՏ ԵՐԵՐՆ, իր ԼԵՏ քիա՛ շօ ՇԱՇ ծիւծ ինա ՇԻԼԵ շեն ծար, օսւր
 ՄԱ ԵԱ ծար, իր շէտրամէ՛ա.

ՏԼԱՆ ԾՈ ՇԱՇ ՄԻԼ ՇՈ ծար օսւր շեն ծար ծա ուոնժիլիւծ
 ԲՈՇԵՐՆ, օսւր ՇԱՇ ՄԻԼ ՇՈ ծար ծիւնժիլիւծ ԵՇՏԱՐՇԱՆԱ, յօ քօ
 ծար, օսւր յօ քօ ՇՈՄՄԱՐԾՈՒՄ, աՇՏ ՆԱՐԱԾ ԵՐԵ ԲԻՇԲՈՒՇԵ ; օսւր
 ՄԱՏ ԵՏ ՕՆ, իր ԼԵՏ քիա՛ քօ ԲԻՇԲՈՒՇԵ ԱՐ, օսւր քշուրո՛ւ ՄԵՐ-
 աՇՏ Ա ԾԱՐԱ ԼԵՏ ՇԵ.

ՄԱՐԱ ՇՈՄՈՆԾԱՐԱՅ յօ ԵԱՐԾ ԵՇՏՐԱՆՆ, իր ԼԱՆ քիա՛ շօ ՇԱՇ
 ծիւծ ինա ՇԻԼԵ, շեն ծար ; օսւր ՄԱ ԵԱ ծար, իր ԼԵՏ քիա՛, օսւր
 ին ծար քօ ԲԱՅ ԱՈՇ ԱՇԱ ՇԻՅ իր քշուրք ԼԵՏ ՇԵ.

ՄԱՐԱ ԼԵՇՈՆԾԱՐԱՅԻ՛Ծ, րլան ին միլ յօ քն ին ԼԵՇՈՆԾԱՐԱՅԻ՛Մ
 յօ ՄԱՐԲԱԾ, օսւր ՄԱՐ Ե յօ ՄԱՐԾ ՆԵՇ, իր ԼԱՆ քիա՛ ; շեն ծար
 քն ; օսւր ՄԱ ԵԱ ծար, իր ԼԵՏ քիա՛, օսւր ին ծար քօ ԲԱՅ ԱՈՇ
 ԱՇԱ ՇԻՅ իր քշուրք ԼԵՏ ՇԵ.

¹ *The bull.*—For “ԵԱՐԾ” the MS. here has “ԵԱՐԾ,” which is the usual mode
 of writing the word lengthened out as “ԵԱՐԾա՛,” profitable. The word in the
 text is however required by the context, and was accordingly substituted by Dr.
 O'Donovan in his revised transcript.

That is, the bulls and rams are exempt during the proper season wherein they bull the cattle. They are exempt for *injury* to the idler, while in their own proper place, whether they were provoked or not, and to the idler who provoked them, whom they charge out upon; there is one-fourth *fine due* by them for *injuring* the idler who did not provoke them, upon whom they charge out, or for *injuring* the profitable worker who did provoke them, whether within or without; half fine *is* upon them for *injuring* the profitable worker who did not provoke them, while the excitement of the bulling is upon them, and when it has gone off them, there is half fine for *injuring* the idler, and full fine for *injuring* the profitable worker.

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The bull¹ is exempt for *injuring* any other animal that may come to interrupt his bulling or his grazing, except a bull of his own herd; for if it is he, there is one-half fine upon each of them for the other if it be not the bulling season,^a and if it be the bulling season, it (*the fine*) is one-fourth.

^a Ir. With-
out bull-
ing.

He (*the bull*) is exempt for *injuring* any other animal of his own herd, whether it be the bulling season^a or not, and every animal of another herd in the bulling season, which he has bulled, and which was brought to him, provided only it was not through wickedness *he did the injury*; but if it were, there is half fine for wickedness upon him, and the excitement of his bulling takes *the other half* off him.

Should there be a mutual attack by strange bulls, there is full fine from each of them (*the bulls*) for the other, if it be not the bulling season;^a but if it be the bulling season, there is *only* half fine, and the bulling which he had with his herd^b takes *the other half fine* off him (*each of them*).

^b Ir. At
home.
^c Ir. Should
there be a
half attack.

Should one bull make an attack^c on another, there is exemption for killing the animal that made the attack, but should he kill *the other*, there is full fine for it; that is, if it be not the bulling season;^a but if it be the bulling season, there is *but* half fine, and the bulling which he had with his herd^d takes *the other half* off him.

^d Ir. At
home.

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Μαγα cominotraig da míl commaiti cetciintach, cen daip,
dibruitep caċ cethruime ina cet cinaib; marp la caċ bpon-
nap. Cen daip rin; ocup ma ta daip, cobpolaat marpa,
cobpolaat conoċi, ocup poind ap do (in bi ocup in maipb
atuppu).

Μαγα cominotraigib míl bic ocup míl moip, aċt map e
in míl bec po mapbaċ ann, aithgin míl bic oic ōp in
míl moip, ocup mapt in míl bic ōp in míl moip. Cen
daip rin; ocup ma ta daip, leċ aithgin míl bic ōp in míl
moip oic, leċ mapt in míl bic oic ōp in míl moip.

Map e in míl mop po mapbaċ ann buċein, beo in míl
bic ōp in míl moip; ocup in tainmpainoi gabup beo in
míl bic a mbeo in míl moip corab e in tainmpainoi rin
do mapt in míl moip deċ ōp in míl bic. Cen daip rin;
ocup ma ta daip, leċ bi in míl bic ōp in míl moip; ocup
in tainmpainoi gabap leċ bi in míl bic i leċ bi in míl moip,
corab e in tainmpainoi rin do leċ mapt in míl moip
deċ ōp in míl bic.

Α baíl atá ceitŕi uingí i nomaín tairb díchmaípe ocup a
ċaípec pollaib, poċa na nuapal rin; ocup noca tuc in rin ap
aípe, ocup da tucab, ír ap [cuic] la do na uairlib itir poċa
ocup rin, [ocup] ap rin la do na hirlib, itir poċa ocup rin;
ceitŕi ba in cet la do na uairlib, a poċa, ocup bo caċ lae
do no ceitŕi la aile a rin; da ba in cet la do na ġrapaib

¹ *The living and the dead.*—The words in parentheses in the Irish appear to be an addition by a later hand.

² *Five days.*—The MS. E. 3, 5, reads here “ceitŕi, four.” O’D. 762, however, has the reading in the text.

If it be a mutual attack of two animals of equal goodness, not in the bulling season,^a *and it is their first trespass*, one-fourth *fine* is taken off each for its *being his first trespass*; the carcass, *if either be killed, goes to him whose beast^b has killed the other.* This *is the case* if it be not the bulling season;^a but if it be the bulling season,^c they (*the owners*) divide the carcass equally between them, they divide the loss, and they divide equally between them the living and the dead^d animal.

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^aIr. Without bulling.

^bIr. Who.

^cIr. If there be bulling.

Should it be a mutual attack of a small and a large animal, and the small animal is killed, the owner of the large animal pays the value of the small animal, and the carcass of the small animal *goes to the owner of the large animal.* This *is the case* if it be not the bulling season;^a but if it be the bulling season,^c the owner of the large animal pays half compensation for the small animal, *and half the carcass of the small animal goes to the owner of the large animal.*

Should it be the large animal itself that was killed, the small animal, *or one like^d it, shall be given to the owner of the large animal*; and the proportion which the living small animal bore to the large animal living is the proportion of the carcass of the large animal that shall go to the owner of the small animal. This *is the case* if it be not the bulling season;^a but if it be the bulling season,^c *half the value of the small animal living shall be given to the owner of the large animal*; and the proportion which half the value of the small animal living bears to half the value of the large animal living, is the proportion of half the carcass of the large animal that shall go to the owner of the small animal.

^dIr. Living.

Where *it is said* there is a *fine* of four ounces and his restoration with interest, for driving a bull without permission, this is *in the case of* the property of the nobles; and he (*the author of the law*) did not mention the interest, and if he had, it would be at the rate of five days^a to the nobles, both property and interest, and at the rate of three days to the lower grades, both property and interest; four cows the first day to the nobles for property, and a cow each day of the other four days for interest; two cows the first day to those of the chieftain grade for property, *and a cow*

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 plaṭṭa a rotha, ba caḥ lae don da laeib aile a riṭ; bo in
 cet la do na gnaṭaib foine a rotha, ocuṛ paṁaṛc caḥ lae
 don da laeib aile a riṭh.

O uppaḥ aṭa rin; ocuṛ a leḥ o deoraib, ocuṛ a cethruime
 o murḥairṭe, ocuṛ aithḡin gnomraib o daer. Ocuṛ inaṇ
 rē iaṛra peiṭenn doib uile, iṭir uppaḥ ocuṛ deoraib ocuṛ
 murcuirṭe ocuṛ daer, co deḥmaṭ; ocuṛ fuilleḥ riṛ o
 dechmaib amaḥ, co roib fiaḥ gaiti ann. Ocuṛ a can aṭa
 rin, ocuṛ ni uil riṭh i nuppaṭuṛ.

Slan aen leim i nathair ocuṛ a muigib can timorḡuin;
 ocuṛ ma ṭa timorḡuin, iṛ riach foimṛime, caḥ cethruime
 laeḡ ber aithremail; cethruime ar reiṛeḥ rin, no ceth-
 ruime uirre fein. Ocuṛ caḥ uair iṛ cethruime do reiṛ
 ṭliḡib, cethruime ar reiṛeḥ hi anoraṭe .i. leḥ trin bunair
 anoraib aiṭi; caḥ uairṭe iṛ cethruime uirre boḥein, ceth-
 ruime ar aḥṭuḡaḥ hi anoraṭe, leḥ trin bunair, ocuṛ ceth-
 ruime trin tṛe.

Ma ro aḥṭaiḡ biḥ ro ciṇṭaib a ḥairb, ocuṛ caḥ cethruime
 laeḡ ber aithremail, iṛ a biḥ do; munar aḥṭaiḡeḥ, iṛ a
 nemberḥ. Munar aḥṭaiḡ in daṛa de, ocuṛ ro aḥṭaiḡ araile,
 caḥ ní ro aḥṭaiḡ iṛ a biḥ do, ocuṛ ni ni nar aḥṭaiḡ iṛ a
 nemberṭh.

Ḑla paeḅur comling.

.1. in fer etṛana coitcino tainic [iṛi], mar e fer na fine
 aṭa ar airo ro roḡail riṛ, iṛ lan riach; ocuṛ mar e fer na
 fine na fuil ar airo, iṛ leḥ riach; má ro fer, iṛ teora
 cethruime uairṭi, .i. leḥ riach o riṛ na fine aṭa ar airo
 anṭ, ocuṛ cethruime [o riṛ na fine ná fuil ar airo]
 7ṛḥ. .1. rlan do na fepair biṛ a comimpulang a fepiḡi

¹ *If it be not known*.—For “ma ro” of the MS., meaning, “if it be,” Dr. O'Donovan conjectured “man ro, if it be not,” and translated accordingly, as the sense requires.

² *Between them*.—For “uairṭi” of the MS., Dr. O'Donovan conjectured uata, and for “ocuṛ” “.i.” as in the text.

³ *From the man whose tribe is not present*.—The Irish for this was put in by Dr.

each day of the other two days for interest; a cow the first day to those of the "feini" grades for property, and a 'samhaisc'-heifer each day of the other two days for interest.

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This is *the fine* from a native-freeman; and from a stranger *there is* half of it, and from a foreigner the fourth of it, and from a 'daer'-person the restitution of the thing itself. And the time during which the interest runs is the same for them all—native-freeman, stranger, foreigner, and 'daer'-person, *i.e.*, to ten days; and from ten days out, it (*the interest*) shall be added to until it amounts to the fine for theft. And this is in 'cain'-law, but in 'urradhus'-law there is no interest.

In fords and in plains one leap is free to the owner of the cow, provided she (*the cow*) has not been brought^a there; but if she has been brought, there is a fine for it according to the law of over-working, *i.e.* the owner of the bull gets every fourth calf that is sire-like; that is, a fourth in place of a sixth, or a fourth for itself. And whenever it is one-fourth according to law, it is then one-fourth in place of a sixth, *i.e.*, he shall then have one half-third of the original; whenever it is one-fourth for itself, it is then one-fourth by stipulation, one half-third for the original owner of the bull, and the one-fourth of one-third for the owner of the land.

^aIr. Without bringing.

If he (*the owner*) agreed to be accountable for the trespasses of his bull, and to take every fourth calf that shall be sire-like, he shall have them; if he did not agree to this, he shall not have them. If he did not agree to the one, but agreed to the other, he shall have everything he agreed to, and he shall not have what he did not agree to.

The exemption as to an edged weapon in a conflict.

That is, if it be a man whose tribe is present that injured an impartial person who interfered between them,^b there is full fine for it; and if a man whose tribe is not present injures him, there is half fine for it; if it be not known^c which of them did the injury, they pay three-fourths fine between them,² *i.e.*, half fine from the man whose tribe is present, and one-fourth fine from the man whose tribe is not present.³ That is, the men who are sustaining their lawful^c anger are

^bIr. Went down.

^cIr. Necessary.

O'Donovan, but whence taken, cannot be ascertained. It was probably a conjecture to supply the defect in the MS.

THE BOOK OF AICILL. Ծելծիրսն զբարեպաշտօն իսրայն քաբրաք շաք յոյն ք
 ճեւե ; աճտ արքերաք արաւե քոնքուաք քրս քեր նետարքաք,
 մա քո քա նի սառաւ.

Ա ճոքրաք շուճենն շոքարեւեճե ա հաւտտեն ա շա տաւեճ նո
 շա շենե, քլան շո շաճ յոյն ա ճեւե շո քարքաք ա քե շուքուք;
 նո յո քե յոնքուք, շո քրս ա շուքուք նո յոնքուք աքս քար աեն ;
 նո շո քրս ա յոնքուք աք նեքուքաճ, շե եք շեն շո եք ա
 շուքաք.

Մաք քրս աք շուքաք, օքսր աքքրս աք նեքուքաք, աճտ
 քար ք յոնքուք քո քարքաք աոն, քլան ; քար ք յոնքուք-
 աք շո յոնքուք աոն, քր քլան քրաք.

Մա շա տաւե յոնքուք քրս ար աւքո օքսր ոյ սւլ տաւե յո
 քրս աւե, քլան քեր նա տաւե սւլ ար աւքո շո քարքաք, օքսր
 քար ք քո քարք նեք, քր քրաք եայր քոյր.

Ին քեր քեճ քրաքա շո ճաւո քրս, շո հե եւքեւն շո հե յո
 քեր քրս յոնքուք տաւ քո քոքաւ քրս [յոնքուք] աքաք քրե
 քրսքրս ա քեճ քրաքա, քլան քրաճ սառ յոնքուք քեր աքաք, օքսր
 քլան շոն քրս աքսւք քրսքս ; օքսր քլան քրաք սառ յոնքուք
 քրսքս յոնքուք տաւ, օքսր քեճ քրաք օն քրս քրս յոնքուք
 տաւե յոնքսքս ; շեն շաքաճտս ա տքրաւեճ, օքսր մա շա
 շաքաճտս տքրաւեճ, քր քլան քրաք.

Ին քեր քրաքա շուքուք շո ճաւո քրս քլան շո շաճ քոքաւ
 շո ճենա քսս աքս նետարքարաք, մաքս շաքնաքար ճենա, օքսր
 մա շաքնաքար, քր քրաճ քո աւքեճ ա քաճա ար.

Մա քոնք յոնքուք շո շաճ յոյն ա ճեւե, քր քլան քրաք օ շեճտք
 շե յոնք, շո եք քո սաքուքաճ քրս. Մա քոնքա յոնք շո շաճ
 յոյն ա ճեւե, քր քեճ քրաճ օ շեճտք շե յոնքսքս, շո եք յոյն

exempt though the sharp iron of each of them injure the other; but some say that they shall make *reparation* to a person who interferes between them, if anything (*injury*) is done by them.

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In a general deliberate contest *fought* with the recognition of their two territories or two tribes, each *combatant* is exempt in killing the other within the legal time; or beyond the legal time, both being aware of its legality or of its illegality; or provided the innocent person be aware of its illegality, whether the guilty person be or be not *aware of it*.

If the guilty person be aware of it, and the innocent person be not aware of it, and if it be the guilty person that was killed in the case, there is exemption *for the killing*; if it be the innocent person that has been killed, there is full fine *for it*.

If the tribe of one man be present and the tribe of the other be not, there is exemption for killing the man whose tribe is present, but if it be he who has killed a person, there is a fine for unjust killing *imposed*.

If a man prejudiced in favour^a of one of the combatants interfered between them, whether it be himself or the man in whose behalf he interfered that, owing to his interference, injured the other man, he (*the man who so interfered*) pays full fine for the other man,^b and the other^b man is exempt with respect to him; and he pays full fine on account of the man in whose behalf he interfered, and the man in whose behalf he interfered pays him half fine; *this is* when there is no power of saving him (*the injured man*), but if there is power of saving, it (*the penalty*) is full fine.

^a Ir. *Of half interference.*

^b Ir. *The man outside.*

The impartial person who interferes between them is exempt on account of any injuries he may inflict on them in separating them, provided he could not help it (*doing the injury*), but if he could help it, he shall be fined according to the nature of the case.

If they were both engaged in an unlawful^c combat, they each pay full fine for it, (*injuring the impartial person who interfered between them*), whichever of them injured him. If the combat were a lawful one on both sides, they each pay half fine for *injuring him* (*the impartial person who inter-*

^c Ir. *If each of them was unlawful to the other.*

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AICHL. ʔuachtnaigʂ ʔur, ocuʔ ʔo ʔeʔ in ti aʔuʔi ʔo ʔuachtnaigʂ
ʔur annʔin.

Muna ʔeʔ in ti aʔuʔe ʔo ʔuachtnaigʂ ʔur, maʔub inʔileʔ
ʔo caʕ ʔib a ʕeile, leʕ ʔiaʕ o ceʕʔar ʔe co ʔoib lan ʔiach
ano. Ma ʔoba ʔileʔ ʔo caʕ ʔib a ʕeile, cethʔuime o
ceʕʔar ʔe co ʔoib leʕ ʔiach ano.

Ma ʔoba ʔilʔech ʔon ʔapa ʔe ocuʔ ʔob inʔilʔech
ʔapaile, cethʔuimeʔ on ti ʔar bo ʔilʔech, ocuʔ leʕ ʔiach on
ti ʔar bo inʔilʔech, cona ʔeopa cethʔuimeʔ iʔin ʔeʔ
neʔpana coitʔonʔo.

Iʔ ann iʔlan ʔo caʕ ʔib a ʕeile in inbaʔo ata coemaʕʔu
ʔobaig ʔligʔig ʔʔe ʔoicheʔ aile ac ʔeichemuʔin ʔoicheʔa,
ocuʔ ata coemaʕʔu imʔabala ac biʔbuʔo.

Ma ʔa caemaʕʔu ʔobaig ʔligʔig ʔʔe ʔoicheʔ aile ac
ʔeichemuʔin ʔoicheʔa, ocuʔ ni uil caemaʕʔu imʔabala ac
biʔbuʔo, amuil nech ʔeʔar ʔia ʔuʔin no ʔia maʔbaʕ can
cinta no co cinta, in biʔbuʔiʔ.

Mana uil coemaʕʔu ʔobaig ʔligʔig ʔʔe ʔoicheʔ aile ac
ʔeichemuʔin ʔoicheʔa, ocuʔ ata coemaʕʔu imʔabala ac
biʔbuʔo, ocuʔ maʔ e in biʔbuʔo ʔo maʔbaʕo ann, iʔlan ; maʔ
e ʔo maʔb nech, iʔ lan ʔiach.

ʔla ʔunaʔ, ʔal ; aʔʔenaʔ ciʔ ʔonʔo ʔo beʔan la ʔig
no ʔechʔaʔe ʔig, aʔabi ʔuath. Iʔ ʔualainʔ a leʔaigʔi
aʔ in neʕ ʔo beʔi no cʔen.

ʔla ʔunaʔ. .i. iʔ ʔi ʔal iʔlan ʔo ʔenuʔ iʔin ʔunaʔ ʔʔu hiaʕ. ʔal .i.
in ʔal in a comʔinoitʔeʔ ann. Aʔʔenaʔ ciʔ ʔonʔo .i. iʔ uaiʔ eiʔni-
ʔeʔ aʔ amaʕ ciʔ ʔat beʔaʔi inʔo anunn ʔoʔ mac naʔeʔaʔe ocuʔ ʔaith
ʔʔebʔuʔe ʔe aʔʔe, aʕʔ co ʔia ʔa tiʔ la ʔig no ʔechʔaʔe ʔig. Aʔabi
ʔuath .i. iʔ ʔeʔiʔ iʔ biʔ aʔ in ʔuath. Iʔ ʔualainʔ a leʔaigʔi aʔ
in neʕ ʔo beʔi no cʔen .i. aʔ in neʕ ʔo beʔi laʔi in ʔat aʔi, no ʔo
cʔen, ʔo ʕennaigʂ ann, in ʔeʔ meʔon ʔaʔi lan inʔligʔeʕ, co ʔiʔ ʔaʔi ocuʔ
ʔaʔaʔe.

¹ And the defendant has power of avoiding.—The meaning of this and the follow-
ing paragraph seems to be this: The case in which one or other of them is free
from (the consequences of) the acts done by the other is when the complainant
(the injured person) might have brought a good (i.e. not demurrable) suit in another
form and the party defendant would have a good defence to it. If the party in-
jured could bring a good suit against the party who did the injury, the latter would
have no defence to it. He would be in the position of "one who is pursued, &c.,"
i.e. he may be proceeded against in either form of action.

ferred), whichever of them injured him, and in this case the particular person who injured him is known. THE BOOK OF AICILL.

If the particular person who injured him is not known, and if the combat was illegal on both sides,^a each of them pays half fine, so that he (*the injured person*) has full fine in the case. If the combat was legal on both sides,^b each of them pays one-fourth fine, so that he (*the injured person*) has half fine in the case. ^a Ir. If each of them was illegal to the other.
^b Ir. If each of them was legal to the other.

If it (*the combat*) was legal on the one side and illegal on the other, he on whose part it was legal pays one-fourth fine, and he on whose part it was illegal pays one-half fine, so that the impartial person who interfered has three-fourths fine.

The case in which each of them is free from the consequences of the acts done by the other is when the plaintiff has power of lawful suit by another mode, and the defendant has power of avoiding.¹

If the plaintiff has power of lawful suing through another mode, and the defendant has not power of avoiding, the defendant is like one who is "pursued to be wounded or to be killed without crime or with crime."²

If the plaintiff has not power of lawful suing by another mode, and the defendant has power of avoiding, and if it be the defendant who was killed, there is exemption for the killing; should he (*the defendant*) kill a person, there is full fine for it.

The exemption in the case of a court, and of an assembly; whatever stolen thing is brought is paid for by the king or the king's steward, the best in the territory. He can visit with correction the person who brought it in or bought it.

The exemption of a court, i.e., the assembly in the court for a territory is exempt. An assembly, i.e., that which is assembled there for that purpose. Whatever stolen thing, &c., is paid for, i.e., whatever stolen thing is brought into it, shall be nobly paid for by the king, or the king's steward, upon a binding-man and the guarantee of a surety for its restoration, as soon as he shall have returned home. Best in the territory, i.e., the best who is in the territory. He can visit with correction the person who brought it in or bought it, i.e., on the man who brought it with him in theft, or who purchased or bought it, i.e., the guilty receiver of the stolen article,^a who knew the theft and the thief. ^a Ir. The full unlawful middle thief man.

¹This is a reference to some ancient law maxim.

²He, i.e., the binding-man.

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Աճե զօլանօ քրի յաշխատ techta nama.

.1. աճտ ին զօլանն քին ար նա յօ քեչաւոն ծօ յօր ծլօցո
նամա, աճտ զօ յա ծա ճիջ, զաճ յաւր իր զօրաւո տրբա ծօն
օրոնորաւօ.

Ըստի ծօւճիւր օտրքս քին օսւր ին իաւլ առա յաճ յոնօւ
օնաւօ զօմքիւլի յօմօն ? Աճ տրբաճ յօ աւօնքօն ին քօտ ան
քին, իրոն տրլօցօ, յօ իրոն ծօնաճ, օսւր յաքաւօ ա տրբաւօ
ծօնաւօ յօ տրլօցիւ իւ զօն յի տր յաճ, յօ զօ յա ծա ճօճ.
Տսնոն իմքրօ զօ ան տրբաճ յօ աւօն[ք]իւ ին քօտ ան իրոն
տրլօցօ, օսւր ա տրբաւօ ծօնաւօ յօ տրլօցիւ ծա յաքաճ
զօն յօ տր յաճ, աճտ տրբաւօ յօ աւօն ծլօցօ աճտ զօ յա
ծա ճիջ.

C. 947. իւա մաճ օրօւլ [նօ զրօ].

.1. քլան ծօն մաւօ ին տրբաճ ծօ զլ օւցմօ, օսւր ծօ ճաւ
օւցմօ, օսւր օտրքս օսւր օւցմօ, օսւր քրբաճ ին տրլօցմ
ծօնօն, օ իւր օւցմօ ճլաւքքք ար նա իւլօ քրբաճ յիւ յաւ
օսւր լօճ քրբաճ յաւի իրոն տրբաճ ին զօն իւր քրբաճ ա օւցմօ
սրքք, օսւր օ քրբաճ յիւ, լօճ քրբաճ յաւի իրոն քրբաճ, օսւր
լան քրբաճ իրոն տրբաճ.

Տլան ծօ ին տրբաճ ինօքաւքք սրքք զօ ա զլաւք, յօ զօ զրօ,
նօ զօ օմաք, զօ իւր քրբաճ զօն զօ իւր ; օսւր ին տրբաճ զօ
քրբաճ ար ար ինօքաւք իմաճ. Լօճ քրբաճ յաւի իրոն քրբաճ
զօն քրբաճ, յօ իրոն տրբաճ զօ քրբաճ, զօ իմաւք զօ
տաւ. Լան քրբաճ յաւի իրոն տրբաճ զօն քրբաճ ; օսւր յօ

¹ Here however.—The MS. is defective at this place. The article seems unconnected with what has gone before, or comes after, and no other copy than the fragment in E. 3, 5, has been found.

But the principal only for lawful valuation.

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That is, but *the thief repays* the principal only, with lawful valuation, when he returns home, whenever there is an understanding that *this* as a privilege *has been granted* to the unworthy person.

What is the difference between this *case* and *that* wherein it is said "every animal which is handed over for a crime, *pending a law-suit?*" &c. The 'sed' was claimed from a native-freeman in that case, during the hosting, or the 'dun'-fort building, and his privilege in respect of hosting or 'dun'-fort building frees him, without anything whatever *being due* of him, until he arrives at his house. Here, however,¹ it is from a native-freeman the 'sed' is claimed during the hosting, and his privilege of 'dun'-fort building or hosting frees him from anything at all *being due* of him, but *he must give* a surety for lawful restoration in case he arrives at his house.

The exemption of pigs at the trough or in the sty.

That is, *should a person shout*, the pig is exempt as regards *injury* to the idler who is behind the person who shouted,^a and beside the person who shouted^a and between the person who shouted^a and her (*the pig*), in case the person who shouted^a is himself an idler, since it is *his* shouting that incites her against all the other idlers; and there is half fine upon her *owner* for *injuring* the profitable worker, whilst the excitement caused by the shout is upon her, and when it has gone off her, there is half fine from her *owner* for *injuring* the idler, and full fine for *injuring* the profitable worker.

^a Ir. *The shouting.*

She (*the pig*) is exempt *as regards injury* to the idler who goes to her, to her trench or her sty, or her trough, whether there be provocation or not; and *as to* the idler who provoked her and upon whom she charged out. *There is* half fine from her *owner* for *injury* to the idler who did not provoke her, or to the profitable worker who did provoke her, whether outside or inside. There is full fine from her *owner* for *injury* to the profitable worker who did not provoke her; and there is no

THE BOOK OF AICILL. con pagabar cethruimthe ar muic ar a piartamlaecht, uair
 piartamla cu ina muc, ocuṛ piartamla muc ina bo ; uair
 ní tormaisenn ar coin cuilen do bṛeith, ocuṛ ní tṛcuirṛeṛ
 do boin laeḡ do bṛeith, ḡocuṛ noco tormaisenn ní ar muic
 oirṛe do bṛeith, ocuṛ noḡa rṛcuirṛenn tṛ.

- C. 948. Mara mucā cet cintoāa upraiḡ iat, leṡ othruṛ co bar
 uaiṡib, no leṡ aithḡin iar mbar. Mara mucā biṡbineāa
 [upraiḡ], leṡ tṛpe ocuṛ othruṛ [comlan] co bar, ocuṛ leṡ
 tṛpe rṛe taeḃ aithḡina iar mbar ; ocuṛ rṛcoirṛo mṛpaḡt an
 eighme leṡ tṛib. Ocuṛ cemāo ail upranṡuṛ doṡruṛ no ṡaith-
 ḡin do ṡul rṛe lar ann ar rṛor neighmṛ, noca rāḡa, uair
 nocon rṛuil aithḡin tṛic do rṛellaḡ co tarpaḡtṛain aithḡina
 tṛrṛir laime. [In uair] icṛar rṛer eighme rṛann do tṛpe noco
 C. 948. nicann rṛann doṡruṛ, nāṡaithḡin ; [ocuṛ in tan icar rṛano
 C. 948. dothruṛ no ṡaithḡin nochṛo nicāno rṛano do tṛpe. In
 rṛano othruṛa no aithḡina icar], rṛann ṡeirṛido do ṡul
 rṛe lar ar rṛaḡ aithḡina .i. rṛe rṛḡtmaio airṛium im
 ṡuine, no no cṛirṛi cuicṛo im boin, no leṡ im ech, uair
 noca nṛe iṛ rṛar laime.

- C. 948. [In cutrūmā] nech rṛcuirṛeṛ eighem tṛrṛir eighme, nocon ar
 C. 948. muic tṛet [aḡt, a ṡul rṛe lar] ; neḡ rṛcuirṛeṛ eighem do muic
 nocon ar rṛear eighme tṛeṛ, aḡt a ṡul rṛe lār ; ocuṛ nocon
 aṡṛṛeḡtar cuibṡer eturṛu, aḡt a lan tṛic ar a aighṛḡ rṛein.

Al eighem comṛaitṛi in cṛṛnaisḡ lan tṛrṛi nā cneirṛo co bar

fourth got for a pig on account of her beastliness, for the hound is more beastly than the pig, and the pig is more beastly than the cow; for it does not add to *the value* of a hound to have had pups, and it does not take from *the value* of a cow to have had a calf, and it does not add to *the value* of a pig to have had young pigs, and it does not take from her *value*.

If the pigs *who have done any injury* belong to a native-freeman, and it is their first offence, full half sick-maintenance until death *is due* of them *to the injured person*, or half compensation after death *is the fine*. If they are vicious pigs belonging to a native-freeman, *there is* half 'dire'-fine and sick maintenance until death *to be paid*, and half 'dire'-fine with compensation, after death; and the excitement of the shouting takes half *the fine* off them. And though it should be desired that a part of the sick-maintenance or of the compensation should be remitted in favour of the man who shouted, it shall not be so, for there is no compensation to be paid by the looker-on until compensation has been received from the actually guilty person.^a *Ir. Man of the hand.* And when the man who shouted pays a part of the 'dire'-fine he does not pay any part of sick-maintenance, or of compensation; and when he pays a part of sick-maintenance or compensation he pays no part of 'dire'-fine. Of the portion of sick-maintenance or of compensation which he does pay, a part is remitted in lieu of compensation, viz., six-sevenths¹ with respect to a person, or four-fifths with respect to a cow, or one-half with respect to a horse, for he is not the actually guilty person.^a

The proportion of the fine for shouting which is taken off the man who shouted, does not fall^b upon the pig, but is remitted; the proportion which shouting takes off the pig does not fall^b upon the man who shouted, but is remitted; *Ir. Go.* and there is no participation considered between them, but the full *fine* is to be paid *by each* on his own account.

For *the injuries from* the malicious shouting of a sensible adult there shall be paid the full 'dire'-fine of the wound

¹ *Six-sevenths*.—In C. 948, the portion remitted in such case is said to be, one-seventh with respect to a person, one-fifth with respect to a cow, and one-half with respect to a horse.

THE BOOK OF AICILL. ԾԻԸ, ԵՐԾ 1 ԵՐԻԲԱՇ ԵՐԾ 1 ՆԵՐԲԱՇ ԵՐԾ 1 ՐՈԲ, ԼԱՆ ԵՐԻՐԾՈՒՆԵ ԻԱՐ
 ԻՐ ՄԵԲԱՐ ԻՐ ՆԱ ԾԱՆՈՒԲ, ՕՇՍՐ ԼԱՆ ԾՈՒՆԵ ԻՐ ՆԱ ՐՈԲԱՒ.

Եղեմ Երբ 1 յ յ ԵՐԻԲԱՇ, ԼԵՇ ԾՈՒՆԵ ՆԱ ԵՆԵՐԻՄ ԵՐ ԲԱՐ ԾԻԸ ԱՅՐ
 1 ԵՐԻԲԱՇ ՕՇՍՐ 1 ՐՈԲ, ՐԵ ՐԵՇՏՄԱՐԾ ՕՇՐԱՐԴԱ 1 ՆԵՐԲԱՇ, ԼԵՇ
 ԵՐԻՐԾՈՒՆԵ ԻԱՐ ՄԵԲԱՐ ԻՐ ՆԱ ԾԱՆՈՒԲ, ԼԵՇ ԾՈՒՆԵ ԻՐ ՆԱ ՐՈԲԱՒ.

Եղեմ 1 յ յ ԵՐԻԲԱՇ 1 յ յ ԵՐԻԲԱՇ, ՐԵ ՐԵՇՏՄԱՐԾ ՕՇՐԱՐԴԱ
 ԵՐ ԲԱՐ 1 ԵՐԻԲԱՇ, ՕՇՍՐ ՐԵ ՐԵՇՏՄԱՐԾ ԱՅՏԻՃՈՒՆԱ ԻԱՐ ՄԵԲԱՐ; ՐԵ
 ՐԵՇՏՄԱՐԾ ՕՇՐԱՐԴԱ ԵՐ ԲԱՐ 1 ՆԵՐԲԱՇ, ՕՇՍՐ ԵՐ ՐԵՇՏՄԱՐԾ ԱՅՏ-
 ԻՃՈՒՆԱ ԻԱՐ ՄԵԲԱՐ; ԵՐԻՐԾ ԵՐԻՐԾ ՕՇՐԱՐԴԱ ԵՐ ԲԱՐ 1 ՄԵՐԻՈՒՆ,
 ԵՐԻՐԾ ԵՐԻՐԾ ԱՅՏԻՃՈՒՆԱ ԻԱՐ ՄԵԲԱՐ; ԼԵՇ ՕՇՐԱՐԴԱ ԵՐ ԲԱՐ 1 ՆԵՇ,
 ԼԵՇ ԱՅՏԻՃՈՒՆ ԻԱՐ ՄԵԲԱՐ.

Եղեմ Երբ 1 յ յ ԵՐԻԲԱՇ 1 յ յ ԵՐԻԲԱՇ, ԼԵՇ ԾՈՒՆԵ, ԼԵՇ ԾՈՒՆԵ ՆԱ
 ԵՆԵՐԻՄ ԵՐ ԲԱՐ ԾԻԸ ԱՅՐ, ԵՐԾ 1 ԵՐԻԲԱՇ, ԵՐԾ 1 ՆԵՐԲԱՇ, ԵՐԾ
 1 ՐՈԲ; ԼԵՇ ԵՐԻՐԾՈՒՆԵ ԻԱՐ ՄԵԲԱՐ ԻՐ ՆԱ ԾԱՆՈՒԲ, ԼԵՇ ԻՐ ՆԱ
 ՐՈԲԱՒ.

Եղեմ Երբ 1 յ յ ԵՐԻԲԱՇ 1 յ յ ԵՐԻԲԱՇ, ԼԵՇ ԾՈՒՆԵ, ԵՐԻՐԾՈՒՆԵ ՆԱ
 ԵՆԵՐԻՄ ԵՐ ԲԱՐ 1 ՐՈԲ ՕՇՍՐ 1 ԵՐԻԲԱՇ, ԵՐ ՐԵՇՏՄԱՐԾ ՕՇՐԱՐԴԱ
 ԵՐ ԲԱՐ 1 ՆԵՐԲԱՇ, ԵՐԻՐԾՈՒՆԵ ԵՐԻՐԾՈՒՆԵ ԻԱՐ ՄԵԲԱՐ ԻՐ ՆԱ
 ԾԱՆՈՒԲ, ԵՐԻՐԾՈՒՆԵ ԾՈՒՆԵ ԻՐ ՆԱ ՐՈԲԱՒ.

Եղեմ 1 յ յ ԵՐԻԲԱՇ 1 յ յ ԵՐԻԲԱՇ, ԼԵՇ ԾՈՒՆԵ, ԵՐ
 ՐԵՇՏՄԱՐԾ ՕՇՐԱՐԴԱ ԵՐ ԲԱՐ 1 ԵՐԻԲԱՇ, ԵՐ ՐԵՇՏՄԱՐԾ ԱՅՏԻՃ-
 ԻՃՈՒՆԱ ԻԱՐ ՄԵԲԱՐ; ՐԵՇՏՄԱՐԾ ՕՇՍՐ 1 յ յ ԵՐԻՐԾՈՒՆԱ ՐԱՆՆ ՆԵՇ
 ՕՇՐԱՐԴԱ ԵՐ ԲԱՐ 1 ՆԵՐԲԱՇ, ՐԵՇՏՄԱՐԾ ՕՇՍՐ 1 յ յ ԵՐԻՐԾՈՒՆԱ ՐԱՆՆ
 ՆԵՇ ԱՅՏԻՃՈՒՆ ԻԱՐ ՄԵԲԱՐ; ԵՐ ԵՐԻՐԾ ՕՇՐԱՐԴԱ ԵՐ ԲԱՐ 1 ՄԵՐԻՈՒՆ,

until death, whether profitable workers, idlers, or animals THE BOOK OF AICILL.
be injured, and full body-price after death for *injuring* persons, and full 'dire'-fine for *injuring* animals.

For the injuries from the playful shouting of a sensible adult, there shall be paid, half 'dire'-fine of the wound until death in the case of profitable workers and animals, six-sevenths of sick-maintenance until death for idlers, half body-price after death for persons, and half 'dire'-fine for animals.

For the injuries from the shouting for unnecessary profit by a sensible adult, there shall be paid six-sevenths of sick-maintenance until death in the case of profitable workers, and six-sevenths of compensation after death; six-sevenths of sick-maintenance until death for idlers, and three-sevenths of compensation after death: four-fifths of sick-maintenance until death for a cow, and four-fifths of compensation after death; half sick-maintenance until death for a horse, and half compensation after death.

For the injuries from the malicious shouting of a youth at the age of paying half 'dire'-fine, there shall be paid half 'dire'-fine for the wound until death, in the case of profitable workers, idlers, or animals; half body-fine after death in the case of persons, and half in the case of animals.

For the injuries from the playful shouting of a youth at the age of paying half 'dire'-fine, there shall be paid one-fourth of the fine for the wound until death in the case of animals and profitable workers, three-sevenths of sick-maintenance until death in the case of idlers, one-fourth body-fine after death in the case of persons, and one-fourth of 'dire'-fine in the case of animals.

For the injuries from the shouting for unnecessary profit, of a youth at the age of paying half 'dire'-fine, there shall be paid three-sevenths of sick-maintenance until death in the case of profitable workers, and three-sevenths of compensation after death; a seventh and a fourteenth of sick-maintenance until death, for idlers, and a seventh and a fourteenth of compensation after death; two-fifths of sick-maintenance until death for a cow, and two-fifths of com-

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OF
AIOILL. 1 nech, cethruime aithgina iar mbar.

Յիջցեմ Կոմարտի մուշ Ին յաթր Իս Բաշինա, [Ի] Կարսմար
 Բեժտարտ Ին Լան Տիրե Օտիրար Կո Բար Ի Երթաճ օսար,
 յերթաճ, Բե Բեժտարտ Իար մԲար; յո Կարաճ Բե Բեժտարտ
 Օտիրար Կո Բար, օսար Ին Բեժտարտ Բաշինա Իար մԲար;
 Կարսմար Կուշու Ին Լան Տիրե Վօտիրար Կո Բար Ի մԲոյն,
 օսար Երտիրե Կուշեաճ Բաշինա Իար մԲար; յո Կոմարտ
 Ետիրսույթ Կուշեճ Բաշինա Իար մԲար, Երտիր Կուշեճ
 Օտիրար Կո Բար; Կարսմա Լեժե Ին Լան Տիրե Վօտիրար Կո
 Բար Ի նեչ, օսար Լեժ Բաշին Իար մԲար; յո Կոմարտ Լեժ
 Օտիրար Կո Բար, օսար Լեժ Բաշին Իար մԲար.

Յիցեմ քրժա մու 1 յաթ 1ԵԱ աւիցնա [յր] Եւրսմսր
բժժմաւո յո ԼԵ՛ ԾրԵ ԾօԾրսր՝ Եօ Եար, ԵԵԾրսմԵ 1 Եօր-
ԵաԾ, բժժմաւո յա բժժմաւո 1 յԵրբաԾ, Երի բժժմաւո
աւիցնա յար մԵար 1 Եժժար ԾԵ, Եւօ 1 ԵօրԵաժ, Եւօ 1 յԵրԵաԾ ;
նօ, Եօմաւ Երի բժժմաւո օԾրսրԵ Եօ Եար 1 ԵօրԵաժ, օԵսր Երի
բժժմաւո աւիցնա յար մԵար ; Եւրսմսր բժրիւօ յո ԼԵ՛
ԾրԵ ԾօԾրսր՝ Եօ Եար 1 մԵօյո, օԵսր Ծա ԵւլԵօ աւիցնա յար
մԵար; նօ, Եօմաւ ա ԵւլԵօ օԾրսրԵ Եօ Եարր, օԵսր Ծա ԵւլԵօ.

² *After death.*—The following is found written in apparently a different hand at the lower margin of the MS. E. 3, 5, p. 32. It seems a mere fragment, and not connected in particular with this part of the work. For “78” of the MS., usually the contraction of “ετς,” Dr. O'Donovan conjectured “εἰς,” and translated accordingly.

[Ca ροζαίλ εἰσθε ριρ νὰ ρυίλ θεϊτβιρ τορβυίς νὰ ερραῖς σο βάρ νά ιαρ
mbay? .1. ἀέτ ιρ εατρυμαθὸ ιηθ σο βαρ οαυρ ιαρ mbay αν comηραιτε.

[illegible]

Շարունակում է իր հարցերը և պահանջները:

pensation after death; one-fourth of sick-maintenance until death for a horse, *and* one-fourth of compensation after death.¹

For the injuries from the malicious shouting of a youth at the age of paying compensation, there shall be paid a proportion equal to a seventh of the full 'dire'-fine of sick-maintenance until death in the case of profitable workers and idlers, and six-sevenths of compensation after death; or, according to others, it may be six-sevenths of sick-maintenance until death, and a seventh of compensation after death; a proportion equal to a fifth of the full 'dire'-fine of sick-maintenance until death for a cow, and four-fifths of compensation after death; or, according to others, it may be one-fourth of one-fifth of compensation after death, and four-fifths of sick-maintenance until death; a proportion equal to one-half the full 'dire'-fine of sick-maintenance until death for a horse, and half compensation after death; or, according to others, it may be half sick-maintenance until death, and half compensation after death.

For the injuries from the playful shouting of a youth at the age of paying compensation there shall be paid a proportion equal to one-seventh of the half 'dire'-fine of sick-maintenance until death, one-fourth in the case of profitable workers, one-seventh of six-sevenths for idlers, and three-sevenths of compensation after death in the case of either profitable workers or idlers; or, it may be, according to others, three-sevenths of sick-maintenance until death in the case of profitable workers, and three-sevenths of compensation after death; a proportion equal to one-sixth of the half 'diro'-fine for sick-maintenance until death in the case of a cow, and two-fifths of compensation after death; or, according to others, it may be one-fifth of sick-main-

What trespass arising from shouting is it in which there is no difference of profitable workers, or idlers, till death or after death? That is, the malicious shouting for which there is equal fine till death and after death.

What trespass arising from shouting is it in which there is a difference of profitable workers and idlers, till death, and not after death? That is, the playful shouting, for there is equal fine for injury to the profitable workers and the idlers, after death.

What trespass arising from shouting is it in which there is a difference of profitable workers and idlers till death, and after death? That is, the case of apparent advantage?^a

^a Ir. unnecessary profit.

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աւիցնա յար մօր; արքա լիւի ին լիւ յար յօրքար ար
ար իմ ար, արք արքա աւիցնա յար մօր; ո, արք
արքա արքա ար, արք արքա աւիցնա յար
մօր.

Աւիցնա ինքնիւն տօր ար ար ար աւիցնա
արքա ար արքա արքա ար ար արքա, արք
արքա ար արքա աւիցնա յար մօր; արքա ար ար
արքա արքա ար ար արքա, արքա ար արքա
աւիցնա յար մօր; արքա ար արքա արքա արքա ար
ար արքա, արքա ար արքա աւիցնա յար մօր;
արքա արքա արքա ար իմ ար, արք արքա [ար-
քա] յար մօր; ո արք արքա արքա ար արք
արքա աւիցնա յար մօր.

C. 952. [Իր ար արք արքա ար, արքա արքա արքա,
արք ո ար արքա արքա արքա; արք արքա արք
արք արքա արքա արքա, արք արքա արքա արքա.] Իր ար
արք արքա արքա արքա, արքա արքա արքա արքա.

C. 952 Իր ար արքա արքա արքա արքա, արքա արքա արքա
արքա արքա արքա [արքա], արք ո արքա արքա ո ար
արքա; ո արքա արքա արքա.

C. 952. Իր ար արքա ինքնիւն տօր արքա արքա, [արքա] ար արք
արքա արքա արքա արքա, [արք] արքա արքա արքա ո
արքա արքա.

Աւիցնա ինքնիւն ո արքա.

1. Ինքնիւն արքա արքա արքա արքա, ո արք
արքա արքա արքա արքա. արք արքա արքա արքա ո
արքա արքա ո, արքա արքա արքա արքա ո արքա արքա
արքա արքա արքա, արքա արքա արքա արքա.

¹ *In a more lawful manner.* This and the two preceding paragraphs are given somewhat differently in C. 952, but the sense is substantially the same.

² *Little necessity.*—For “արք” of the MS. Dr. O’Donovan conjectured “արք” as a better reading.

tenance until death, and two-fifths of compensation after death; a proportion equal to one-half of 'dire'-fine of sick-maintenance until death for a horse, and a fourth of compensation after death; or, *according to others*, it may be one-fourth of sick-maintenance until death, and one-fourth of compensation after death.

For injuries from the shouting for unnecessary profit of a youth at the age of paying compensation there is paid a seventh of six-sevenths of sick-maintenance until death, in the case of profitable workers, a seventh of six-sevenths of compensation after death; a seventh of the three-sevenths of sick maintenance until death in the case of idlers, a seventh of the three-sevenths of compensation after death; a fifth of four-fifths of sick-maintenance until death for a cow, and a fifth of four-fifths of compensation after death; a fourth of sick-maintenance until death for a horse, and a fourth of compensation after death; or, it may be an eighth of sick-maintenance until death, and an eighth of compensation after death.

"Idle shouting" means the doing of it for the purpose of sport, and it is not sport with respect to the pigs; and if it were, it should be *considered as* idleness of foul play, and there would be full fine *for it*. "Malicious shouting" means doing of it (*the shouting*) with a view to injury.

"Shouting for necessary profit" means shouting for the purpose of driving cattle out of *fields of grass*, or of corn fields, when they could not *have been driven thence* in a more lawful manner; or, *according to others*, it means shouting before a plundering party.^a

"Shouting for unnecessary profit" means the doing of it (*the shouting*) in order to drive cattle out of *fields of grass* or corn fields, when it (*the driving out*) could have been done in a more lawful manner.¹

^a Ir. A
plundering.

The exemption as regards a boat in rowing or swamping.

That is, the person is exempt who, by himself, takes a boat to row, or who along with another person swamps it. If it were *taken down in a case of little necessity*,² or through wantonness, there is a fine of foul-play for every trespass committed in taking it down and bringing it up.

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Mar pe deiðbirur doecma pucað rir hi, .i. plainti eppa [ið] ocyr etarbaidi in cað rogail do gentar ac a breibh rir ocyr ac a tabairt inoir. Cio uathā cio rochairoe po aentaið in nimbaðuð, ir riach riandluidi o cað oib ina ceile.

Ma po aentaið in ðara ðnem, ocyr nyr aentaið in ðnem aile, ir riach riandluidi irin ðneim po aentaið, ocyr riad colā cluidi irin ðneim nar aentaið.

Ma tait luct laime anð, ocyr luèt imprama, ocyr luèt meoncluidi, ir iat ir luèt laime anð luèt in combaiti, ir iat ir luèt meoncluidi anð luèt imprama, ir iat i[r] pellaið ann in luèt po bi na toyt ir in nae.

Ma ta luèt combaiti inoiti, ocyr luèt imprama, ir iat ir aer laime ann luèt in combaiti, ir iat ir luèt meoncluidi ann luèt imprama; ir iat i[r] pellaið ann in luèt po bi ar purt ina riathairi, ocyr eo nicfairi a tairmeare.

ðla liathroit urcyr riachi prum cathriac.

.1. plan ðon ti uaralrcuirer in liathroit ar riachi na caðriac prumða, cena beða ac acra ar neð ðul ar a nuplainn, no cluidi do ðenum uirre; noco ðlegar a acra air, uair ðicomair cach nuplainn.

Na huile ðenta uile biar ar riache, plan do a comrai-leð ar ðaigin comallað a ðligio riachi; manab ar ðaigin comallað a ðligio riachti, ir riad po aicneð a riata air.

Marā ðenta ina ðenta inðligteca he reðtar riache, ir lan riad ina cet cinair a riachti.

Marā ðenta ina ðenta ðligteca reðtar riache, ir aithgin ina cet cinair a riache.

Ma do çuair in liathroit reðtar riache amach, deiðbirur

¹ *That one might not.*—For “cena” of the MS. Dr. O'Donovan conjectured “cona,” and translated accordingly

If it were through accidental necessity it was taken down, i.e. there is exemption on account of *injury* to idlers and unprofitable workers, for every trespass committed in taking it down and bringing it up. Whether few or many have consented to the swamping, there is a fine of foul-play from each of them in either case.

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If one party consented and the other party did not consent, there is a fine of fair-play from the party that did consent, and a fine of foul-play from the party that did not consent.

If there be a hand-party there, and a rowing-party, and a party of middle-sport, the hand-party is the swamping-party, the middle-sport-party is the rowing-party, and the spectators are they who are silent in the boat.

If there be a swamping-party there, and a rowing-party, the swamping-party is the hand-party, the rowing-party is the middle-sport-party, and the spectators are they who were present on the bank, and who could have prevented it (*the swamping*).

The exemption as regards the ball in being hurled on the green of the chief 'cathair'-fort.

That is, the person is exempt who nobly strikes off the ball upon the green of the chief 'cathair'-fort, and this is in order that one might not¹ be sued for going upon a green, or playing a game upon it; it is not right that one should be sued for it, because "every green is free."

A person is exempt for demolishing every structure erected upon the green, *if he does so* for the purpose of maintaining the lawful use^a of the green; *but* if it be not for the purpose of maintaining the lawful use^a of the green, he pays a fine for it according to the nature of the case.

^a Ir. *lawfulness*.

If the structures be illegal structures outside a green, there is full fine for their first injury^b to the green.

^b Ir. *trespass*.

If the structures be legal structures outside a green, there is compensation *to be made* for their first injury to the green.

If the ball went out beyond the green *and a person goes for it*, the case shall be ruled by necessity and consent and

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օսւր սրարաճէ օսւր սրածած ըօ րաջալ ըր. Մարա ծեւծ-
ծիրսր օսւր սրարաճէ օսւր սրածած, րլան.

Մարա ծեւծծիրսր օսւր սրարաճէ ըօ սրածած, ա շօրա
սեծիւսիւս ա ըլանտի օսւր ա սեծիւսիւս ա սիտալի.

Մարա ծեւծծիրսր սեն սրարաճէ, սեն սրածած, ա Լէ՛ ա
ըլանտի օսւր ա Լէ՛ ա սիտալի.

Շօ Բեւ՛ սրարաճէ օսւր սրածած, մանա ըսիծ ծեւծծիրսր,
նօ սօմարսւս, նօսօ նամուլ տօրԲա; աճէ մունա ըսիծ սր-
արաճէ սօ սօմարսւս ա նինծեւծծիրսր սսեն ըր տալլ, սար
մաօ Եօ օն, րլան.

Իրօ՛ ր ծեւծծիրսր սնօ ըօ ծեւծծիրսր ըսլ սր սեն նա
Լիաճիւսի.

Իրօ՛ ր սրարաճէ սնօ ա Երսալ ըօ ըսլ սր ա սեն.

Իրօ՛ ր սրածած սնի ըրածած նա Բօրնաօ. Լէ՛ ըսա՛
սիւս Եալի՛ րն Եա՛ ըօջալ ըօ ծօնա րն Լիաճիւս տալլ, օսւր ըօ
ջօնտար սս ա տաԲար սմաԲ.

Յա սէտ ըս ըսլ տսլսօմար.

.1. ըլան ծօն ըս ըն սօմարս տսլա ըօ մաւ րն ծա մարսա՛
րն սս, րն ըսալի; նօ րլան ծօն ըս ըն մաւսմ տալման Բի
սսս րն ըսալի.

Մարա մաւսմ տալման նա սմանջար ըօ Լօրսջաօ տրօ նա
մաւսրօ նօ տրօ նա Լիա՛, սս սօ ուրտա սլս ըօ սօնսմ րմօ,
ր ծօնտա տրալի, օսւր ր ըլան Բօ ա Լէ՛ ըր նա Բիւսլի.

Մարա մաւսմ տալման սօնսար ըօ Լօրսջաօ, ր Բի՛Բիւսի
սօ մարսալ ըր.

Մարա սօնսա՛ ըօ տարջօտար րն Ե՛ ըօ իւմ րն ծօնտա, ր
ըսա՛ ըօ սսնօ՛ ա ըսա՛ օն սօնսա՛ րլան ԵԲ, օսւր Լան ըսաԲ
ըօ Բի՛Բիւսի՛ րն ծօնտա օ ըր րն ծօնտա րլան սօնսա՛; օսւր

¹ *Man-trespass.*—That is as distinguished from trespass committed by a beast.

² *Wickedness is the rule with respect to it.*—That is the case is considered as a
tortious negligence.

³ *For the sensible adult.*—That is, for the injury done to the sensible adult.

closing. If there be necessity and consent and closing, he THE BOOK OF AICILL.
who goes for it is exempt.

If there be necessity and consent or closing, he is three-fourths exempt and one-fourth liable.

If there be necessity without consent, without closing, he is half exempt and half liable.

Though there should be consent and closing, if there was not necessity, or permission *in the case of necessity*, it is not the same as *the case of a profitable worker*; unless in case of non-necessity he^a has consent and permission, for if he have, he is exempt. *Ir. The man within.

"Necessity" means the necessity of his going for the ball.

"Consent" means that leave is given him to go for it.

"Closing" means really closing the gaps. There is half fine for man-trespass¹ for every injury which the ball does within, and which is done in bringing it out.

The exemption as regards a king's race-course *in case of sudden collision*.

That is, the king is exempt *from liability* as regards a sudden collision that may occur between two horsemen on his race-course, *i.e.* his green; or, the king is exempt *from liability* for accidents caused by a chasm that he may have in his green.

If the chasm be one that cannot be made safe by levelling it or filling it up, but could *be made safe* by constructing a stake-fence around it, *if this has been done*, it is a lawful structure, and there is full exemption as regards all *accidents caused by it*.

If the chasm be one that could have been made safe *by levelling or filling up*, but was not, wickedness is the rule respecting it.²

If a sensible adult brings a horse to the structure, *and an accident happens*, a fine according to the nature of the case is *due* from the sensible adult for *injury* to the horse, and full fine according to the imperfection of the structure is *to be paid* by the owner of the structure for the sensible adult;³

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plan can ni uao iriui neč, uair ir coonach po tairgeirtar
hi.

Mar i in tech po tairgeirtar in coonach do čum in
dentā, leč riach po bičbinčē uirui, ocur ruiui mepačē
a heima leč oi; ocur lan riach po bičbinčē in dentā o rir
in dentā iriui nech, ocur leč othruir no leč aithgin uao
iriui coonach.

Marā mac i naer iā leč riue po tairgeirtar in ech do
čum in dentā, cethruime riui ocur othruir comlan co bar,
cen comgnim, ocur mā tā comgnim, ir cethruime riue
ocur leč othruir; cethruime riue re taeb naitghina iar
mbar, can comgnim, ocur mā tā comgnim, cethruime riui
ocur leč aithgin; ocur lan riach po bičbinčē in dentā o rir
in dentā, iriui mac, ocur leč othruir no leč aithgin uao ir
in nech.

Marā mac i naer iā aithgina po tairgeirtar in each do
čum in dentā, ir leč othruir ocur cutrumuir lečē in leč
riue dothruir co bar, cen comgnim, cethruime othruirā
ocur cutrumuir cethruimē in leč riue; teora cethruimi
aithgina iar mbar, cen comgnim, ocur mā tā comgnim,
cethruime ocur očtmač; lan reich po bičbinčē in dentā o
rir in dentā iriui mac, ocur leč othruir no leč aithgin ir
in neach.

Mā re in tech po tairgeirtar in mac do cum in
dentā, ciō beo mac uile, ciō mac i naer iā aithgina, ciō
mac i naer iā let riui, leč riach po b[ičbinčē] ar an ech, ocur

and he (*the owner of the structure*) is exempt from *paying* anything on account of the horse, because it was a sensible adult that brought it (*the horse*).

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If it is the horse that brings the sensible adult to the structure, there is half fine upon it (*the horse*) for its wickedness, and the encitement of being ridden takes *the other* half off it; and full fine according to the imperfection of the structure is *to be paid* by the owner of the structure for *injury* to the horse, and half sick-maintenance or half compensation for *injury* to the sensible adult.

If it be a youth at the age of paying half 'dire'-fine that brings the horse to the structure, *in case of accident, there should be paid* one-fourth 'dire'-fine and full sick-maintenance until death, if no one else is equally in fault,^a and if some one else be equally in fault,^b it is one-fourth 'dire'-fine and half sick-maintenance *he pays*; one-fourth 'dire'-fine with compensation after death *is to be paid*, if no one else is equally in fault,^a and if any one else is equally in fault,^b one-fourth 'dire'-fine and half compensation; and the owner of the structure pays full fine according to the imperfection of the structure, for the youth, and half sick-maintenance or half compensation for the horse.

^aIr. Without co-operation.
^bIr. If there be co-operation.

If it be a youth at the age of paying compensation that brings the horse to the structure, it is half sick-maintenance and the equivalent of half of the half 'dire'-fine of the sick-maintenance until death *that should be paid* when no one else is equally in fault,^a and if another be equally in fault,^b one-fourth of sick-maintenance and the equivalent of one-fourth of half 'dire'-fine; three-fourths of compensation after death, if no one else be equally in fault,^a and if any one else be equally in fault,^b one-fourth and one-eighth; and the owner of the structure pays full fine, according to the imperfection of the structure, for the youth, and half sick-maintenance or half compensation for the horse.

If it is the horse that brings the youth to the structure, whatever youth he be, whether a youth at the age of paying compensation, or a youth at the age of paying half 'dire'-fine, *there is* half-fine upon the horse for its wickedness, and the

excitement of being ridden takes the one-half off it; and the owner of the structure pays full fine, according to the imperfection of the structure, for the horse, *if injured*, and half sick maintenance, or half compensation for the youth.

If it be a face to face collision of two horsemen, and if they who are both on profitable business, there is one-third of compensation from each of them to the other, and *this is so, if there be injury on one side only*; ^a but if there be injury on both sides, ^b there is one-sixth of compensation. *This is the case* when they could not have avoided each other, but if they could have avoided each other, there is full compensation for injury on one side, ^a and half compensation if there be injury on both sides. ^b

^aIr. Half-injury.
^bIr. Joint-injury.

If both are *riding* for amusement, there is a fine for fair-play from each of them to the other for injury on one side; if there be injury ^b on both sides, there is half fine for fair-play. *This is* when they could not have avoided each other; but if they could, there is a fine for foul-play for injury on one side ^a, and half fine for foul-play, if it be injury on both sides ^b.

If one of them was riding for amusement and the other on profitable business, the person on profitable business is exempt from fine for injury to the idler, if it (*the collision*) could not have been avoided *by him*; but if it could, there is half compensation for injury on one side ^a; it is one-fourth of compensation if there be injury on both sides ^b. The idler pays a fine for fair-play, for the man on profitable business, in case of injury on one side, and half fine for fair-play in case of injury on both sides, if it (*the collision*) could not have been avoided *by him*; but if it could have been avoided, there is a fine for foul-play for injury on one side, it is half fine for foul-play, if there be injury on both sides.

If one was *riding* for amusement or profit, and the other for unnecessary trespass, the idler or the person on profitable business is exempt from fine for injury to the man of unnecessary trespass, whether *there be* injury on one side or injury on both sides, whether it (*the collision*) could have been avoided or not, but so as it was not wilfully they hurt him; and if it be, there is full fine upon them according to the nature of the case; and the unnecessary trespasser

THE BOOK ^{OF} ԲԱԺԱ ՕՐՈՅ; օսւր լան քիւժ քօր ինծիւծիւրեճ [բօղլա]
 AICHIL. ինծիւրում, ւիտ լեճիւրիտ, ւիտ օմբիւրիտ, ցե քե քեն քօ քօ
 — քաթաճէտա իմքաթա.

Իքօ իր լեճիւրիտ անտ քեն քօւնե քա իմլաք. իքօ իր
 օմբիւրիտ անտ քօյր քա իմլաք; օսւր ուր քիւրիտ քճէ քեն
 քօւնե ին քաճի ինքս քօիւրն.

Մաք քօքնաճ քօ քօնե ին քարքստ քրօ քօմքաւտի, լան քօք
 նա քնօւք, օսւր օժիւրք քօմլան քօ քայ, նօ լան քօք օսւր
 քիւճիւն քօմլան իար մքայ.

Մաք քրօ քրքա, լեճ քօք նա քնօւք օսւր օժիւրք քօմլան
 քօ քայ, նօ լեճ քօք օսւր քիւճիւն քօմլան իար մքայ.

Մաք քրօ ինծիւծիւրօ քօքնա, օժիւրք քօմլան քօ քայ, նօ
 քիւճիւն քօմլան իար մքայ.

Մաք քրօ քօմքաւտի ղօ քարքքրքար մաք 1 նաք լքա լեճ
 քօք ին նօճ քօ ճւմ ին քենտա, լեճ քօք նա քնօւք օսւր օժիւրք
 քօմլան քեն քօմքնում, օսւր մա քա քօմքնում, իր լեճ քօք
 օսւր լեճ օժիւրք; լեճ քօք օսւր քիւճիւն քօմլան իար մքայ
 քեն քօմքնում, նօ լեճ քօք օսւր լեճ քիւճիւն.

Մաք քրօ քրքա, իր քեժիւրք քօք նա քնօւք օսւր օժիւրք
 քօմլան քօ քայ քեն քօմքնում, օսւր մա քա քօմքնում, իր քեժիւրք
 քօք օսւր լեճ օժիւրք; նօ քեժիւրք քօք օսւր
 քիւճիւն քօմլան իար մքայ, քեն քօմքնում, օսւր մա քա քօմքնում,
 իր քեժիւրք քօք օսւր քիւճիւն.

Մաք քրօ ինծիւծիւրօ քօքնա, քօքնա քեժիւրք օժիւրք
 քօ քայ քեն քօմքնում, օսւր մա քա քօմքնում, իր քեժիւրք
 օսւր օճէմաք; նա քօքնա քեժիւրք քիւճիւնա իար մքայ;
 օսւր մա քա քօմքնում, իր քեժիւրք օսւր օճէմաք.

Մաք մաք 1 նաք լքա քիւճիւնա ղօ քարքքրքար ին քճ քօ
 ճւմ նա քիւճիւն քրօ քօմքաւտի, օժիւրք քօմլան քօ քայ քեն

1 To them.—That is, to the persons riding for amusement or on profitable business.

pays full fine for *injury to them*,¹ whether there be injury on one side or injury on both sides, whether it (*the collision*) could have been avoided or not.

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"Injury on one side" means one man being in motion. "Injury on both sides" means the two being in motion; and *it is implied that* but one person was injured in each of these cases.

If it be a sensible adult that brought a horse to the place designedly, *he pays* full 'dire'-fine for the wound, and full sick maintenance until death, or full 'dire'-fine and full compensation after death.

If it was in idle play *he brought it*, *he pays* half 'dire'-fine for the wound and full sick maintenance until death, or half 'dire'-fine and full compensation after death.

If it was for unnecessary profit, *he pays* full sick-maintenance until death, or full compensation after death.

If a youth at the age of paying half 'dire'-fine brings the horse to the structure designedly, *he pays* half 'dire'-fine for the wound and full sick-maintenance, when there is no abettor;^a but if there be an abettor,^b it is half 'dire'-fine and half sick-maintenance *he pays*; half 'dire'-fine and full compensation after death, without an abettor, or *according to others* half 'dire'-fine and half restitution.

^aIr. Without co-operation.
^bIr. Co-operation.

If it was in idle play *he brought the horse to the structure*, *he pays* one-fourth of 'dire'-fine for the wound and full sick-maintenance until death, when there is no abettor, but if there be an abettor, it is one-fourth of 'dire'-fine *he pays* and half sick-maintenance; or, *according to others*, one-fourth of 'dire'-fine and full compensation after death, without an abettor, and if there be an abettor, it is one-fourth of 'dire'-fine and compensation.

If it was for unnecessary profit, *he pays* three-fourths of sick-maintenance until death, when there is no abettor,^a and one-fourth and one-eighth when there is an abettor;^b the three-fourths of compensation after death *when without an abettor*. and if there be an abettor, it is one-fourth and one-eighth *he pays*.

If a youth at the age of paying compensation brings the horse to the pit designedly, *he pays* full sick-maintenance until death when there is no abettor, and half sick-mainten-

THE BOOK comɣum, ocup ma ta comɣum, ɣ leʃ othrup; ocup aithɣin
OF comlan ɣap mbar, cen comɣum, ocup ma ta comɣum, ɣ
ARIGILL. leʃ aithɣin.

Μας τρε έρβα, τσopa cεthpuιme othpupa co βαρ, cen comgnim, ocur μα τα comgnim, ιρ cεthpuιme ocur oδtμαo; . . na τσopa cεthpuιme αιthγιna ιαρ mβαρ cen comgnim, ocur μα τα comgnim, ιρ cεthpuιme ocur oδtμαo.

Մա լըս ԻճճԵՐԻՔ ԵՐԵՎԱ, ԻՐ ԼԵՇ ՕՏԻՐԱՐ ՇԵՆ ԿՈՄՅՈՒՄ,
ՕՍԱՐ ՄԱ ԵԱ ԿՈՄՅՈՒՄ, ԻՐ ՇԵՏԻՐԱՄԵ ՕՏԻՐԱՐԱ ՈՍ ԼԵՏԻ
ԱՅԻՃՈՒ.

δια ποδ cubar.

[illegible][illegible]

Но біа роб чаебаџ.

Տե՛ղ լո՛ւսն ինձ քո լույսն ար՛ա՛ր՝ ար՛ա՛ր՝
հարստ թե՛՛ծնուր տղո՛ւս:

Մարա քե թե՛ծնրսր թոճա աւաւ, ղլաւոտի ցրծա՛յ օսր
ետրծա՛յ, օսր տաճաւո զ Լե՛ծ տրք օօ շրաւ ուաւհոյա:

Μαρ πρ ηερρα, ιρ λετ̄ ριαχ, σε το connαιc cen co ραcαιξ̄.

Մար ըն հոնօւթծիրար բօցա ապաւ, Իր Լաւ քաճ զո
 զոնաւ զոն զօ քաւալ:

ance if there be an abettor; and full compensation after death, when there is no abettor, and if there be an abettor it is half compensation *he pays*.

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If it was in idle play, *he pays* three-fourths of sick-maintenance until death, when there is no abettor, and one-fourth and one-eighth of it, if there be an abettor; the three-fourths of compensation after death, when there is no abettor, and one-fourth and one-eighth, if there be an abettor.

If it was for unnecessary profit, *he pays* half sick-maintenance when there is no abettor, and one-fourth of sick-maintenance or half compensation, if there be an abettor.

The exemption of animals respecting snatched food.

That is, the sensible adult in his lawful necessary riding is exempt *from fines* for *injury* to idlers, but pays one-third of compensation for *injury* to profitable workers, if he did not see them, or though he did see them, if there was no *power* of avoiding them; but if they could have been avoided, he pays half compensation for *injury* to idlers, and full compensation for *injury* to profitable workers.

That is, the animals are exempt *from liability* for the food which they eat in snatches, *viz.*, three bites on either side of the way, but so as they eat not much more, and should they do so eat, it (*the fine for it*) is a sack of corn, or a fine for man-trespass.

Or, the exemption as regards animals throwing up clods.

That is, the animals are exempt *from fine* on account of the clods which they throw up with their hoofs when ridden on necessary profitable business.

If they are ridden through unavoidable necessity, they are exempt *from fine* for *injury* to idlers and unprofitable workers, and it (*the fine*) is reduced from half 'dire'-fine to one-third of compensation.

If *they are ridden* for idle play, there is half fine whether they have seen or not seen *the parties injured*.

If it is for unnecessary trespass they are ridden, it is full fine whether they have seen or not seen *the parties injured*.

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ὅλα τene tellach no aithine.

1. plan don ti artar in teine a tellach in tiḡe ḡall, no aḡtine a tellach na haḡa amuiḡ, o tair a ruirugar ocuḡ a ḡnirugar, ocuḡ o na bia ruḡ porcarar acbeile na hetall-
air; iḡ dena tiraiḡ, ocuḡ plan a leḡ ruḡ na huilib.

Մա թօ բալա քօցալ աօն տրսւօւցաօ ոօ օօ նցոմսցաօ.
 լլաոնտւ քրծալք օօսր քտաքծալք աոն; օօսր լլաոնտւ նա հաժա օօ
 նա օոմօծաւք, օօսր լլաոնտւ նա տրւ նաքծաոն; օօսր յքէքթաօ
 օօ մծեւժ տրաո նաւտհլոնա յրոն արծար սւլ ար լար, մաոն
 բածար ա քալլ քրիշոնա մաօ.

[illegible]

Ceetheopa comfuchaiſ aithpeſta. a naiti .i. per pcol-
taioſi in conſoio, ocuy per ataiſi na teneſo, ocuy per
cruaſoiſi, ocuy per tairbera in conſoio. Ocuy comao
he buo fear laime im ic naitiſina per ataiſi na teneſo ;
no comao he per in cruaoiſi, ma ta combroiſiſa
aiſi.

blá carbat aenach.

1. Դևան թոն էի երբեք ին արհատ իրն ձենա՛հ. Տևան թո
 ցե Խրիսթեր ին արհատ իրն ռաենա՛հ, ա՛հտ ռարա՛ծ էրե Խո-
 ճա՛խար ; օսըր մա՛ս Ե՛տ օն, իր Դա՛խ Դ՛ո ալեո՛ս ա Դա՛ժա ալը.
 Օսըր Դևան Ծըրին՝ արհատ ցե Դոցլա՛ւո ին արհատ ըրըրըմ, ա՛հտ

The exemption as regards fire on the hearth or as regards a coal.

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That is, the person is exempt *from liability* who rakes together the fire on the hearth of the house within, or a coal on the hearth of the kiln outside, when it has been set and put in operation, and when there is no knowledge of excess, danger, or defect; it is a lawful work, and there is exemption *from fines* in all respects.

If a trespass should occur at the setting of it or at the putting of it in operation, there is exemption *from fine* for *injury* to idlers or profitable workers in it (*the case*); and there is exemption as regards the kiln and its appurtenances, and exemption as regards the three kinds of corn; but it is the opinion of *lawyers* that there would be one-third of compensation as regards corn which is on the floor, unless it were for negligence in minding it.

If there be knowledge of excess, danger, or defect, it is like a *case of unnecessary profit* with respect to half compensation for *injuries* to idlers or unprofitable workers; compensation for *injury* to profitable workers and animals, and for *injuring the kiln*, compensation for the kiln with its appurtenances, viz., broom, hide, and flail; and there is compensation for the three kinds of corn.

There are four recognised as jointly liable in a kiln, viz., the man who cleaves the fire-wood, and the man who kindles the fire, and the man who dries *the corn*, and the man who puts on the fire-wood. And the man who kindles the fire is he who actually *in the first instance* is liable^a for paying the compensation; or it may be the man who dries the corn, if he has been urged on.

^a Ir. Hand-
man.

The exemption^a as regards a chariot in a fair.

That is, the person who brings the chariot into the fair is exempt *from liability* for any *injury* done to it at the fair. He is exempt even though the chariot be broken at the fair, provided it was not *broken* through furious driving; but if it was, he shall be fined according to the nature of the case. And should the chariot injure any one, the owner of the chariot is exempt *from liability* if he were not aware

THE BOOK OF AIGILL. na raib fir crine, na etallair, na haicbeile; ocur da raib,
 17 fiach po aicneð a fatha air.

bla coipe combpuith.

.1. rlan don coipe in combpoðgal do ni, o buy cobrait
 biao ocur tene ocur coipe; ocur o na biao fir forcpair,
 aicbeile, na hetallair; 17 bentā viraith, ocur rlan a leð
 fir na huilib.

Acht arfocra fer foichlir ael a coipe

.1. acð co nðerna urfocra; urfoilir, ar fe, ac feo in
 tael 17 in cairi. O do gena ðligeo nuprcair, rlainci
 erpait ocur etarbaio ann; ocur tiaðtain o leð vire co
 trian naithina.

bla dam damgal, ocur imidecht, ocur imairgnechur,
 ocur arathar.

bla dam, 7rl. .1. bla na noam inano 17 bla nuileð, ocur rlan voib
 [an] do cuipenn po coraib o biar gne tairce forpo. .1. rlan do na
 damair in gal do niat po feðmum. Ocur imidecht, .1. cio ar imtecht
 beio. Ocur imairgnechur, .1. in tairgnechur uair do niat imuic
 ar in nachao. Ocur arathar. .1. cio fon arathar beir, uair feom
 nach arathar a dubramar romaino.

.1. rlan do na damair cach uile ní uile dara dairgeba
 in coðnað iao ina ceirt imain, ocur ina luað imain ocur ar
 a ningeilt po feomum, acð narab tre biðbinði ruacht-
 naiðit; ocur maro eo on, acð mara ceirt imain, no mara
 ingeilt, lan fiað irin torbað ocur rlainci i nerbað.

[In torbað no] in terbað po inðraið ann; ocur damao
 air po inðraiðea, po bas lan fiað irin torbað, ocur leð
 fiað irin erbac.

Marā luað imain, no mara feom, leiðfiach irin torbað
 ocur rlainci i nerbað; ocur meracð a feoma no a luað

of its being unsound, or defective, or dangerous ; but if he THE BOOK OF AICILL. were, he shall be fined according to the nature of the case.

The exemption as regards a cauldron in boiling.

That is, the cauldron is exempt in its boiling, when the food, the fire, and the cauldron are properly arranged ; and when there is no knowledge of excess, danger, or defect ; it is a lawful work, and there is exemption *from fines* in all respects.

But that the attendant gives notice of *his putting* the fork into the cauldron.

That is, but so as he (*the attendant*) warns : “ take care,” says he, “ here goes the fork into the cauldron.” When he has given this legal *warning* of removal, he is exempt *from fine* for *injury* to idlers and unprofitable workers ; and it (*the fine*) is reduced from half ‘dire’-fine to one-third of compensation for *injury* to *profitable workers*.

The exemption as regards oxen *in* working, and *in* being driven, and *in* grazing, and *in* ploughing.

The exemption as regards oxen, &c., i.e. the exemption *in the case* of the oxen is the same as the exemption *in the case* of the new-milch cows, and they are exempt as regards what they trample under their feet when they are in any way led out, i.e. the oxen are exempt *from fine* for the act, i.e. *the injury* they commit during their work. *In* being driven, i.e. when they are going to *and from* their work. And *in* grazing, i.e. in their noble grazing abroad in the field. And *in* ploughing, i.e. while they are at the plough, for the work we mentioned above was not ploughing.

That is, the oxen are exempt as regards everything over which a sensible adult conducts them in proper driving, or quick driving, and in their grazing while engaged at work, provided it be not through wickedness they did the damage ; and if it be, provided it be *in* proper driving, or if it be *in* grazing, *there is* full fine for *injury* to the profitable worker and exemption as regards the idler.

It was the profitable worker or the idler *that* made the attack in this case ; and if the attack had been made upon him, the profitable worker would be entitled to full fine, and the idler to half fine.

If *the injury* was *inflicted in* quick driving, or if *it be* at *their* work, *there is* half fine for *injury* to the profitable worker and exemption as regards the idler ; and the excite-

THE BOOK Իմաւոն ըօ յօրոն ին Լեթե աւե տօն. [Ին տօրեաճ ոն] ին
 OF Երեւաճ ոն ինօրայիճ առօ յոն ; օսոյ ծամատ ար ոն ինօրայի-
 ԱՅՈՒԼԼ. ճեա, ոն ետ Լեթ բիաճ յոն տօրեաճ, օսոյ շեղիւսիմե յոն
 — ներեաճ.

Ա մ[բ]եճ ար ա շոնարայի, ղան տօն ին Երեւաճ ոն
 ինօրայիճ ճոսո շօր արիւի, շե եթ բիւճայիճ շոն շօ ե, օսոյ
 ին Երեւաճ շօ բիւճայիճ ղեճար արիւի ; շեղիւսիմե սաճ յոն
 ներեաճ [տօ լեոտար ամաճ], շոն բիւճայիճ, ղեճար արիւի, ոն
 յոն տօրեաճ շօ բիւճայիճ 1 արիւ ; Լեթ բիաճ յոն տօրեաճ շոն
 բիւճայիճ շօ 1 արիւ, շօ ա ղեճար արիւ. Ին շօրօտ եր
 ղարաճ ա ղեճոտ օսոյն յոն ; օսոյ օ ղաճոյ տօն, յի լան բիաճ
 յոն տօրեաճ, օսոյ Լեթ բիաճ յոն ներեաճ.

Իմեա, շե բիա սաճոյն, ղաւոն արեւայիճ օսոյ շարեւայիճ շօ
 նա հարեանայիճ շարն Երեւոն, օսոյ, տաւեճ օ Լեթ տօն
 շօ շրան ղաւիւն.

Տան շօ նա հարեանայիճ շօ ղօղալ շօ շոնա ղիւն ղա
 ծամայիճ ա շարայիճ ա ղեճոտ օսոյ ա ղեւիւնիւնայիճ արիւ,
 աճ ղարաճ ղե շօրեաճ, օսոյ մաճ շօ ոն, յի բիաճ ղօն
 բաճ.

Տան շօ նա ծամայիճ շօ ղօղալ շօ շոնա ղիւն ղա
 ղարաճ ղե շօրեւիւն, օսոյ մաճ շօ ոն, յի Լեթ բիաճ ղօ
 միւնիւն օրօ, օսոյ ղարաճ ա ղեճոտ շօ ղօրոն ին Լեթ աւե
 տօն.

Մա ղա ծամ միւնիւն արիւն ղարաճ, օսոյ ա ղա ղօր.
 Երեւոն ար արիւ, օսոյ ա ղա ղիւն, յի սիւնաճ ա շոնա շօ
 շօ սիւ.

Մանա ղիւն ար արիւ տօն, օսոյ ա ղա ա ղիւն, ին նօն շօ
 ղօրմաճ ղիւն շօ ղօր Երեւոն ; ին նօն շօ ղօրմաճ ա ղիւն
 օսոյ նօրմաճ շօ շօ Լեթ արաճ.

¹ *If they are gone from.*—That is, if they are left by those who should take care of them.

ment of their work or of the quick driving takes the other half off them. *It was* the profitable worker or the idler *that* made the attack in this case; and if the attack had been made upon him, the profitable worker would be entitled to half fine, and the idler to one-fourth.

As to starting from their halters, they are exempt *from fine* for *injury* to the idler who advanced upon them to the border of the field, whether they be provoked or not, and the idler who provoked them outside the border; there is one-fourth *fine* from them for *injury* to the idler whom they follow outside the border, and who does not provoke,^a or for injury to the profitable worker who provokes^b within the border; *there is* half fine for *injuring* the profitable worker who does not provoke^a whether within or without the border. This is while the excitement of their work is upon them; and when it has gone off them, there is full fine for *injuring* the profitable worker, and half fine for *injuring* the idler.

So, too, if they (*the oxen*) are gone from,¹ they are exempt *from fine* for *injury* to idlers and unprofitable workers *who may be* among the ploughmen themselves, and it (*the fine*) is reduced from half 'dire'-fine to one-third of compensation *in the case of profitable workers*.

The ploughmen are exempt as regards such injuries as they may do to the oxen in getting their work and their full service from them, if it be not *done* with violence, and if it be, there is a fine according to the nature of the case.

The oxen are exempt as regards such injuries as they do to the ploughmen, but so as they be not *done* through wickedness, and if so, there is half fine upon them (*the oxen*) for their wickedness, and the excitement of their work takes the other half off them.

If there be a wicked ox in the ploughing, and its owner is present, and knows of it, he pays the full amount for its offences.

If he be not present, and yet knows of it, the owner pays the amount which his being aware of it adds to the fine; and the ploughmen pay that which the fact of having seen and not removed (*the ox*) adds to it.

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Μα τα αἰτῦγαῖ ἀνιῖτι ἀνι ἑταρρυ, ρλαν τοιβρυμ ιν ταρ
 ριν το denum, ce beḥ ριρ ροινοι no αμνειρτ, αἵτ na νερνατ
 ιμαρεραιο ταρρυ; ocyr τα νερνατ, ιρ cuic ρεοιτ ανθ, ριαḥ
 ρορεραιο ροιμελτα ρορ οιν, ocyr αιτηγιν na ιμαρεραιο τα
 caḥ ουινε τατα ταm ιριν αραθηαρ; no, comat aen cuic
 ρεοιτ τοιβ uile, ocyr comροινοιτ εταρρυ he ρο comαιρτο no
 ρο leiṭαιρτε.

Μαινε ρυιλ αἰτῦγαῖ ἀνιῖτι ἀνι εταρρυ 7ρῆ, ρλαν τοιβ-
 ρυμ ιν 7νιm το buain αρτυ, αἵτ na ροιβ ριρ ροινοι no
 αμνειρτ, ocyr ma τα, ιρ ριαḥ ρον ραθη.

Μα ρο 7αβαο ιν ταm λα naρ bo leiρ, ιρ cuic ρεοιτ ανθ,
 ριαch ροιμρυμε.

Μα ἔυαο ιν ταm ιν ιναο ιρ αιρτο na ιναο buδein, ιρ
 ριαch ρορεραιο ροιμελτα ρορ οιν ανθ. Ocyr ciṭ aen ουινε
 τιραιο ταρμερε ιν naραθηαρ, comat εο buo αιλ αιτηγιν
 ιν λαε uile uat, noco nuil uat αἵτ αιτηγιν α coτα buδein.
 No, dono, comat ανη ρο beṭ αιτηγιν α ḥota buδein uat ιν
 tan ιρ ρε νεṭḥβιρρυρ ρο τοιρμυρε ιατ, ocyr μαρφα ιννεṭḥ-
 βιρρυρ, ιρ αιτηγιν ιν λαε uile uat.

Ιn ουινε ταινω εἰcu cu ρρῖṭαιγιο co coιν no co mβρυτ
 ρινο, achṭ muna caemnacαιρ α ρρῖṭαιγιο το τοῖṭυρ uat, co
 ταρμερε 7νιμραιο no can ταρμερε 7νιμραιο, amail
 τορβαḥ cen ρρῖṭαιγε he, ι leṭ ρρῖρ buδein, ocyr amail το
 neṭ eigem νεṭḥβιρνε τορβα ι leṭ ρε nech αιλε.

Μανα caemnacαιρ α τοῖṭυρ uat cen τοιρμερε 7νιμραιο,
 ocyr cunibao ανη ριν, amail τορβαḥ co ρρῖṭαιγῖḥ he ι leṭ
 ριρ buδein, αἱṭαιλ το νεṭ eigem ιννεṭḥβιρνε τορβα ι leṭ
 ρε nech αιλε.

¹ *Compensation for his own share.*—This would seem to mean compensation for the portion of the ploughing which his taking away his ox or oxen prevented being performed on the day in question.

If there be a particular stipulation respecting it between THE BOOK OF AICILL. them, they are exempt from *liability* in doing the stipulated ploughing, though aware of weakness or want of strength of the oxen, provided they did not do much beyond it; and if they did, there shall be paid for such excessive work five 'seds' (the fine for over using a loan), and compensation for the excess to every person having an ox in the ploughing; or, according to others, it might be five 'seds' only for them all, and they divide it (the fine) between them equally or unequally.

If there be no particular stipulation respecting it (the ploughing) between them, &c., they (the ploughers) are exempt from liability for getting the work out of them (the oxen), provided they were not aware of any weakness or want of strength on their part, and if they were, there shall be a fine according to the nature of the case.

If an ox be yoked on a day out of his turn, there is a fine of five 'seds,' (the fine for use), for it.

If an ox be put in a position of greater pressure* than the stipulated position^b there is a fine for over-using a loan for it. * Ir. Higher.
b Ir. His own. And if a person should come to prevent the ploughing, though compensation for the whole day should be sought from him, there shall be recovered from him but compensation for his own share; ¹ or, indeed, according to some, compensation for his own share is recoverable from him when it was out of necessity he prevented them (the ploughers), but if it was not out of necessity, he pays compensation for the whole day.

As to the person who came to them with a dog or a white sheet for the purpose of provoking the oxen, if his provocation could not be got rid of by preventing the work or without preventing the work, he is considered in respect to himself, as a profitable worker without provocation, and as respects another person whom he may have injured in his attempt, as one who raised a shout for necessary profit.

If he could not be got rid of without preventing the work, and then could have been got rid of, as respects himself, he is as a profitable worker with provocation, and as respects another person whom he may have injured, as one who raised a shout for unnecessary profit.

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Mat conicpat a ppičaižið do dičur uat cen tairmepc
gnimraino, amail erbač cu ppičaižið he i leč pir buðein,
ocur amail do neich eigeam earba i leč pe nech aile.

bla cuithech rliab no ðiraino.

bla cuithech rliab .i. plan don ti do in in cuiteiz ir in tpleib. No
ðiraino, .i. in aobalraino na aille. Cuiethech .i. cuðaire točta
rin, ocur plan hi i rleib no ðiraino, o biar epaire cen co roib, imme.

Epaire na cuiteizi do ruz ocur do čiaič. Epaire
in bepa aipnoil ðar nae norba. Epairu in con cu tpač
ocur co neypaire piao lučt aen lir ocur aen baile, ocur cu
teopa paito porairu a ðeir irin ninao aile.

Epaire in con iðoič, ocur inoi aizi mpir, do na ceitri
comaičtib ata nepa.

Epairu in ppiči tpe do na pečt ninaoai ba ðeir ðligeo;
—co ruz, co aipnoeč, co bpiugaið, co breithemai, co
ppim gobaino, co muilen toaič, piao lučt aen lir ocur
aen baile.

Epaire in ppiči ppiruzi tar na teopa epiač ata nepu
do muir, ocur do loingrechai b mara in cethramao epich.

In cu conpait; nocu namuil tarba a heypaire no co
noentari a marbač, ocur ce marbart, muna loircter, ocur
ce loircter, mana cuirter a luaič pe rputh.

bla moga biail impaebur, por lap ruz tpeibe, no pot
impeona.

.i. plan don mogait ma beir imepaebur ac a beil, por lap
tpeibi in ruz. O ða aipgeba in gnumugač ocur in puiouugač,

¹ *The set-spear.*—This may have been a sort of deer-trap.

² *The hound entitled to time and notice.*—For rules as to hounds "with time and notice," and hounds "without time and notice," &c., vide C. 2502, *et seq.*

If his provocation could have been got rid of without pre-
 venting the work, he is regarded as an idler who provokes,
 as respects himself, and, as respects another person *whom he*
may have injured, as one who raised a shout of idleness.

The exemption as regards a pit-fall in a mountain
 or wood.

The exemption as regards a pit-fall in a mountain, i.e. the person
 who makes the pit-fall in the mountain is exempt. Or a wood, i.e. in the great
 circuit of a wood. A pit-fall, i.e. it is a lawful pit-fall; and it is safe to have
 it in a mountain or a wood, whether there be notice of it or not.

Notice of the pit-fall *should be sent* to the king and to
 the community. Notice of the set-spear¹ *should be sent* over
 nine holdings. Notice of the hound entitled to^a time and • Ir. Wuh.
 notice² *should be given* in presence of the people of one 'lis'-
 fort and one village, and to thrice the distance of watching
 mentioned in the other place. Notice of the hound in heat,
 and of the mad cow, *should be sent* to the four nearest neigh-
 bourhoods.

Notice of a waif of the land *should be sent* to the seven
 quarters which the law specifies:—to a king, to an
 'airchinnech'-dignitary, to a 'briughaidh'-farmer, to a
 brehon, to a chief-smith, to the mill of the territory, and in
 presence of the people of one 'lis'-fort and one village.

Notice of a waif of the sea *should be sent* over the three
 territories nearest to the sea, and to the shipmen of the sea
 in the fourth territory.

As to the mad dog:—there is no benefit in proclaiming it
 (the dog) unless it be killed, nor though it be killed, unless
 it be burned, nor though it be burned, unless its ashes have
 been cast into a stream.

The exemption of a servant, in respect of the edge
 of an axe, on the floor of a king's house, or on a road
 of carriage.

That is, the servant is exempt from fine for injury done
 by the edge of an axe which he wields around him, at his
 work, upon the floor of a king's house. When he has finished

THE BOOK OF AICILL. օսւր օ նա Բիա բիր բօրբարձ նա հաւեիւե նա հետոլայ, Իր ծենտա տիրաւ.

— 1ն ալբետ Բեիթեր աօն շնուցաձ օսւր աօն բարուցաձ, բլաւնտի ԵրԲաւճ օսւր ԵտրԲաւճ առն օո ռօնօմ ա ղուցեձ; Երաւն յաւիշնա ա յաթ օոմշոմբարձ, Ին Եաձ տօրԲաձ, օսւր Ին Եաձ յօԲ; օսւր տարեճտ օ Լեճ տրե օո հաւիշն.

Մար ար ա Լաւմ ռօ ճաւո, Իր ա Բեճ աւաւլ առա, Բլա մօճա մօշրաւն, .1. մար ռա Եւոձ ռօ ճաւո, Իր ա Բեճ աւաւլ առա, Բլա օրօ Ինճօւն.

Մարա բլւրւս, Իր ա Բեճ աւաւլ առա, Բլա բլւրն բարբր.

Մարա մարլեօ; Իր ա Բեճ աւաւլ առա, Բլա Երաւն Ետաւմ.

Ոո յօտ Իմբօնա .1. ոո Ին յօտ Իարբա ռօնաւն ա Եւմբօն Իար Եա, Իար Եաւր.

1ն յաւրօ Բեիթեր աօն շնուցաձ, օսւր աօն Երարուցաձ, բլաւնտի ԵրԲաւճ օսւր ԵտրԲաւճ առն օո ռօնօմ ա ղուցեձ; Երաւն յաւիշնա 1 յաթ օոմշոմբարձ, Ին Եաձ տօրԲաձ, օսւր Ին Եաձ յօԲ; օսւր տարեճտ օ Լեճ տրե օո Երաւն յաւիշն.

Բլա Եւաւլե Լեւ օսւր Լօրա.

.1. բլա ռօն Եւաւլ ռար ա Լեւ օսւր ա Լօրա ռօ ճար բեւ, բիր օսւր բար, Ին յաւրօ Բեիթեր աօն շնուցաձ օսւր աօն Երարուցաձ Երիր օսւր Երար. Տլաւնտի ԵրԲաւճ օսւր ԵտրԲաւճ առն օո ռօնօմ ա ղուցեձ, Երաւն յաւիշնա ա յաթ օոմշոմբարձ, Ին Եաձ տօրԲաձ, օսւր Ին Եաձ յօԲ; օսւր տարեճտ օ Լեճ տրե օո աւիշն.

Օ ռա աւրջօԲա Ին շնուցաձ օսւր Ին բարուցաձ Եար, օսւր օ նա Բիա բիր բօրբարձ, նա հաւեիւե, նա Ետալար, Իր Եոմաւնա ռօ բարջաւ ա Լեճ բար, ոո Իր ծենտա տիրաւ.

his work and the arrangement, and when he has no know- THE BOOK OF AICILL.
ledge of excess, danger, or defect, it is a lawful work.

As long as he is at the work and at the arrangement he is exempt *from fine* for *injury* to idlers and unprofitable workers when he acts legally; *he pays* one-third of compensation for *injury* to fellow-labourers, profitable workers, and animals; and it (*the fine*) is reduced from half 'dire'-fine to compensation.

If it (*the axe*) slipped out of his hand *and injured any one*, it is to be *ruled* as is "the exemption of a servant in his service," i.e. if it was its head that flew off^a, it is to be *ruled* as is "the exemption of sledge and anvil."

^a Ir. *If it went off its head.*

If it were chips *that did the injury*, it is to be *ruled* as is "the exemption of chips in carpentry."

If it were the block *that did the injury*, it is to be *ruled* as is "the exemption of a tree in its fall."

Or a road of carriage, i.e. or the road upon which he performs his carrying, *using it* as a way, a passage.

As long as he is at the work and at the arrangement, he is exempt *as regards fine* for *injury* to idlers and unprofitable workers, when he acts legally; *he pays* one-third of compensation for *injury* to fellow-labourers, profitable workers, and animals; and it (*the fine*) is reduced from half 'dire'-fine to one-third of compensation.

The exemption of a bondmaid respecting the flag and kneading trough.

That is, the 'daer'-bondmaid is exempt *from liability* in putting her *baking* flag and her kneading trough by her, up and down, as long as she is at the work and at the arrangement down and up. She is exempt *from fines* for *injury* to idlers and unprofitable workers, when she is acting legally, *but pays* one-third of compensation for *injury* to fellow-labourers, profitable workers, and animals; and it (*the fine*) is reduced from half 'dire'-fine to compensation.

When she has finished the work and the arrangement of *the baking utensils*, and when there is no knowledge of excess, danger or defect, "slippings" is the rule in this case, or it is a lawful work.

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Օսյր ալեօ բօցnuma օլենա.

.1. 1n nı ıy uca toğairı le bıy aıci acon բօցnum uile cena,
in քրիստիար; ıy amlairı pın biar.

Յլա յարաժեա Ծրօլիշեա; Կարիր օջան.

Յլա յարաժեա .1. լան ղօն էլ Երրար in Կարաժեա Ծա Ել ա Ծրօլիշեա.
Կարիր օջան .1. ıy Ծօ ıy օջան he, ղօն Կարիր, ղօն բիր բրե շօն
բօնալօմ ա Կարիւ, can բիր Ծրօլիշեա, աժե Ծրօլիշեա Ծօ Ծա Կարաժեալ,
ıylan. Մա Կա բօնալօմ ա Կարիւ, ıy Լեժ ալիշին.

Օն Ծրիր աղրիւն շօն բօնալօմ ա Կարիւ, can բիր Ծրօլիշեա,
աժե Ծրօլիշիւ Ծօ Ծա Կարաժեալ, ıy Լեժ ալիշին; մա Կա
բօնալօմ ա Կարիւ, ıy ալիշին.

Ա Ծա նաղրիր Ծրօլիշեա cu ngabail Երեալիր, ıy ալիշին;
munar gab Երեալիր, ıylan.

Մարա բիր աւ in էլ օ բւաժօ, օսյր աղրիր աւ in էլ օսյրար,
շօ բօ գաբ Երեալիր, շօն օր գաբ, ıylan.

Մարա բիր աւ in էլ օսյրար, օսյր աղրիր աւ in էլ օ բւաժօ,
ıy ալիշին.

Ա Ծա բիր Ծալնցնօ արաւն ım in նալիւնօ, cu ngabail Երեա-
լիր, ıylan; mun բօ գաբ Երեալիր, ıy Լեժ ալիշին. Ա Ծա
նաղրիր Ելալնցնօ ımարաւն, շօն բօ գաբ Երեալիր շօն օր գաբ,
ıy ալիշին ար ա մօշ բօբ քալլ Ծօ Կան ա Կօշ Ծօ Կօրքաժ.

Շիւ բօժօրա ı bail ալա բիր Ծալնցնօ բօ Ելալնցնօ արաւն
ım in նալիւնօ cu ngabail Երեալիւ, օնաժօ լան; օսյր ա bail

And her *other* working utensils in general.THE BOOK
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That is, the thing which she chooses to have with her at her work generally, the sieve, *for instance*; it (*the case*) shall be similarly *ruled*.

The exemption as regards a loan destroyed; the beloved man is completely exempt. ?

The exemption as regards a loan, that is, the person who takes a loan is exempt should it be overtaken by great disease. The beloved man is completely exempt, i.e. the person to whom there is entire exemption is the beloved man, the man of the family who is not bound to restore it (*the loan*), who has no knowledge of any great disease except the visitation of God overtaking it, he is exempt. If he be bound to restore it, it is *a case of half compensation*.

A loan to a man not of the family, who is not bound to restore it, who has no knowledge of great disease, except the visitation of God overtaking it, is *a case of half compensation*; if he be bound to restore it, it is *a case of full compensation*.

The ignorance of great disease *on the part* of both with taking of security, is *a case of compensation*; if he (*the lender*) did not take security, he (*the borrower*) is exempt.

If the person from whom it was taken had knowledge of disease, and the person who took it was ignorant, whether he (*the lender*) has taken security or not he (*the borrower*) is exempt.

If the person who has taken *the loan* had knowledge, and the person from whom it was taken was ignorant, it is *a case of compensation*.

If both have knowledge together of the safety of the place in which the charge was put, with respect to the charge, and if security was taken,* he (*the borrower*) is exempt; *Ir. With taking of security. if he (*the borrower*) did not take security, it is *a case of half compensation*. If both are equally ignorant together of the place being unsafe, whether he has taken security or not, it is *a case of compensation* for his great neglect in not testing *the firmness* of his house.

What is the reason that when they have both knowledge of the place being safe, or unsafe with respect to the charge, and security has been taken,* it is *a case of exemption*; and

that when they have both knowledge equally of great disease THE BOOK OF AICILL.
 with respect to the loan, then compensation is paid for it?

The reason is : the man with whom the charge was left is he who takes security for exemption as regards the charge, and it is right that he should be exempt; as to the person from whom the loan is obtained, it is he who takes security for the repayment of his loan to him, and it is right that compensation should be paid to him.

The exemption as regards arms in battle.

That is, the person who brings a weapon to a noble conflict is exempt; this is *concerning* his own weapon and raiment, or the weapon and raiment of another *taken* with his consent; and as he himself would be lawful spoil wholly, *in the former case*, or would be lawful spoil as far as reaching half, *so in the latter case*, half his weapon and raiment are lawful spoil.

If it be the weapon and raiment of another *a person takes* by force in his presence, or without his knowledge in his absence; and if the weapon or the raiment remain with the man who took them,^a the weapon or the raiment is to be restored to the owner; and a fine for use is to be paid by the family of the man who is killed to the owner of the weapon or raiment; a weapon and raiment of the same nature *are to be given* by the family of the man who was killed to the man who killed him,^b as he has a right to a weapon or raiment.

^a Ir. *The man without.*

^b Ir. *The man without.*

If the weapon and raiment do not remain with the man who killed him,^b a weapon and raiment of the same nature *are to be given* by the family of the man who was killed *to the man who owned the weapon and raiment*, and a fine for use *is to be paid* by the owner of the weapon or raiment.

If a man who kills another^b knows that the weapon and raiment are not his lawful spoil, *and yet takes them*, he shall be *regarded* as a fully unlawful middle-theft man; if he knew it not, he shall be *regarded* as a fully lawful middle-theft man, and is exempt, provided he does not put them on, but if he has put them on, he shall restore them, with full fines for theft.

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Ma conainaic in marbad can in tarim no can in tetach
do lot, ir leť riach cach ainri; muna caemnacar iuir, ir
cehrpamťa cach ainri.

bla muilno bleith.

.1. dentā uiraiť a cepteinm cen fir etallair; inano
ocur bla in uirō on cepteinm amach. Œ fir a triur, řaer
ocur řer bleiťi ocur řer muilno, ir a ic do fir muilno.

O biar fir ac řear muilno, cio be oca mbe maille řur,
ir e řer muilno icur, aťt in no torpmaiger aicre ocur nem-
aicre řor řer bleiťi. Fir řair imurro, ocur fir bleiť, ir
e řer bleiťi icur, ocur noca nicann řaer muilno.

Slan don ti do nı in mbleiť ir in muilenn, .1. dentā
uiraiť cepteinm in muilno.

Cio řobera co na dentā uiraiťh cepteinm in muilno
řunn, ocur co naťa eť cepteinm in uirō tuar? Ir e řať
řobera; mo ir dentā uiraiť in no uil ac imluar an muilno
řunn, in tuirē, ina in no uil ac imluar an uirō tuar,
lama na nōaine.

Mar e in řara řeinm cu fir etallair, leť aithgin i
nerbať ocur i netarbať, aithgin i torbať ocur i řaer com-
gnimraio, leť uiri la aithgin i řupu cu řaicrin na řob,
ocur mana řacairo, ir aithgin.

Mar e in řrer řeinm co fir etollair, cehrpaťmu uire
la aithgin i torbach ocur i řaer comgnimraio, lan uire
la haithgin i řupu co řaicrin na řob, ocur mana řacairo
iur, ir leť uire la aithgin.

Mar e in cehrpamať řeinm co fir etallair, leť [uire]
la aithgin i nerbať ocur i netarbať, lan uiri la aithgin i
torbať ocur i řaer comgnima, ocur řo řaťt lan cēna i
řupu.

If a man could have killed another^a without injuring his weapon or raiment, *but injured them*, it (*the penalty*) is half-fine for every *case of ignorance* ; if he could not have so killed him, it is one-fourth *fine* for every *case of ignorance*.

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^aIr. *If the killing could have been done.*

The exemption as regards a mill in grinding.

That is, the first slipping of the mill, if there is no knowledge of defect, is ruled as *if it were* a lawful work ; from the first slipping forth, it is the same as "the exemption of the sledge." If the three persons concerned, viz., the mill-wright, the grinder, and the mill-owner were aware of a defect, the mill-owner has to pay for it.

If the mill-owner be aware of the defect, whoever of them (*the others*) might also have been aware of it, the mill-owner pays, except that which seeing or not seeing imposes in addition on the grinder. But if the mill-wright and the grinder were aware of it, it is the grinder who pays, and the mill-wright does not pay.

The person who grinds in the mill is exempt, i.e. the first slipping of the mill, is ruled as *if it were* a lawful action.

What is the reason that the first slipping of the mill is as *if it were* a lawful performance here, and that the first slipping of the sledge above is not so? The reason is: *the action of* that which works the mill, viz., the water, is more of the nature of a lawful performance, than *the action of* that which works the sledge above, viz., the hands of the men.

If it be the second slipping with knowledge of defect, there is half compensation for *injuries* to idlers and unprofitable workers, compensation for profitable workers, and fellow-labourers, half 'dire'-fine with compensation for animals if seen, and if not seen, compensation *only*.

If it be the third slipping with knowledge of defect, there is one-fourth 'dire'-fine with compensation for *injury* to profitable workers and fellow-labourers, full 'dire'-fine with compensation for *injury* to animals if the animals were seen, and if not seen, it is half 'dire'-fine with compensation.

If it be the fourth slipping with knowledge of defect, there is half 'dire'-fine with compensation for *injuring* idlers or unprofitable workers, full 'dire'-fine with compensation for *injuring* profitable workers and fellow-labourers, and there is full 'dire'-fine for *injuring* animals also.

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Մա թա քըր Բունար ար արո, օսըր աթա րաթ, օսըր աթա քըր Բլեւի, օսըր աթա քըր աք քըր Բունար, իր սիւլատար ա Կնար սիւ Եւ Երըր Բունար.

Մունա քիւլ քըր Բունար ար արո իւր, ու Ե Բեւի, մունա քիւլ քըր աւի, օսըր աթա քըր աք րաթ, ին նեօժ Եօ քօրմաճէր քըր Եւ Եօ րաթ, ին նեօժ Եօ քօրմաճէր աւի օսըր նեմըրքարթա, Եօ Կօմի ԵօԻԵ Եթարը.

Կի քօթըր Կօ նիԿար քըր Բլեւի Կնթա ին միւլնօ քնն, Կն Կօր չաԲ Եօ Լաւմ Բիժ քօ ԿնթաԻԲ, օսըր Կօ նա հիԿար ին Եւնի Եւր Կնթա ին նիժ, մանք չաԲ Եօ Լաւմ Բիժ քօ ԿնթաԻԲ ? Իր Ե րաժ քօթըր ; Եօ չնար ին Եժ Եւր ինժիժ Կն Կօ Կլաւրթա հե, օսըր Կօր Կեմա Երլան ին Եի քօ չլաւրթար հե, օ նա չեԲա Եօ Լաւմ Բիժ քօ ԿնթաԻԲ. Ին միւլնօ իմըր, ու Եօ յոնցնօ ինժիժ մունա չլաւրթա հե, Կօր Կօ քօ Բեւի ա Կն քօր ին Եի քօ չլաւրթար հե.

Յա միւլնօ Բլեւ.

Տլան Երըր ին միւլնօ Կի Եօ չաԲըր իւր ա Եօ քըր, Կի Կըր ԵւիԵր Կի Կըր ինԵւիԵր.

Տլան Եօն Կէր քեւնմ նա Երօ քըր Կաժ նաւն ; ու Եօն, Կօմա Երլան նաժիժնա ին Կէր քեւնմ ին Կաժ նաւն Եւ Եօ Բլեւ, Կր աժալ Կըր Կօնքոնքաժ ; օսըր աժն իրն Կնար Եանարի ; օսըր Լէր քիժ Լա աժիժն իրն Երըր քեւնմ ; օսըր Լան քիժ Լա աժն իրն Կէրքաժ քեւնմ. օսըր իր աժալ Կէր քեւնմ Եօ չըր Եի նօնքոնքաժ Կաժ քէժ. օսըր մա հե ին րաթ քաԲըր քօժքօլ քըր, իր Ե Կըր նա քիժա քօ սիւ ; մա քօ Երըր ին սիւ Եօ իմըր, օսըր ու քօժքօլ Եր քըր, իր քըր ին միւլնօ Կըր նա քիժա քօ սիւ.

If the *mill-owner*, the *mill-wright*, and the *grinder* be present, and the *mill-owner* be aware of a defect, the *mill-owner* pays the whole amount of the damage that may occur.

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If the *mill-owner* be not present, or, though he be, if he be not aware of the defect, and if the *mill-wright* is aware of it, that which the fact of being aware of the defect adds to the fine is paid by the *mill-wright*, and that which seeing and not removing *beasts, &c.*, adds to it, they pay equally between them.

What is the reason that the *grinder* pays for the injuries caused by the mill in this case, although he did not undertake to be responsible for injuries, and that the man in the case above does not pay for the injuries done by the horse, unless he had undertaken to be responsible for such injuries? The reason is: the horse in the case above referred to would do an illegal thing, though it were not set in motion, and it is right that the person who set it in motion should be exempt when he did not undertake to be responsible for the injuries it may commit. As to the mill, however, inasmuch as it could not do anything illegal if it were not set in motion, it is right that the person who set it in motion should be responsible for it.

The exemption as regards a mill in grinding.

That is, the *mill-owner* is exempt from liability for injury to a person caught between the millstones,* whether persons present there of necessity or without necessity.

* Ir. The
two mouths.

In the first slipping of the millstone, there is exemption as to every one injured; or else, indeed, it may be one-third of compensation in the case of the first slipping for injury to every one who comes to grind, and who is regarded as a fellow-labourer; and compensation for the second injury; and half-fine with compensation for the third slipping; and full fine with compensation for the fourth slipping. And it (the slipping) is always like a first slipping if it (the mill-stone) was fixed each time. And if an accident happens because the mill-wright left it (the stone) badly arranged, it is he that pays all these fines; if, however, it be the too great force of the water, and not the bad arrangement of it that caused the accident, it is the *mill-owner* that pays all these fines.

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ՅԼԱ ԵԾԻԱ ԻՇԼԱՆՈՒ.

.1. իւր ըստ ի ըստ ու ին ուժիւնն ին ըստ, .1. օ տարցեա ին
շոմուշաճ օսւր ին իւրուշաճ, օսւր օ ին իւր իւր իւր
նօ աւելե, ին հետալիւր, օսւր օ ըստ ըստ ին ըստ
ճիւղեճ իստ, ին ըստ, ա ըստ տրիւր իւր օսւր ըստ տրիւր
տար, իւր ըստ տրիւր.

Մարա ըստն ըստ ըստն, իւր ըստն ըստն ըստն
1 Լեճ իստ, ու իստ իւրուշաճ, օսւր ըստն իստ իւրուշաճ,
իւր ա ըստն ըստն ըստն.

Մա ըստ իւր իւր, ին աւելե, ին հետալիւր, ին ըստ
ին ըստն ին ըստն ըստն ըստն ըստն .1. ա ըստ տրիւր
օսւր ա տրիւր իւր, ըստն ըստն ըստն 1 Լեճ իստ; աւելիւր ին
ըստն ըստն, Լեճ ըստ Լա աւելիւր ին ըստն ըստն, Լա
ըստ Լա աւելիւր իւր ին ըստն ըստն.

Ին ըստն ըստն ըստն ըստն օսւր ըստն ըստն ըստն,
իւր ըստն ըստն օսւր ըստն ըստն ըստն ըստն ա ըստն;
տրիւր ըստն ըստն ըստն ըստն ըստն ըստն ըստն, ըստն ըստն ըստն,
ին ըստն ըստն, օսւր ըստն ըստն օ Լեճ ըստն ըստն ըստն ըստն.

ՅԼԱ ԵԾԻԱՆԱՅ ԵԾԻ.

.1. իւր ըստ ին ըստն ըստն ըստն ըստն, ին ըստն ըստն
ըստն ըստն.

Մարա ըստն ըստն ըստն ըստն, իւր ըստն ըստն ըստն
1 Լաւիւրն, օսւր ըստն ըստն ըստն ըստն ա ըստն ըստն.

Մարա ըստն ըստն ըստն ըստն, իւր ըստն ըստն ըստն, ըստն
ա Լաւիւրն, ըստն ա ըստն ըստն.

Իստ իւր ըստն ըստն ըստն, ըստն ըստն ըստն ըստն ըստն
ըստն.

Իստ իւր ըստն ըստն ըստն ըստն, ըստն ըստն ըստն ըստն
նա ըստն.

The exemption as regards corn in a haggard.

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That is, the person is exempt *from liability* who makes up the corn in the haggard, i.e. when the work has been finished and the *requisite* arrangements made, and when there is no knowledge of excess, danger, or defect, and when they, *viz.*, the ricks, has been formed into legitimate structures, *in proportion of* two-thirds of them below and one-third above, it is lawful work.

Should a sheaf fall from it,^a “slippings” is the rule in respect of it (*the sheaf*) if the arrangement be not different, but if the arrangement be different, it (*each new slipping*) is to be as a first slipping. Ir. In it.

If there be knowledge of excess, danger, or defect, or if they (*the ricks*) have been left *formed* into unlawful structures, i.e., two-thirds of them above and one-third below, wickedness is the rule in respect of them; *and there is paid* compensation for the first injury, half ‘dire’-fine with compensation for the second injury, *and* full ‘dire’-fine with compensation for the third injury.

As long as they (*the workmen*) are engaged at the work and the arrangement, and act legally, they are exempt *from fine* for injuries to idlers and unprofitable workers; *but there is* one-third of compensation for injury to fellow-labourers, profitable workers, and animals, and it (*the fine*) is reduced from half ‘dire’-fine to one-third of compensation.

The exemption as regards a juggler and jugglery.

That is, the person is exempt who multiplies the juggling spears up, or the juggling balls up.

If they be not dangerous juggles, there is a fine of fair-play for *any injuries from* them within the place of *performance*, and a fine of foul-play for any outside of the place of *performance*.

If they be dangerous juggles, there is a fine of foul-play for *injuries from* them whether within or outside of the place of *performance*.

“Dangerous juggles” mean all juggles in which pointed or edged instruments^b are used.

“Not dangerous juggles” mean all juggles in which neither pointed nor edged instruments^b are used.

^b Ir. Point
or edge.

THE BOOK OF AICILL. 1րթ 1ր Լաւթրնո առօ, ա շաւտիմ 1մօ 1մաշաւրօ 1 Բաւե 1 մԲ1.

1րթ 1ր րեճար Լաւթրնո առօ ա ռօւլ սօժ 1մաշ 1 շաւա.

ՅԼա 1արանօ ալրեշ.

.1. րլան ծօն տի Բերուր 1ն տարսոն ծարլեճ յա մարտի, յօ յա ռօւնե մարԲ. Տլան շօ սաշնալշտ րլր 1արսոն, աճ յա տաք ար շլօւճ յօ ար րաքաւ հօ ; օսւր ծա տաք, 1ր րաշ րօն րաշ.

ՅԼա Ետրջալր 1մշսոն.

Տլան ծօն րլր Ետրա շօտւոնօ ան շսոն 1մօ 1 րաշտ ան արմ օսւր ան Ետաճ ան ալրջսո րսոքա ; յօ 1րլան ծօ ան 1մշսոն ծօ Լօւսո ծօւԲ ան անաւաճտ Ետրա.

ՅԼա տաշտ տրօ աշ.

.1. րլան ծօ յա տաճաւ Լաւճի յա տրի յաճ ; աճ րօր Եճաւ, աշ րօր արմաւ, աշ րօր ծաւնաւ, .1. ծաւնօ րլն տանքատր րօ րօջաւ յոնօւր 1ր 1ն Երաշ, օսւր րաքաւ րօտս յա Երաճ Լօ անաճ ; օսւր րլան ան րօջաւ ծօ շօնար ան արտօ, օսւր ան Ետրրքարօ յա րօտ րս. Օսւր 1նօւճտ արտաճ րաքաւ ճսս ան րլն, օսւր յօ անաւնար ան արտօ ան ան մարԲօ, րլան ան մարԲօ, օսւր րլան ան ան մաւրրտօր 1նա րաշտ.

Մա տա անաւաճտ արտաճի [շան ան մարԲօ], 1ր ան տրան յարաւ ; 1րլան 1ա ծօւն, օսւր ան րաճ յօ Լօ րաճ 1րն տի յօ մարԲօ 1նա րաշտ.

1ր ան ան ան րաճ 1րն տի յօ մարԲօ 1նա րաշտ 1նտան 1ր ան րաշտ 1ն տի րաք ան րօտս յօ մարԲօ հօ. 1ր ան ան 1ն Լօ րաճ 1ն տան 1ր ան րաշտ 1ն տի յօ րօր ան ար ան րօր ան մարԲ հօ.

¹ Or the dead persons.—The MS. here has “no ան ռօւնօ.” Dr. O'Donovan lengthened out the last word as “ունօ,” persons, so that the meaning would be, “or the dead persons.”

"Within the place" means that they (*the spears, or bells*) THE BOOK OF AICILL. fall round about him in the place where he is *performing*.

"Outside of the place" means that they pass out from him to a distance.

The exemption as regards iron in slaughtering.

That is, the person is exempt who brings the iron to cut up the beeves or the dead persons.¹ He is exempt, though he injures the iron, but so as he does not strike it against a stone or a tooth; and if he do, there is a fine according to the nature of the case.

The exemption as regards the interposer in wounding.

That is, the impartial person who interposes is exempt, if he injure the arms or raiment *of those* around him, without intending injury; or he is exempt in not allowing them to injure him if he has not power to separate them.

The exemption as regards a territory in three attacks.

That is, the occasions^a of three attacks, *viz.*, an attack on ^a *Ir. Days.* account of horses, an attack on account of arms, and an attack on account of persons, are exempt to territories, i.e. persons in this case came into the territory for unlawful plunder, and were carrying off the 'seds' of the territory; and every injury done in stopping them, and in taking the 'seds' from them is justifiable. And the intention brought *by the parties* was to stop them, and *if* they could not be stopped without killing them, they may be killed, and there is exemption as regards everyone killed in mistake for them.^b

^b *Ir. In their person.*

If they could have been stopped without killing them, one-third of the excess *of one fine above the other is paid for killing them*; or it is safe to kill themselves, but there is full fine or half-fine for the person killed in mistake for *any* of them.^b

The full fine lies for a person killed in mistake for *one* of them, when it was in mistake for the person who carried off 'seds' he was killed. The half-fine lies when a person is killed in mistake for^b one who had inflicted a wound on the body.

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Ինքեմ արտաիւ ըսած զիւս ան ըն, օգը մարա
 Ինքեթեամ մարե՛ս, զե քեի՛ զն զօ քօ քօմա՛ծս 'արտաի,
 Ի՛ր զօ քրիստ ըսքա՛ն ; Ի՛րլան իա՛ քսքեւն, օգը լան ըա՛ծ Ի՛րն
 Ե՛ր ըօ մարե՛ս ինք ըի՛շտ.

1n սար ծեռմա նա քօղա իւն, օսըր քարա քէժար սար
 ծեռմա նա քօղա, զիւ յոծիճեամ քարծէա զիւ յոծիճեմ
 արտաժի քսաժ ճիււի, իր զս տրիւն յսրառա. իրլան յատ Բաժօն,
 օսըր լան քիւճ ոժ Լեւրիւսիւ իրոն զի ոժ քարծաժ յոնա քիւճ.

1 Երից տալլ լայն, օսյր արքա րեգար շիւճ ամուիւ, աճտ
 ար տաւ ռա րօտ ար արտ ամուճ, ամաւ յլան տալլ հե, յր
 ամաւ յլան ամաւճ, քօ արեղօ յո յոթի՛ւ րուօ ճոււ, ար
 յոթիճեմ արքեճ, ար յոթիճեմ արտաճե.

Μὴνα υἱὸς να ρεοῖτ ἀρ αἰρὸ ἀμυῖχ ἰτῖρ, τὰβρατ ἀρατ
οσυρ τρορεατ; οσυρ γεῖβιτ ἀθηζαβὰιλ ἰαρταῖν.

Μα το πινετο ποταμπε hinbleoigan i cinato cinotais,
aēt mapa inbleogan ipaep ap cinato inbleogan he,
aēt mapa beocneo po fepato air, no mapa peoit pucato
uato, ip coirpotoiri a beocneioi, no oipe a pēt, can ppičaiğib,
oic piri. Mapa mapbat, ipian co tpiat, uair ip iat in
pine po bepat a mapbeoirpotoiri.

Μαρά inbleogain nach faer ar cunta in ninbleogain,
cú beocheo, cú marbado, cú feoite, iplan co trian.

Ու հաւլ շոտաճ ար արտ անտ լոտ, օսար ուի սիլ տարբար
 ժլոցո; ոո մա տա շոտաճ ար արտ, օսար ստա տարբար ժլոցո,
 ւո ծօոոո, ւո մարբար, ւո լոօտ, ւո տոնլօոցաոտ տրար
 ար շոտա տոնլօոցաոտ, շոո օո ծօ, տր լաո րաճ ա շոօտո շաո
 րրաճալցո տո ոո տոնլօոցաոտ անտ.

The intention brought to him in that case was to stop *them*, but if it were an intention to kill *them*, whether it was possible to stop *them* or not, it is to one-third of the excess of the one fine above the other the penalty shall extend; or there is exemption for *killing* themselves, and full fine payable for the man killed in mistake for them.^a

^a Ir. In their shape or person.

This is at the time of committing the trespass, and if it be not at the time of committing the trespass, whether it is an intention of killing or an intention of restraining that was brought to him, it is to one-third of excess the penalty shall extend. There is exemption for *killing* themselves, and there is full fine or half-fine payable for the person who was killed in mistake for them.^a

This *was* in the territory within, and if it be beyond the territory outside, and if the 'seds' be forthcoming outside, as they would be exempt inside, so would they be outside, according to the nature of the intention that was carried thither, whether *it was* intention of killing or intention of restraining.

If the 'seds' be not forthcoming outside, let him give notice and fast; and let him distrain afterwards.

If trespass has been committed against a kinsman for the default of a debtor, and if he be a kinsman who is exempt from the liabilities of a kinsman, and if it be a life-wound that has been inflicted on him, or if it be 'seds' that have been taken from him, body-price for his life-wound, or 'dire'-fine for his 'seds' is to be paid him if he have not given provocation.^b If he has been killed,^c he (*the debtor*) is then exempt so far as one-third, for it is the family that would take his death body-price.

^b Ir. Without provocation.
^c Ir. If it be killing.

If he be a kinsman who is not exempt from the liabilities of a kinsman, whether it be a life-wound, or killing, or *taking away* of 'seds,' there is exemption as far as one-third.

The criminal is not present in this case, and there is no offer of law; or if the criminal be present, and there is offer of law, whether it be a life-wound, or killing, or *taking away* of 'seds,' whether it be a kinsman who is exempt from the liabilities of the kinsman or one who is not, it is full fine for the offence that shall be paid to the kinsman, if he have not given provocation.^b

b̂la bancatha ban.

.1. r̂lan do na mnaiḃ in caḏ̂ bant̂a do niat, a cuicela ocur a cirbolga do toĉbail a r̂iatonaire a p̂er leṛach. Iar nap̂aḃ ocur iar t̂roṛcaḃ r̂ain, ocur mar p̂e nap̂aḃ ocur p̂e t̂roṛcaḃ, a p̂eĝaḃ ca r̂aḏ̂ ar̂ a n̂oḃer̂nat. Aḏ̂t mar ar̂ r̂aḏ̂ t̂incaig̃ḃi r̂iaḏ̂, iṛ r̂iaḏ̂ in̂ol̂ig̃ḃiḃ aḃĥgabala. Mar ar̂ r̂aḏ̂ r̂og̃la p̂e corp, aḏ̂t ma p̂o f̂ar r̂og̃ail do corp de, iṛ lan r̂iaḏ̂ na r̂og̃la p̂o f̂ar de uic an̂o; ocur munar f̂ar r̂og̃ail de iṛiṛ, iṛ r̂iaḏ̂ im̂p̂aḃ, no cum̂aḃ r̂iaḏ̂ r̂aiceṛ.

b̂la cuaille air̂bi.

.1. r̂lan don ti r̂air̂ḃer in cuaille iṛ in nair̂ḃe iar na bla-
aḃ; ocur munar blaṛḃ iṛiṛ, iṛ biḗb̂inḗ do r̂iaḡail i leḗ r̂iṛ. Aiĉĥgin in̂a cet cin̂aḃ, leḗ uir̂e la aiĉĥgin in̂a cin̂aḃ tan-
air̂ti, lan uir̂e la aiĉĥgin iṛin t̂r̂er cin̂aḃ.

b̂la deilge dae.

.1. r̂lan do na r̂er̂air̂ḃ an deilg̃ do beir̂ r̂or̂ a nae, r̂or̂ a n̂ḡaḡalain̂o; no iṛlan do na mnaiḃ an deilg̃ do beir̂ r̂or̂ a nae, r̂or̂ a nuḗt, aḏ̂t na r̂oib im̂ar̂er̂air̂aḃ t̂air̂iṛ; ocur da r̂air̂ḃ, iṛ biḗb̂inḗ do r̂iaḡail i leḗ r̂iṛ. Aiĉĥgin in̂a cet cin̂aḃ, leḗ uir̂e la aiĉĥgin in̂a cin̂aḃ tanair̂ti, lan uir̂e la haiĉĥgin iṛin t̂r̂er cin̂aḃ. Slant̂i er̂p̂air̂ḡ ocur et̂air̂bair̂ḡ in caḏ̂ r̂og̃ail do ḡen̂aḃ iḃa ḡabail im̂pu.

¹ *A fine for fighting in a green.*—That is, a fine for fighting in a prohibited place, such as a green or sanctuary.

The exemption as regards women in a woman-battle.

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That is, the women are exempt as regards the woman-battle which they fight, raising their distaffs and their comb-bags, in the presence of their guardians. This is after notice and fasting, but if it be before notice and fasting, it is to be considered for what reason they did it. And if it was for the purpose of compelling the payment of debts, there is a fine of unlawful distress *for it*. If it was for the purpose of injuring the body, and if injury to the body resulted therefrom, full fine for the injury which has resulted therefrom is to be paid for it; but if injury has not resulted therefrom at all, it is a fine for intention, or it may be a fine for *fighting in a green¹ that shall be paid for it*.

The exemption as regards a stake in a fence.

That is, the person is exempt who sets up the stake in the fence after it has been trimmed;* but if it has not been trimmed,* wickedness is the rule respecting it. There is compensation for the first injury *it causes* half 'dire'-fine with compensation for the second injury, full 'dire'-fine with compensation for the third injury.

* Ir. Prepared.

The exemption as regards a brooch on the shoulder.

That is, the men are exempt *from liability*, if they have the brooch on their 'dae,' *i.e.* on their shoulder; or the women are exempt if they have the brooch on their 'dae,' *i.e.* on their bosom, but so as it is not much beyond it; and if it be, wickedness is the rule respecting it. *There is* compensation for the first injury *it inflicts*, half 'dire'-fine with compensation for the second injury, full 'dire'-fine with compensation for the third injury. *There is* exemption as regards idlers and unprofitable workers for every injury done in putting it (*the brooch*) on.

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bla ainoir et.

.1. ʒr inann ʒr bla mein mīoclair, in ben.

ʒlan don ainoir, don mnai in teit do ní, ačt bi ben ʒligtech, .i. cetmuinotep, ocur ʒop im muig tečta do tpuioiu .i. corub in inai ʒligtič do nioa hi ʒin .i. corab et ʒligteč, et ʒiu, no corab im a ʒep ʒein do ne in nioa hi ʒin in ačaltrach, .i. ʒlan don cetmuinotep a mu ʒogla ocur a mu ʒogla ʒe ʒe tpeiri; leč ʒiach uaič i tu mu ʒogla ocur mu ʒogla o tpeiri amach co mīr, no co nōeč cu ʒep, ocur lan ʒiač uaič ann ʒin.

Lan ʒiach on ačaltrai ʒina mu ʒoglaib ʒo četoir; ʒlan do a mu ʒogla ʒe ʒe tpeiri; leč ʒiač uaič i na mu ʒogla o tpeiri imač co mu, no co nōeč cu ʒep, ocur lan ʒiač uaiče ano ʒin.

Cia ap in ʒlan doibrium ʒin tpeitain? Ačr in ʒep ocur ap in mnai, ocur ap cač nōuine ap a ʒoič cin inbleogain tacepa do muinotep in ʒir ocur na mna. Nī uil cinatā ap airo, ʒr lan ʒiač a cneioi can ʒritaičib oic ʒe hinbleočain ano.

Dean ʒin na ʒuīl ac ʒir, ocur do na tucac a ʒilri, ocur ʒiač an mīr; uaič ʒa mbeič ac ʒir hi, no ʒa tucča a ʒilri do, no ʒamato iap an mu, ʒopac et inbeičhipe, ocur lan ʒiach ino.

¹As regards the jealous woman.—In the MS. E. 3, 5, p. 38, col. 1, a passage is here found which seems altogether misplaced. It is as follows:—

Ocur in cu amail ʒbač, co ʒritarōe, ma caemnacap etapacapa ʒia; mana caemnacap imupio, ʒr amail toibac co ʒritarōe im oethruime inoio o ʒiaac na nōam; ocur ʒr amuil eigem eppa ʒiri im na ʒogla do ʒuīat na ʒaim ʒe neč aile, ma caemnacap etapacapa ʒia; muna caemnacap imupio ʒr amail eigem inbeičbiri toiba.

And the hound is like an idler who provokes, if it can be separated from; if it cannot, however, it is like a profitable worker who provokes with respect to one-fourth *fine* for it from the master of the oxen; and it is like idle shouting to it

The exemption as regards a woman in jealousy. THE BOOK
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That is, *the exemption as regards the jealous woman*¹ is the same as "the exemption as regards the gratification of desires."

The woman, i.e. the wife, is exempt from *liability* for the jealous acts she does, provided she is a lawful woman, i.e. a first wife, and provided this *jealousy* is *exhibited* in a proper place, i.e. provided it is in a lawful place she does the act, i.e. provided it be lawful jealousy, i.e. rightful jealousy, or that she does these things to her own husband respecting an 'adaltrach'-woman, i.e. the first wife is exempt as regards her minor offences and her great offences for the space of three days; half-fine *is due* from her for her minor offences and great offences from three days forth to *the end of* a month, or until she goes to *live with another* man, and full fine *is due* from her then.

There is full fine *due* from the 'adaltrach'-woman for her great offences at once; she is exempt as regards her minor offences for the space of three days; half-fine *is due* from her for her minor offences from three days forth to *the end of* a month, or until she goes to *live with another* man, and full fine *is due* from her then.

Who are they upon whom it is lawful for them (*jealous women*) to inflict these *injuries*?² Upon the man and upon the woman, and upon everyone among the family of the man and of the woman on whom the liability of being sued as a kinsman rests. The criminal is not forthcoming *in this case*, but if so the full fine for the wound without provocation should be paid to the kinsman in the case.

This is *the case* of a woman who is not *living with another* man, and to whom a release *from her engagements* was not given, and it is before *the expiration of* the month; for if she were *living with another* man, or if her release had been given to her, or if it were after the month, it would be *a case of unwarranted jealousy*, and *there would be* full fine for it.

with respect to the injuries which the oxen do to another person, if it (*the hound*) can be separated from, but if it cannot, it (*the case*) is like the shouting for unnecessary profit.

² *To inflict these injuries.*—O'D. 2009 has here, from the margin of the MS., "in uiclaé ningen ocup in cimleo leo, the scratching of the nails and the cutting by them."

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O'D. 2010. 1pe a roġa umrcaṛ anō rin; ocuṛ ḡa maō he a roġa biē i
noliġeo lanamṇaiṛ; caē iṛlan ḡi pe pe, iṛlan ḡi he ḡo
ḡpeṛ i noliġeō lanamṇaiṛ; cach uaiṛ iṛlan ḡi he, ocuṛ
coibche ocuṛ enecṇann ḡic riā, [ocuṛ epic a cneioe ḡic riā
co comlan]. Caē uaiṛ iṛlan he co riūci a leē, iṛ amlaiō,
iṛlan ḡi he; ocuṛ comarḡugao iṛiṛ in leē ḡlegaiṛ ḡe ocuṛ
in coibche ocuṛ in enecṇainn ḡliġiṛ, ocuṛ ciḡ pe ḡib aca
mbia in imarṇaiṛ. iṇaḡo pe ēeile.

Cach nī iṛlan ḡiṛunn pe pe, iṛlan ḡi he ḡo ḡpeṛ i
noliġeō lanamṇaiṛ; caē nī iṇa epic uaiēi riṇḡo pe pe, iṇa
epic uaiēi ann ḡo ḡpeṛ i noliġeō lanamṇaiṛ.

1peḡo iṛ min roġail anō caē uile nī uile no co riā in ri-
liuġaō, ocuṛ in riiliuġaō buōein.

1peḡo iṛ moṛ roġail ann caē nī oēa riṇ amach.

ḡla each echṛpeṛ, iṛiṛ eoēu ocuṛ mucca.

.1. riṇan ḡo na heēaiḡ in ṛpeṛ echḡa ḡo niaṛ eṇuṛri
buōein.

Ocuṛ mucca, .1. iṛiṛ eoēu eṇuṛri buōein, ocuṛ muca eṇuṛri buōein,
ocuṛ riṇan ḡoib ciḡ caē ḡib ḡo ne pe cheile.

ḡla liac liṇaō, no riūtech.

.1. riṇan ḡon ṛi liṇuṛ in riḡin riṛiṇ lic; riṇan ḡo ce ḡeē
in riḡin ṛpeṛ in lic, no in lic ṛpeṛ in riḡin; no ciā ṛoēṛiā in
ṛeṛpaē eṇuṛri.

No riūtech, .1. in nī iṛ ḡeē riēiṛep uāō ocuṛ ēuici, in cṛiānō cam.
Scenṇanna ḡo riāġail i leē riṛ, nī riṇ riṇiḡugao; ocuṛ ḡa maō riṇ
riṇiḡugao, iṛ a biē aṛṇail oet riēinn.

She has her choice then to separate; but if she should choose to remain in the law of marriage, *in* everything as regards which she would be exempt *from liability* for a time, *if not bound by the law of marriage*, she shall be exempt as to it always, *although* in the law of marriage. *This is* whenever she is exempt in respect of it; and 'coib-che'-wedding-gift and honor-price is to be paid to her, and 'eric'-fine for a wound *inflicted by her* is to be paid by her fully. Whenever she is exempt respecting it as far as one-half, she is similarly exempt; and a balance is to be struck between the half that is due from her and the 'coib-che'-wedding-gift and honor-price to which she is entitled, and whichever of them has the excess let him pay *it* to the other.

For everything as regards which she is exempt here for the time *mentioned*, she is exempt always, *though continuing* within the law of marriage; for everything in which she is liable to give 'eric'-fine during the time *stated*, she is liable to 'eric'-fine always, *though continuing* within the law of marriage.

"Minor offence" means every kind of injury up to bloodshedding, and bloodshedding itself.

"Great offence" means every injury from that out.

The exemption as regards horses in horse-fights, both horses and pigs.

That is, the horses are exempt as regards the horse-fight they wage among themselves.

And pigs, i.e. between horses among themselves and pigs among themselves; and they are exempt *from liability* for whatever injury each of them may do to the other.

The exemption as regards the grinding-stone or the crank in *grinding*.

That is, the person who grinds the knife on the stone is exempt; he is exempt though the knife should injure^b the stone, or the stone injure^b the knife; or though the idler should come between them.

Or the crank, i.e. the thing which runs well from him and to him, *viz.*, the crooked stick. "Slippings" is the rule respecting it *if* the fixing was not different; but if the fixing was different, it (i.e. each fresh accident) is to be the same as a first alipping.

^b Ir. *Go through.*

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blā cat cūil.

.1. rlan don ēat in blāo po gēba a fāill imcoimēta irin cūilō do ēaithem; aēt na tucā a daingen tigi no lērtair he; oēur dā tucā, ir amail torbach co narm in blāo, oēur amail erbaē can arm in cat; oēur rlan in cat do marbaō ano.

blā cat luchgabail.

O'D. 2012. .1. rlan don cat [in torbach] in lūčgabail a ločao; oēur lērtiach uāō irin torbaē, oēur mēraēt a ločao do rēur in lēte aile de.

blā cethra dīno.

O'D. 2012. Slan do na cethraib fēr na tulaē nairibno por na fuil tēčtugao [do caitthem], no cē beič tēčtugao air, po heircēao he dīr bunnāō. Mara fēr por aia tēčtugao, oēur nīr heircēo he dīr bunnāō, ir mēič no fīaē dūnacaiti.

.1. ā ronnur oēur a rālur, oēur uīr mīn a comācenta tar a eīr. Eiaige po na rīgair, oēur luachair po na ghrāoib oēa rīn amāē.

O'D. 2012. fēr a rōirō, [no gōirō].

.1. mara cōdnach po tairgēo irin pē compaic a haititū a rīnēāirē, oēur nī fuil cīn ac in tī po tairgīrtar, no cē beič aīcī, po hīnōir, cīo beocnēo, cīo marbcnēo irlan. Ma ta cīn aīcī, oēur nīr inōir, cīo beocnēo, cīo marbcnēo, ir lan fīaē in dūine 1 rucāo aīgīo amach he, aēt mā po

¹ *A cat in a kitchen.*—The rule about the cat in D'Achery's *Capitula Selecta Canonum Hibernensium* is different: "Hibernenses dicunt, Pilax si quid mali fecerit nocte non reddet dominus ejus; in die vero, nocens reddet," p. 505. O'D. 2012 has some further rules on the subject, which will be given in the appendix.

² *Pleasant hills.*—This seems to refer to hills on which meetings in the nature of courts were held, but the article is imperfect in both copies, i.e., in E. 3, 5, and Egerton Plut. 90.

³ *A fine of sacks.*—That is, a fine consisting of a sack of wheat, a sack of oats,

The exemption as regards a cat in a kitchen.¹THE BOOK
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That is, the cat is exempt *from liability* for eating the food which he finds in the kitchen owing to negligence in taking care of it; but so that it was not taken from the security of a house or vessel; and if it was so taken, *the case as regards* the food is like that of a profitable worker with a weapon, and *the case as regards* the cat is like that of an idler without a weapon; and it is safe to kill the cat in the case.

The exemption as regards a cat in mousing.

That is, the cat is exempt *from liability* for *injuring* an idler in catching mice when mousing; and half-fine is *due* from him for the profitable worker *whom he may injure*, and the excitement of his mousing takes the other half off him.

The exemption as regards cattle on a hill.

That is, the cattle are exempt *from liability* in eating the grass of the pleasant hills,² which is not appropriated, or though appropriated, respecting which permission was given by the proprietor. If it be grass which is appropriated, and permission has not been given by the proprietor, there is a *fine of sacks*,³ or a fine for man-trespass *for it*.

That is, *if it be a hill for meetings, and if it has been cut up*, it is to be beaten down and trampled on, and fine clay of its own nature *to be put on it* afterwards. *And if a meeting is to be held on the hill before the grass has returned to its original state, clothes are to be spread under kings and rushes under the grades from that out (inferior grades).*

A man wounded in the field of battle.⁴

That is, if it be a sensible adult that is drawn into the combat-field with the consent of his family, and *if there was no crime charged* upon the person who drew him, or though there were a *charge* he avowed it, whether life-wound or death-wound *ensues*, he is exempt. If there was crime *charged* upon him and he did not avow it, whether life-wound or death-wound, it is the full fine of the person and a sack of barley. This appears to have been a common fine among the ancient Irish.

⁴ *A man wounded in the field of battle.*—Here, it is said, Cennfaela's part of the treatise begins, the previous part having been considered the work of king Cormac.

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O'D. 2018. **Ο**ις **πο**θερα **conat** **rlan** **oon** **τι** ι **puca**ο **αι**ξίς **αν**ο **ρο** **he** ο **beit** α **phine** αρ **αιρ**ο, **ocyp** **co** **puil** **ρια**ch **бай**ρ **ecoip** **on** **ouine** **tail** ι **bai**l **ατα**, **α**ο**bonnar** **ο**ο **πλα**ῖτ, **ο**ο **eclai**ρ, **ο**ο **ρο**ρ**elai**τ, **ocyp** **ο**ο **αν**νοιτ, **ocyp** **ο**ο **μαι**ῆρ [ι. **ο**ο **phine** α **matha**ρ]? **Ι**ρ **ρε** **ρα**ῆ **πο**θερα, **ιν**ο**λι**στεῶ **oon** **ouine** **αν**ο-**ραι**ῶ **ouine** **ο**ο **τι**ο**nucul** **no** **cupo** **υ**ρ**πο**ρα**ο** **ο**οι**ρ**ει**ο**, **uai**ρ **ο**ο **ρε**ρ **να** **bia**ο **ο**ο**b** **ouine** **ο**α**mu**ο **ail** α **puar**lucαο ; **ocyp** **coip** **ce** **ο**ο **beit** **ρια**ch **бай**ρ **ecoip** **αιρ**, **uai**ρ **να** **ο**ερ**η**α α **ρυρ**πο**ρα**.

Ιρ **ε** **ρα**ῆ **πο**θερα, **ρυ**ιρ**ι**ρ**ι**μ**ο** **τι**ο**η**αι**ῶ** **ο**αρ α **ιν**ο**ο**ι**ο** **uil** αρ **ouine** **αν**ο**ρ**αι**ο**, **ocyp** **coip** **ce** **ο**ο **beit** **ρια**ch **бай**ρ **ecoip** **on** **τι** **ο**ο **μαρ**buρ**ταρ** **he**, **cen** α **ταιρ**be**η**α**ο** **ο**ο **ca**ῆ **αen** **bu** **ο**οιῶ **ο**α **uap**lucαο ; **no** **com**α**ο** **on** **τι** **ο**ο **τι**ο**η**αι**ῶ**ρ**ταρ** **he** **ο**ο **beit**. **Σ**υν**η** **ι**μ**υρ**ο, **cun**η**ρ**α**ο** **ρε** **co**ο**η**αῶ **ο**ο **phine** **in** **ouine** **αν**ο **ρο**, **ocyp** **ο**α **ο**οι**ο** **ο**ο **ῶ**uai**ο** **ιν**ο, **ocyp** **coip** **cem**α**ο** **rlan** **oon** **τι** **ο**ο **μαρ**buρ**ταρ** **he**, ο **beit** α **phine** αρ **αιρ**ο.

O'D. 2018. **Ι**ν **τε**co**ο**η**α**ch **ο**ο **ταιρ**η**ι**ρ**ταρ** **ιρ**ι**ο** **ρε** **com**ρ**αι**ο α **η**αι**τι**τι**ο** α **phine** **ocyp** α **co**ο**η**αῶ, **ocyp** **ο**ο **puil** **cin** **ac** **in** **τι** **ο**ο **ταιρ**η**ι**ρ**ταρ**-**ταρ**, **no** **ce** **beit** **αι**οι, **ο**ο **ιν**οιρ, **μαρ**α **μαρ**ba**ο** [**ιρ** **rlan** **oon** **τι** **pu**cay**ταρ**, **ocyp** **ιρ** **rlan** **oon** **τι** ι **pu**cay**ταρ** **α**ῆ**αι**ο]; **ιρ**lan, **ocyp** **μαρ**α **beocneo**, **ιρ** **coip**οιρ**ο** **α** **beoc**ηει**ο** **ο**ο **ο**ο.

Μα **τα** **cin** **αι**ce **ocyp** **ο**ο **ιν**οιρ, **no** **μαρ** α **ne**c**mai**ρ α **co**-**na**ῶ, **cia** **ο**ο **η**οι**ο**ιρ **cen** **co**ρ **ιν**οιρ, **cio** **beocneo**, **cio** **μαρ**bcneo, **ιρ** **lan** **ρια**ch.

against whom he has been brought out *he is liable for*, but if his family were present, whether it be life-wound or death-wound, he is exempt. If his family were not present, and if it be a life-wound, it (*the penalty*) is full *fine*; if it be a death-wound, it (*the penalty*) is a fine for unjust killing.

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What is the reason that the person against whom one was brought is exempt here when his family are present, and that a fine for unjust killing lies against the man who drew him in the case, where it is said: "Let it be proclaimed to the chief, to the church, to the sub-chief, and to the 'annoit'-church,¹ and to the mother's people, i.e., the family of the mother." The reason of it is, it is unlawful for the person here to deliver a person up until he has given notice to these *parties*, for he does not know but that there might be one among them who would like to ransom him; and it is right that there should be a fine for unjust death upon him, because he had not given the notice.

¹Ir. *Within*.

According to others, the reason of it is, the result of having delivered up a man against his will is *charged* upon a person here, and it is right that there should be a fine for unjust death *recoverable* from the person who killed him, without having shown him to everyone who was likely to ransom him; or, it (*the fine*) may be *recovered* from the person who had delivered him up. Now, in this *latter* case, it was an agreement that the person *who delivered him up* had made with a sensible adult, and it was with his own consent he went there (*to the battle*), and it is right that the person who killed him should be exempt, when his family were present.

As to the non-sensible person he has drawn into the combat-field, with the cognizance of his family and his guardians,^b when the person who drew him is not in fault, or if he is, he avows it, if death *ensues* the drawer is exempt, and the person who came *to fight* against him is exempt; he is exempt, but if it be a life-wound, body-fine for a life-wound shall be paid by him.

^b Ir. *Sensible adults*.

If he is in fault and did not avow it, or if it was in the absence of his guardians^b the *occurrence took place*, whether he avowed it or not, whether life-wound or death-wound, it (*the penalty*) is full *fine*.

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1n duine 1 pucaro amach he, ačt ma po batup a cothnais
ar airo, iřlan ; mara beocneo, iř leč coirpoire a beocneise
oic riř. Ocuř 1 ričt cothnais, ocuř o a mao a ričt ecothnais
po bar lan coirpoire.

Mar a necmaiř a cothnač, oic beocneo oic marbneo,
iř leč coirpoire a beocneise oic riř ; ocuř 1 ričt cothnais,
ocuř o a mao a ričt ecothnais, po bar lan coirpoire.

Mar a cothnač po taiřgeo iřin cač a airtitn a řinečaire,
O'D. 2014. ocuř no řuil cin [ac in ti] po taiřgeřtar, no ce beič cin aic
O'D. 2014. po inoiř, [iř řlan] don ti pucurřtar he, ocuř iřlan don ti 1
pucaro ařao ; ocuř oic beocneo oic marbneo, iřlan.

Mar a necmaiř a cothnač, ocuř no řuil cin ac in ti po
taiřgeřtar, no ce beič aic po inoiř, mara beocneo iřlan,
mara marbneo iř lan řiach.

Ma ta cin aic, ocuř no inoiř, oic beocneo oic marbneo,
iř lan řiač, ocuř iřlan don ti 1 pucaro ařio in cač inao
oib řin he.

Oic po oera cunao řlan in ti 1 pucaro ařio iřin cath he,
ocuř nač řlan don ti 1 pucaro ařio iřin comřuc. 1ř e
řač řo oera, ołigtiře cač inao comřuc, ocuř luga po řetař
řiařřařio 1 cač inao comřuc. Mara ecothnač po taiř-
geo iřin cač a airtitn a cothnač, ocuř no uil cin ac in ti
po taiřgeřtar, no ce beič aic po inoiř, mara marbar
iř lan, mara beocneo, iř coirpoire a beocneise oic riř on
ti pucurřtar he, ocuř leč coirpoire a beocneise on ti po
řab na ařao. 1 ričt cothnais po řaburřtar imuich ann řin
he, ocuř oam a ričt ecothnais, po bar lan řiach on ti pucur-
tar he, ocuř iřlan don ti 1 pucaro ařio.

¹ Into the battle.—O'D. 2014 reads "cat coitcenn comarłeicti, a general
advised battle."

² In the person of.—That is in mistake for.

The person who brought him out is exempt if his guardians* were present ; if it is a life-wound, it is half body-fine for his life-wound that is to be paid by him. *So it is in the person of a sensible adult, and if in the person of a non-sensible adult, it (the penalty) would be full body-fine.*

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* Ir. Sensi-
ble adults.

If it be in the absence of his guardians,* whether it be life-wound or death-wound *that ensues*, half body-fine for the life-wound is to be paid by him ; *this is* when *he is* in the person of a sensible adult, but if it were in the person of a non-sensible adult, it (*the penalty*) would be full body-fine.

If it be a sensible adult that was drawn into the battle¹ by the consent of his family, and the person who drew him is not in fault, or though he should be in fault, he avowed it, there is exemption to the person who brought him, and exemption to the person who came against him ; and whether it be life-wound or death-wound, he is exempt.

If it be in the absence of his guardians,* and the person who drew him was not in fault, or though he was, he avowed it, if it be life-wound he is exempt, if it be death-wound, it is full fine *he pays*.

If he is in fault and he did not tell it, whether it be life-wound or death-wound, it is full fine *he pays*, and there is exemption for the person whom he was brought against in every instance of these.

What is the reason that the person is exempt whom he was brought against in the battle, and that the person whom he was brought against in the combat is not ? The reason of it is, a battle is more lawful than a combat, and inquiry could be made less in a battle than in a combat. If it was a non-sensible person that was drawn into the battle by the consent of his guardians,* and the person who drew him is not in fault, or though he should be *in fault*, he avowed it, if death *ensues*, he is exempt ; if a life-wound, the body-fine of his life-wound is to be paid to him by the person who drew him, and half the body-fine of his life-wound by the person who came against him. In the person of² a sensible adult he was taken outside on this occasion, and if it had been in the person of a non-sensible man, it (*the penalty*) would be full fine from the man who had drawn him, and the man whom he came against is exempt.

Cač bair ir vilur in per compair uile, ir vilur a arm ocup a etach uile. Cač bair ir vilur he co ruici a leš, ir vilur a arm ocup a etach co ruici a leš. Arm ocup etač in tuine bušoin rin, no arm ocup etač neič ailé ar a aivotin. Marpa arm ocup etač neič ailé na ecmair, ir riach poim-pime ann. O fine rium rpir bunair in airm ocup in etais; ocup ruarlaisco in fine in tarpm rin no in tetac, no arm ocup etač a comairinta; ačt maine tarčitar he iur-cen a lot, ir a vilur don rir amair, ocup arm ocup etach a comairinta rpir bunair, cuna riach poim-pime.

17 ann afa lef fiaf caa aonfir, in uair po feparo in
marbfa cen in tarm no in tetach do millo. 17 ann afa
cehruime caa aonfir, in uair na feparo in marbaf cen
in tarm no in tetach do millo.

[illegible]

More lawful.—O'D. 2014, adds—"ocup linmayne, more fully attended," that is greater numbers are engaged in it.

If it be in the absence of his family, whether death-wound or life-wound *ensues*, it (*the penalty*) is full fine from the man who drew him, and the man whom he came against is exempt.

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If he was in fault and did not avow it, or if it was in the absence of his family, whether he avowed it or not, whether life-wound or death-wound *ensues*, it is full fine, and the man whom he came against is exempt in each case of these.

Wherever the combatant is altogether lawful spoil, his arms and clothes also are all lawful spoil. Wherever he is lawful spoil as far as one-half, his arms and clothes are also lawful spoil as far as one-half. These are the man's own arms and clothes, or the arms and clothes of another man *taken* with his consent. If they be the arms and clothes of another man *taken* in his absence, it is a fine for the wear *that is due* for them. This is *due* from his family to the owner of the arms and clothes; and the family shall redeem these arms or clothes, or *give* arms and clothes of the same kind; but if they (*the arms and clothes*) have not been preserved uninjured, they are the lawful spoil of the man outside, and arms and clothes of the same kind *are to be given* to the owner, with the fine for wear.

If the man outside knew that they were the arms of another person, he is like a fully unlawful middle-theft man. If he did not know it, he is like a fully lawful middle-theft man, and he is exempt, if he has not put them on, but if he has put them on, he is like a fully unlawful middle-theft man.

It is then there is half-fine for every ignorance, when the killing could have been effected without injuring the arms or the clothes. It is then one-fourth fine *is to be paid* for every ignorance, when the killing could not have been effected without injuring the arms or the clothes.

What is the reason that the man who comes against the non-sensible adult in the general advised battle is exempt, and that the man who comes against him in the time of combat is not exempt? The reason is, a battle is more lawful than a combat, and the inquiry could be more *easily* made in the combat than in the battle, whether it was against a

THE BOOK OF AICILL. no in pe heccotnač he, no in pe vilpeč no in pe invilpech,
no in rabatar a pine ar air, no na rabatur; ocur coir
ce no beič riāč bair ecoir uair na verpa a iarpaičib.

Cach breithemain a baegul.

O'D. 2015. [1. ipeo ip leir in mbreithemuin epic in neic ima mbaeč-
laiter he oic .i. epic a gubreite.]

.1. mar tria compairi pucurpar in breithem in gu breth,
O'D. 2105. ocur ata ac gabail impi tria compairi, [no] cio tria
anpot pucurpar hi, ma ta ac gabail impe tria compairi,
eneclann uao i nupratur, no cumal ocur eneclann i cain;
ocur vilri na aile dec in cač inao vobrin.

Mar tria anpot pucurpar hi, ocur ata ac gabail impi
tria anpot, leč eneclann ann i nupratur, no leč eneclann
ocur leč cumal i cain; no dono čena, cuna beič eneclann
irin anpot, ocur tria anpot beiriur, mana fuil ac gabail
impe, plan do ačt vilri na aile dec uao.

Ma tria compairi atatar ac in elugao, ocur tria com-
pairi atatar ac lenmain ar, no cio tria anpot atathar,
mar tria compairi atathar ac lenmain ar, eneclann air,
ocur vilri na aile dec uao.

Mar tria anpot atathar ac in elugao, ocur tria anpot
ata ac lenmain ar, leč eneclann, ocur vilri na aile dec.

Mar tria anpot atathar ac in eilugao, ocur ni uil ac
lenmain ar, plan do ačt vilri na haile dec uao.

Cach rič a pamut.

O'D. 2016. [1. ipeo ip leir in cach ip rič eneclann do i nair'a noit].
.1. in aenmao rann rihet do rič tuaiti i nair a pprim-

sensible adult or a non-sensible adult it was *fought*, or against a condemned or non-condemned man, or whether his family were present or not; and it is right that a fine for unjust killing should be *recovered from him* because he did not make the inquiry.

Every judge *is punishable* for his neglect.

Viz., the Brehon is to pay 'eric'-fine for that wherein he is impugned, i.e. the 'eric'-fine for his false judgment. That is, if it be through malice the judge passed the false sentence, and is adhering to it through malice, or though he may have passed it through inadvertence, if he is adhering to it through malice, honor-price *is due* from him in 'Urradhus'-law, or *a fine of* a 'cumhal' and honor-price in 'Cain'-law; also the forfeiture of the one-twelfth in each case of these.

If he passed it (*the false sentence*) through inadvertence, and is adhering to it through inadvertence, *there is* half-honor-price *due* for it in 'Urradhus'-law, or half honor-price and *a fine of* half a 'cumhal' in 'Cain'-law; or, indeed, *according to some*, there is no honor-price *due* for inadvertence, and *though* he passed it through inadvertence, unless he is adhering to it, he is *exempt from liability*, but *his fee*, the one-twelfth is forfeited by him.

If it be through malice that he is impeached, and he is adhering to it (*his sentence*) through malice, or though it be through inadvertence he is *impeached*, if it be through malice ~~he is~~ adhering to it, he pays honor-price and *his fee*, the twelfth is forfeited by him.

If it is through inadvertence he is impeached, and *if* he is adhering to it (*his judgment*) through inadvertence, half honor-price *is due from him*, and his twelfth is forfeited.

If it is through inadvertence he is impeached, and *if* he is not adhering to it (*his judgment*) he is exempt, but his twelfth is forfeited by him.

Every king *is entitled to compensation for injury to his road*.

That is, everyone who is a king is entitled to honor-price for injuring his road. That is, the one-and-twentieth part *is due* to the king of a territory for injuring his principal

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բութ; տօրօ շեհրամեա նա ճենմաթ րայնօ թիշէ 1
նայր ա քօրքօտ. Լեհ նա իսենմաթ րայնօ թիշէ տօ քլաշի
ջեւքսեմե ին նայր ա քրիմքօտ, յօ տրիան նա իսենմաթ
րայնօ թիշէ տօ ին նայր ա քօրքօտ. Օսւր ոսո յգաբար ի
տօն քին 1 Լիւբար, աճէ ին ճենմաթ քանն թիշէ, աճէ ա գաբաւ
օ նա քրիշի; օսւր իք, աք ճաբար ին ճենմաթ քանն թիշէ,
ատաշ քից քինօթ քանն.

Շանար ա յգաբար տօրօ շեհրայմէի նա իսենմաթ րայնօ
թիշէ տօ քից տաւի 1 նայր ա քօրքօտ? Իք աք ճաբար օ
նա քրիշի, սայր ին քրիշէ տօ ճաբար աք քրիմքօտ ա յօ տրիան
տօ քից տաւի, օսւր ա տրիան տօ քլաշի յեւքսեմե. Ին քրիշէ տօ
ճաբար աք քօրքօտ իք քօրքօտ աք տօ օսւրքս. Իք ա տօրօ շեհ-
րայմէի ին յօ տրիան տօ քից տաւի տօ քրիշէ ա քրիմքօտ
ին Լեհ տօ տօ քրիշէ ա քօրքօտ; օսւր ոս յօրքօ, սայր
իք ին իսենմաթ քանն թիշէ տօ քից տաւի, ին սայր
ա քրիմքօտ, շեմաթ իս տօրօ շեհրամեա նա իսենմաթ
րայնօ թիշէ քին տօ քիշէ տօ ին սայր ա քօրքօտ.

Շանար ա յգաբար Լեհ նա իսենմաթ րայնօ թիշէ տօ
քլաշի յեւքսեմե 1 նայր ա քրիմքօտ? Իք աք ճաբար օ
նա քրիշի; սայր ին քրիշէ տօ ճաբար աք քրիմքօտ, ա յօ տրիան
տօ քից տաւի, օսւր ա տրիան տօ քլաշի յեւքսեմե; ին քրիշէ տօ ճա-
բար աք քօրքօտ, իք քօրքօտ աք տօ; ին օսւրքս տօ քից
տաւի տօ, իք օսւրքս ա Լեհ տօ քլաշի յեւքսեմե, սայր
իք օսւրքս Լեհի աք յօ տրիան ին տրիան. Օսւր ոս յօրքօ,
սայր իք ին իսենմաթ քանն թիշէ տօ քից տաւի 1 նայր
ա քրիմքօտ, շեմաթ Լեհ ին իսենմաթ քանն թիշէ քին տօ քիշէ
տօ քլաշի յեւքսեմե 1 նայր ա քրիմքօտ.

Շանար ա յգաբար յօ տրիան ին իսենմաթ րայնօ թիշէ

road; three-fourths of the one-and-twentieth part for injuring his by-road. One-half the one-and-twentieth part *is due* to the 'Geilfine'-chief for injuring his principal road, two-thirds of the one-and-twentieth part to him for injuring his by-road. And nothing of these *regulations* is found in any book, except the one-and-twentieth part; but they are inferred from the *case of 'waifs'*; and the one-and-twentieth part is inferred from 'The demand of a king for the cutting of his roads.'

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Whence is it inferred that the three-quarters of the one-and-twentieth part are *due* to the king of a territory for the injury of his by-road? It is inferred from the 'waifs,' for, of the waifs which are found on a principal road *there are* two-thirds *due* to the king of the territory, and one-third to the 'Geilfine'-chief. The waifs that are found on a by-road are to be divided in two between them. The three-fourths of the two-thirds of the waifs of his principal road that are *due* to the king of the territory are *equivalent* to the half of the waifs of his by-road to which he is entitled; *and* from this it is right that as it is the one-and-twentieth part that is *due* to the king of the territory for injuring his principal road, it should be the three-fourths of this one-and-twentieth part he should have for injuring his by-road.

Whence is it inferred that half the one-and-twentieth part is *due* to the 'Geilfine'-chief for the injuring of his principal road? It is inferred from the 'waifs,' for two-thirds of the waifs which are found on a principal road, are *due* to the king of the territory, and one-third thereof to the 'Geilfine'-chief; the waifs which are found on a by-road are divided in two; *and* whatever portion the king of the territory has therein, the 'Geilfine'-chief has one-half of the same, for the one-third is equal to one-half of two-thirds. It is right therefore that as it is the one-and-twentieth part that is *due* to the king of a territory for injuring his principal road, it should be the one-half of that one-and-twentieth part that the 'Geilfine'-chief should get for the injuring of his principal road.

Whence is it inferred that it is the two-thirds of the one-

THE BOOK OF AICILL. **Lebar?** 1r ar gabar, ar a cuiciz fpuṭe buṭein ocuṛ nuḡ
 O'D. 2018. tuaiṭe ar in [for]not rin; uair in fpuṭi do gabar ar
 pṛimpoṭ, a ṭa tṛian do nuḡ tuaiṭe, ocuṛ a tṛian do flaiṭ
 O'D. 2018. ḡeilṛine; in fpuṭe do gabar ar forpoṭ, [a leth do nuḡ
 tuaiṭi ocuṛ a leth do flaiṭ ḡeilṛine .i. fṛeireḃ imṛoṛcṛaiṭ
 ata do flaiṭ ḡeilṛine ano rin do ṭomaine a fpuṭe forpoṭ
 rech ṭomaine a fpuṭhi pṛimpoṭ; coir no ṭeiriḃe, ciamaṭ
 fṛeireḃ imṛoṛcṛaiḃ no beṭ do i nair a forpoṭ rech air a
 pṛimpoṭ; ocuṛ air mbein a ḡota ṭṛer fpuṭe ar, 1r ano
 tṛeṭ in ḡombroḃail rin air iṭir na flaiṭib].

Cio ṛoḃera conaṭ mo do nuḡ tuaiṭi a pṛimpoṭ ina for-
 poṭ, ocuṛ cona mo do flaiṭ ḡeilṛine a forpoṭ ina a
 pṛimpoṭ?

1r e ṛaṭ ṛoḃera; nuṭoilṛi do nuḡ tuaiṭi pṛimpoṭ ina
 forpoṭ; ocuṛ nuṭoilṛi do flaiṭ ḡeilṛine forpoṭ ina pṛim-
 poṭ.

Ocuṛ iar mṛreith cotaḃ fpuṭi ar, 1r ann ata in cobroḃail
 rin air iṭir na flaiṭib; ocuṛ a laṭ ocuṛ a nḡuṛmaṭ do
 caiṭem doib nṛ in ṛe rin, ocuṛ tṛebuiri o na flaiṭib ṛe
 ṛer fpuṭi, maṛa luḡa ina cuiciz nucuṛtar ṛer fpuṭi, ina
 fuilleṭ ṭairec do o na ṛuṭṛaireṭer ṛer bunaiṭ, ocuṛ tṛe-
 buiri tar cenṭ ṛir fpuṭi, maṛa mo na cuiciz nucuṛtar, in
 imarṛaiṭ ṭairec uat o ṛo ṛuṭṛaireṭer ṛear bunaiṭ.

Cach meic a macṛlabṛa.

.1. tṛi meicṛlabṛa aiṭṛegtar ano: macṛlabṛa ṭer .i.
 inṭeṭem ṛo bai aṭi annṛin a ṭabaiṛtar ar coṛc a ṭer, ocuṛ

¹ *Shall be found.*—O'D. 2018, adds here: "And it is of the share of the original owner this division was made, and as to what reaches the owner, if it was found

and-twentieth part which are *due* to the 'Geilfine'-chief for THE BOOK OF AICILL. injuring his by-road, as no book states it? It is inferred from his own share and *that of* the king of the territory, of the waifs *found* on that by-road; for *of* the waifs found on a principal road, two-thirds are *due* to the king of the territory, and one-third to the 'Geilfine'-chief; *and of* the waifs found on a by-road, the one-half is *due* to the king of the territory and the one-half to the 'Geilfine'-chief, i.e. here the 'Geilfine'-chief has one-sixth more of the profits of the waifs of his by-road than of the profits of the waifs of his principal road; *and* it is right from this that he should have one-sixth more for the injuring of his by-road than for the injuring of his principal road; and after the finder of the waif has deducted his share therefrom, it is then this equal division of it is made between the chiefs.

What is the reason that there is more *due* to the king of the territory for *injuring* his principal road than his by-road, and that there is more due to the 'Geilfine'-chief for injuring his by-road than *for injuring* his principal road?

The reason is; the principal road is more the peculiar property of the king of the territory than the by-road; and the by-road is more the peculiar property of the 'Geilfine'-chief than the principal road.

And after deducting the share of *the finder* of the waif from it, it is then this division of it is made between the chiefs; and they use the milk and the labour of *the stray cattle* during this time, and security *is given* by the chiefs to the finder of the waif, *that* if the finder has got less than a *finder's* share, more should be paid him in case the original owner be found, and security *is given* for the finder, that if he obtained more than a *finder's* share, he shall pay the overplus when the original owner shall be found.¹

Every son *is entitled* to his son-gift.

There are three kinds of son-gift taken into consideration; a son-gift *in consideration* of tears, i.e. he had an intention then of giving it to *him* to check his tears, and if it was not

on a chief road, it is the same as if it was lost by a king of a territory, and if on a by-road, it is the same as if it was lost by a 'Geilfine'-chief."

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mún buíod é, is a beid amúil in macrlabna reircrean ;
ocur macrlabna gairne ; ocur mac reirren. In macrlabna
deir cain beirar cain tairhbear, in ní do beirar iníu
gatair air amairrech.

In macrlabna gairne is oileir do uile, isir cola [in] (.i.
aithgín), ocur cru (.i. in tinnas), ar is ruioleir la reine
macrlabna dar polair. Co nachtuigad do mac rin loigir-
acht na gairne, ocur munar aítair, is comloigir lanam-
nair do denum de ; noco mo beirer do tairad in athair air
necair in nathair na cach mac oligir na deirna in gairne.

In macrlabna reirren ; is oileir in bunad co ruir reit
nanmanad don iníu, ocur a reirad o éa rin amad, cuir
air, cuir ririchnam ; (ocur trian bunair na reit nanmanad
ro) ocur anmanad ar ririch ro bi air rin. Munad mo
nair reit nanmanad, is ceirair comad oileir.



Cacha ririch a mac co nreirgelair de.

.1. isir is leirir ruir a mac co ro reirbennairer de,
co ro ictair coirpoirer ocur enecann rin ro airer urair,
no deirair, no maircuirí no dair, ocur lan iairair fon
comair re ; ocur aithgín cad neir ro ictair ina cínair dic
uir. Ocur ro rer a athair air rin ; ocur muna rer, in
eirer rair is luga bugair 1 liubar dic ina cínair .i. eirer
maircuirí rair.

Mara cuirama in lan ro ictair dar a denn ocur in lan
ro olair de, ictair in tathair beirir imach hé in lan rin
uir in athair ictair rair tall coirair.

¹ *A gift in consideration of maintenance.*—This, it would seem, was a portion which the father gave to the son who was to support him in his old age. This son was usually the eldest legitimate son, and it would appear from this article that there was a regular agreement entered into by the father and son for this purpose.

this intention he had, it is to be considered as a gift to a son for affection's sake; and a gift *in consideration* of maintenance;¹ and a gift of affection. The gift to a son *in consideration* of tears is given and taken away, i.e. what is given to-day is taken away to-morrow.

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The gift to a son *in consideration* of maintenance is all due to him, both stock, i.e. restitution, and interest, i.e. the increase, for with the Feini, a gift to a son on conditions of support is lawful. *This is so* when the son has made an agreement respecting the price of his maintenance *with the father*, and if he has not made an agreement, it shall be made into an adjustment of 'lanamhnus'-relationship; he shall not obtain more of the father's effects after his death than any other legitimate son who did not perform the maintenance.

As regards the gift to a son for affection's sake;² the stock is his lawful right as far as seven animals of the increase, and it is to be considered from this out, what is *due* for land, and what for attendance; and these seven animals constitute one-third of the stock which consisted of twenty-one animals. If it be not more than seven animals, the opinion of some is that it is his lawful right.

Every cuckold *has a right to his reputed son until* purchased from him.

That is, to the cuckold belongs his *reputed* son until he is purchased from him *by his real father*, i.e. until there has been paid to him body-price and honor-price according as he is a native freeman, or a stranger, or a foreigner, or a 'daer'-person, and the full price of fosterage for the length of time *he was with him*; the equivalent also of everything which he had paid for his crime shall be paid him *back*. His *real* father is known in this case; but if he be not known, the lowest 'eric'-fine for a freeman that is found in a book is to be paid for his crime, i.e. the 'eric'-fine for a free foreigner.

If the full *fine* which has been paid for him be equal to the full *fine* which he owed, the *real* father who takes him away shall pay that full *fine* to the *reputed* father with whom he has been hitherto.

² *The gift to a son for affection's sake.*—In C. 1228, this is said to be in amount olpach'-heifer, or a 'samhaise'-heifer, or a milch cow."

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Μαρά cuthuma lan in athar pucurpur he ocyr lán
in athar o pucaro, icaro in tathair pucurpur he a lan
budein ryrin nathair o pucaro. Μαρά mo lan in athar o
pucaro, icaro in tathair pucurpur amuiξ, ma cuimgru, ocyr
mana cuimgronn, icaro budein a bualgur a reilleða; no yr
a ic don athair a bualgur reanpocail.

Μαρά luğa in lan ro icaro dar a cenn na in lan ro
olecht de, icaro in tathair berur imach he oigbail laime
rur in nathair aca roibe eall corprarta, ocyr icaro budein
in imarpario ar ağaro imach.

Μαρά cuthuma in taltram tucaro air ocyr in taltram
ro olecht de, yr cerriarpario; μαρά mo anar, yr olliarpario;
μαρά luğa anar, yr ingiarpariξ. Conicri a breið o cað rur
orur do gner he, no co tucā rur noaine daen athair, ocyr
o do berā rur daene leir do aen athair, nocu cumaic a
breið uadararide no cu tucā rur de leir dathair aile;
ocyr o do berā rur de leir dathair aile, noco cumaic a
brið uadararido orur de, no orur daene, no co reðt cumala.

1r ar gabar a breið o cað rur orur do gner .1.

raer bru beirur brið
do tabairt cli,
cio do cet colla
cumreaiði.

.1. yr roer don bru beirur in mbrið recri colann don cet
da cumreaiğea in cli rin.

Μαρά mo lan in athar pucurpur, icaro in tathair pu-
curpur a lan budein rur in nathair o pucaro, ocyr icaro in
imarpario amach.

If the full *fine* of the father who takes him away be equal to the full *fine* of the *reputed* father from whom he is taken, the father who takes him away shall pay his own full *fine* to the *reputed* father from whom he has been taken. If the full *fine* of the *reputed* father from whom he has been taken be greater, the father who has taken him out shall pay it, if he is able, but if he is not able, *the son* himself shall pay in right of his property; or it shall be paid by the father in right of the 'old promise.'^a

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^a Ir. *Old*
word, i.e.
proverb.

If the full *fine* that has been paid for him is less than the full *fine* which he owed, the father who takes him out shall pay the *liability* for injury of his hand to the *reputed* father with whom he had been hitherto, and he himself shall pay the excess against him out (*to the other party*).

If the fosterage which was given to him be equal to the fosterage that was due to him, it is a right fosterage-price; if it be more than that, it is over-fosterage-price; if it be less than that, it is under-fosterage-price. He can be taken from man to man always until the evidence of men assign him to one father, and when he has been assigned to one father by the evidence of men, he cannot be taken from him until he be assigned to another father by the test of God; and when he has been assigned to another father by the test of God, he cannot be taken from him by the test of God, or the test of men, until seven 'cumhals' are paid for him.

His being brought from man to man in succession is derived from this, i.e.

Free is the womb that brings forth a birth
To produce a body,
Whichever of a hundred persons
Removes it.

i.e. the womb is free which brings forth the offspring whatever person of the hundred it be by whom that offspring is removed.

If the full *fine* of the father who has taken him is greater, let the father who has taken him pay his own full *fine* to the father from whom he has been taken, and let him pay the excess out.

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Μαθ ρεθ α ρειρ ιν ρερ, cuič in lenum, ap ρe, letpu, ap ρi, iplau oi; uair ρεθ α ρειρ: each puich a mac co nbergelltar de. No dono, comar eipic anpocail uaithe anō.

Cach athair α cet coibče.

1. cet coibče cač ingine dia athair, da trian iρ in čoibči tanairte, ocup leč ap in tpep coibče, ocup uprannur cača coibče oča rin amac co pia coibče ap richit. Leč coibče cač ingine dia haiže fine, trian ap in coibče tanairte, cethrumčē ap in tpep coibče. Ocup iρ ap gabair ap pīl nō, cuič, i coibče cacha mna don aigi fine aħuīl pīl cuič in apčairb baitpairo; ocup noca ngabar nō oib rin don aithir cenmoča in cet coibče, ačt α gabair on aigi fine.

Canar α ngabar da trian ata don athair ap in coibče tanairte, uair nač inoirenn lebar? Iρ ap gabar, on aigi fine, uair leč ata don aigi fine ap in cet coibče, ocup trian ap in coibče tanairti, ocup iρ e da trian in lain. Coir no deiρde; uair iρ uile ata don athair in cet coibči, coir cema da trian do beič do ap in coibči tanairti.

Canar α ngabar in leč ata don athair ap in tpep coibči, uair nač inoirenn lebar? Iρ ap gabair, on aigi fine; uair leč ata don aigi fine ap in cet coibči, ocup cethrumčē ap in tpep coibče. Coir no deiρde; uair iρ uile ata don aithair in cet čoibče, coir cema leč do beč ap in tpep coibče.

¹ *Half the first 'coibče'-wedding gift.*—There seems to be something wrong in this statement. If the father got the whole of the first such gift, how could the head of the family get the half?

If what the man says is, 'whose is the child?' says he, and she (*the mother*) says 'thine,' she is safe; for what it (*the law*) says is: 'Every cuckold *shall* have his own son until purchased from him.' Or indeed, it may be that 'eric'-fine for falsehood *is due* from her for it.

Every father *gets* the first 'coibche'-wedding gift.

That is, the first 'coibche'-wedding gift of each daughter, *is due* to her father, two-thirds of the second 'coibche'-wedding gift, and one-half of the third 'coibche'-wedding gift, and a proportionate part of every 'coibche'-wedding gift from that out until it reaches the one-and-twentieth. Half the *first* 'coibche'-wedding gift¹ of every daughter *is due* to the head of her family, one-third of the second 'coibche'-wedding gift, one-fourth of the third 'coibche'-wedding gift. And hence it is inferred that the head of the family has some share of the 'coibche'-wedding gift of each woman, as he has in the 'aptha'-gains of the strumpet; and none of these is obtained *directly* by the father except the first 'coibche'-wedding gift, but he obtains *his shares* from the head of the family.

Whence is it inferred *that* two-thirds are *due* to the father out of the second 'coibche'-wedding gift, as no book states it? It is inferred from the *share of* the head of the family; for the head of the family has one-half out of the first 'coibche'-wedding gift, and one-third out of the second 'coibche'-wedding gift, which is *equivalent* to the two-thirds of the whole. This is right therefore; since the father has the whole of the first 'coibche'-wedding gift, it is right he should have two-thirds out of the second 'coibche'-wedding gift.

Whence is it inferred *that* the half is *due* to the father out of the third 'coibche'-wedding gift, as no book mentions it? It is inferred from the *share of* the head of the family; for the head of the family has one-half out of the first 'coibche'-wedding gift, and one-fourth out of the third 'coibche'-wedding gift. This is right therefore; since the father has the whole of the first 'coibche'-wedding gift, it is right he should have one half out of the third 'coibche' wedding gift.

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Ընթերցողս քոնա՞ծ Եւթրոմա Երբաւտ ին ԵօԻԲ՛՛՛՛՛, օԵւթ քոնա՞ծ
Եւթրոմա ըօ Երբաւտ ին Երման ԵրնօԼ ? 1ր Ե քա՛՛՛՛՛ քօԵրա, մօ
քաԼԵթը ին ԵաԤաԻր ըա քօԻրն՛՛՛՛՛ իմ ԵԵԵ օԵւթ իմ մօքԻնա ին
ԵաԻճԻ քԻնԵ, օԵւթ ԵօԻր ԵԻա մաԵ մօ իօ ԵԵԻ՛՛՛ ըօ. օԵւթ իօԵօ
ըԼԵճար ըԻր իր ըօ ԵաԵաԻրԵ իօ Եօ ԵԵաքսմ ին Երման ԵրնօԼ
ԼԵ ըօ Եւմ քԻր ; օԵւթ իօԵօ ըԼԵճար ըօԻԲքսմ քԻր ըօ ԵաԵաԻրԵ
Եօ իօ Եօ ԵԵա քԻ իա քանԵա քԻր ըօն ԵօԻԲ՛՛՛՛՛ ԵօԻԲքսմ. 1ր աք
ճաԵար ; սքրանԵսք ըօն աԻճԻ քԻնԵ աք Եա՛՛՛ ԵօԻԲ՛՛՛ իօ Եօ քԻա
ԵօԻԲ՛՛՛ աք քԻԤԻԵ, օԵւթ իօԵօ իաճաԵար ըօն աԤաԻր օն Երք
ԵօԻԲ՛՛՛ իմա՛՛՛, ա՛՛՛ Ե ճաԵաԼ օն աԻճԻ քԻնԵ. ԱհմսԼ Իք ըա ԵԵ-
քսմա աԵա ըօ քԻր ին իաԻճԻ քԻնԵ ըօն ԵԵԵ ԵօԻԲ՛՛՛, ԵօԻր ԵԻա մա
Եա ԵԵքսմա իօ ԵԵԻ՛՛՛ ըօ քԻր ին աԻճԻ քԻնԵ աք Եա՛՛՛ ԵօԻԲ՛՛՛ իօ
Եօ քԻա ԵօԻԲ՛՛՛ աք քԻԤԻԵ.

1ր անն աԵա ըԼքԻ իա քանն քԻր ըօԻԲքսմ .1. ըօն աԤաԻր
օԵւթ ըօն աԻճԻ քԻնԵ, ին Եան Իք ԵսմքԵաԻ՛՛՛ԵԵԵ Եօ իօԵԻ՛՛՛ԵԻր ին
ԵԵն.

Մաք Երմ ինԵօԻ՛՛՛ԵԻրսք մոնա ըօ քԻճոԵ՛՛՛ ին ԵսմքԵար, ահաԼ
աԻքԵթը սաԻ՛՛՛քԻ իա քանԵա Ես ըԼքԻ Եօ ԵմԻ՛՛՛ Եօ իա ըԼքԻճԵ՛՛՛,
Իք աԼԼաԻ՛՛՛ քԻր աԻքԵթը օն աԤաԻր օԵւթ օն աԻճԻ քԻնԵ իա
քաննա Ես ըԼքսք ըօԻԲ.

Մաք ԵրԵ իա իօԵԻ՛՛՛ԵԻրսք իօ ԵրԵ իա ինԵօԻ՛՛՛ԵԻրսք մաք
ԵԵն ԵաԻնԵ ին ԵսմքԵար, ին ԵաԻնքԵաԻնԵօ աԻքԵթը սաԻ՛՛՛ ըօ
իա քաննաԻԲ Ես ըԼքսք Եօ ԵմԻ՛՛՛ Եօ իա ըԼքԻճԵ՛՛՛, ԵօքօԲ Ե ին
ԵաԻնքԵաԻնԵօ քԻր աԻքԵթը օն աԤաԻր օԵւթ օն աԻճԵ քԻնԵ ըօ
իա քաննաԻԲ Ես ըԼքսք ըօԻԲ.

Cach տօԵաԻճ Ե Երման.

.1. ԵԵԤքսԻսմԵԻ աք ԵօԵա՛՛՛ Ե քԻն՛՛՛ 1 մԵքօն, իօ Իք ին քԻն՛՛՛ ԻքնԵրա
ԵԵն ճաԵաԼ մաքա, օԵւթ մա Եա ճաԵաԼ մաքա, Իք Երման.

What is the reason that they do not take of the 'coibche'-wedding gift equally, and that they do not take of the third of the 'tinol'-marriage collection¹ equally? The reason of it is, the father is more expected to relieve her (*the daughter*), in small and in great *matters*, than the head of the family, and it is right that he should have more. And she is not bound to give these *portions of her* 'coibche'-wedding gift until she has taken the one-third of 'tinol'-marriage collection with her to a husband; and they are not obliged to give this to her until she has given these parts of the 'coibche'-wedding gift to them. It is derived from this:—the head of the family has a share out of every 'coibche'-wedding gift as far as twenty-one 'coibche'-wedding gifts, but the father does not obtain any from the third 'coibche'-wedding gift out, but gets *his shares* from the head of the family. As he gets twice as much of the first 'coibche'-wedding gift as the head of the family, it is right that he should have twice as much as the head of the family out of every 'coibche'-wedding gift as far as twenty-one 'coibche'-wedding gifts.

It is then these portions belong to them, i.e. to the father, and to the head of the family, when the woman is lawfully^a divorced.

^a Ir. *Of necessity.*

If the separation has taken place through non-necessity *on the part* of the woman, even as the shares due to her when she is in her lawful state will be returned by her, so also shall the shares belonging to the father and the head of the family be returned by them.

If it be through necessity or non-necessity *on the part* of both that the separation took place, the proportion of the shares belonging to her in her lawful state, which shall be returned by her, is the proportion which shall be returned by the father and the head of the family of the shares which would belong to them.

Of every levy its third.

That is, the fourth *is paid* for levying within the territory, or in the nearest territory without *the intervention* of an arm of the sea, but if there be an arm of the sea, it is one-third.

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Ṭrian ar tobach ar in trér crich cen gabail mara, ocur ma ta gabal mara, ir leť. Leť ar tobať irin cethnamab crich cen gabail mara, ocur ma ta gabal, ir da trian. Ocur ipeo ir gabol mara ann cať bail na petar cen luing no cen rnam. Da trian ma dar mara moing, uile ma co necne inoraigio. O fir nemberena rin dar na petar dul cen rnam no cen ethar, no cen imcein criťe; ocur da peta, nocu cumreaitpet cuiritg tobais ni; buo ecui inuicu- chao criche do riagail i leith fir.

Cio rodera conach fuil ať cethruimťi ar tobach punn, ocur i bail ata trian do feicheman ar tobach o anroo co uiler tuar, ocur conao i criť do rineo iat anoir? Ir e rať rodera; breithem do rine in tobach tuar, ocur aile dec tuiller, in cethruimťi conao trian; ocur nocu breithem do rine puno.

Ma ro cenobais imurro, ar maitho ne per in reoit, in tan ir luga ina log do rat air, ir cutruma acraio do, ocur log tobais ar in nimareraio.

Mar e a cutruma per do rat da ċino, no ar mo anar, ir uilri a pet do, no co darar cutruma acraio do da cino; ocur ir uilur o neoch a mberait, ať rann dar muir, ať in triťatmao rann ar trir bunao; ocur ir ano atait na ranna rin in tan na cumaing per in reoit a tobach.

Munab ar obaigiu maithira ro cennais, ir riať gaiti uao ano.

Ir eiritb ata cuiritg tobais, reoit oliger ocur in na damtar oligeť do; ocur cuiritg tobais don ti ro toibgetar iat, ro aineo na criťi ar toibget iat. Ocur ir eiritb ata

¹ *The billowy sea.*—The word 'mong' usually means the 'mane of a horse.' It refers probably to that state of the waves in which they are poetically described as 'crested.'

One-third *is paid* for levying in the third *nearest* territory, without *the intervention* of an arm of the sea, and if there be an arm of the sea, it is one-half. One-half is paid for levying in the fourth territory without *the intervention* of an arm of the sea, and if there be an arm of the sea, it is two-thirds. And an arm of the sea means every place which cannot be crossed over without a boat or without swimming. Two-thirds *are paid* if it be over the billowy sea,¹ the whole if it be a forcible incursion. This is when *it is taken* from a man with whom there is not a 'besena'-compact, and who cannot be approached without swimming, or without a boat, or without a great round by land; but if he could be *otherwise approached*, the levyer's share will not be altered in any way; 'distance of territory' must be the rule respecting it.

What is the reason that there is only one-fourth for levying here, while in a place above mentioned an advocate had one-third for levying from beginning to end, and both levies were made within the territory? The reason of it is; it was a Brehon that made the levy in the former case,^a and his fee is one-twelfth, *which with* one-fourth is one-third; and it was not a Brehon that made this *levy*.

If, however, he has purchased for the good of the owner of the 'sed,' when it is less than the value he gave for it, he gets the proportion *due* for his suing, and the expense of levying *is deducted* from the excess.

If it was its own proper value he gave for it, or more than it, the 'sed' shall belong to him until he is paid for his suing for it; and it is forfeited by the person from whom he recovers it, except the part beyond sea, except the thirtieth part of it to the owner; and these divisions are *made* when the owner of the 'sed,' is not himself able to recover it.

If it was not for the purpose of *effecting* good he bought 'the sed,' fine for theft is *recoverable* from him.

The 'seds' out of which the levyer's share is due are those which are due to him and concerning which his right^b has not been conceded to him; and the share for levying *is due* to him who has levied them, according to the custom of the territory where they were levied. And the 'seds' out of which

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 cuiotiz impioti, peoit na olizenn duine do peir olizit, ocur
 cinoti no cunnatabairt conot ar impiot tucato iat; ocur
 trian ar impioti cinoti ant, no peiret ar impiot cunnatab-
 artač.

Ir eiritib atait peoit imluait, peoit po batup ac duine,
 i nionu aile ocur po erburtar de dul ar a cenn, no cen
 cor erburtar ir peiriti lei; peoit imluait don ti do čuait
 ar a cenn po aicnet elatonais no anelatonaiž .i. rerepall
 cač elatonais, no leičrerepall cač neimelatonais. Ir e
 airet atait na peoit imluait co ria cuiotiz tobais na criče,
 ocur noco teit tairir.

Mana eirit dul ar a cenn itir, no muna peiriti lei,
 nocu nul ni don ti do čuait ar a cenn. Dit na peoit im-
 luait in inbait ir peir in treoit a tubairt rir a tabairt
 lei na peoit tucurtar; no ir po aicnet in ti po cuirpet
 peir bunait ar a cenn, manab e a tubairt dul ar a cenn.

Ir eiritib ata cuiotiz piri, peoit do terta o duine, ocur
 noco notir cat a rilet iat. Ocur cuiotiz piri don ti ruiar
 iat po aicnet coimdet no eccoimdet.

Leith tibe la aithgin.

.i. on miodač etechta, ma po airobenurtar alt no peič
 cen gabail trebui; cen upocra tročlei; ma do pine
 nechtar de, ir cethruimči tiri la aithgin; ma po gab iat
 mar aen, ir lan.

Aithgin on miodach tetač ma po airobenurtar alt no
 peič cen gabail trebui; ocur ma po gab trebui, ir lan.

Aithgin on miodach etechta ma tuirech pola cen gabail
 trebui, cen upocra tročlei; marab iat maraen,
 ir lan.

the share of intercession is due are the 'seds' which a person is not entitled to according to law, and it is certain or doubtful that it was for intercession they were given; and there is one-third for certain beseeching, or one-sixth for uncertain beseeching in the case.

The 'seds' out of which driving 'seds' are due are 'seds' which a person had in another place and he ordered him (*another person*) to go for them, or though he did not order, he approves^a of it; driving 'seds' are due to the person who went for them according as he is a professional or unprofessional person, i.e., a 'screpall' to every professional, or half a 'screpall' to every unprofessional person. The driving 'seds' extend to the levying share of the territory, and do not go beyond it.

^a Ir. Pres.
Jers.

If he did not order *him* to go for them at all, or if he did not prefer it (*his going*), there shall be nothing *due* to the person who went for them. The driving 'seds' are *due* when it was the owner of the 'seds' that told him to bring with him the 'seds' which he did bring; or, it is according to the quality of the person whom the owner should have sent for them, if he had not told *the man* to go for them.

That out of which a finder's share is due is the 'seds' which are wanting to a person and he does not know where they are. And the person who found them is entitled to a finder's share according to the nature of *the place where he found it, whether in a common or a place not a common.*

Half 'dire'-fine with compensation.

That is, from the unlawful physician if he has removed a joint or a sinew without taking guarantee, without warning of bad curing;¹ if he has done either of these, it (*the penalty*) is one-fourth fine with compensation; if he has done both, he is exempt.

Compensation *is recoverable* from the lawful physician if he has removed a joint or sinew without taking guarantee; and if he has taken guarantee, he is exempt.

The unlawful physician shall make compensation for his blood-letting without taking guarantee, without warning of bad curing; if he has *done* both, he is exempt.

¹ Without taking guarantee, without warning of bad curing. That is, getting an indemnity against liability to damages; and with notice that he was not a regular physician.

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Slan don mīoach techta a tuīropech pola cen gabail
treabuirī ocuī uproca oīoēleiḡir. Olegar don mīoach
etechta gabail treabuirī nama. Ir anta aīarīn in inbaio
na raibī cneo for a cīno ī corp, no cīa po bī, po tuīllīrtar
rum cneo īmāpeīaio anto, mā poīaio līaig coītcenn cā
petraioea a leiḡir nī bu oīḡteēu. Mā po batup cneoa ar
a cīno ī curp, ocuī nīr tuīllīrtar rum īaī, ocuī poīaio
līaig coītcenn cūa petraio a leiḡer nī bu oīḡteēu, plān
īatrum anto.

Caitē ḡell coībeīr colla?

O'D. 707. [1. caīoe aītne in lan ḡille ītīr? Coībeīr collaō na fīach.]

1. Na ceītīrī lan ḡillī, ocuī na ceītīrī leiḡ ḡillī, ocuī
na ceītīrī tīaīan ḡille, ocuī na ceītīrī rīmaēt ḡille.

Na ceītīrī lan ḡille .i. lan ḡille rīrīn nērūm toīrcīoa
īar mbreīthemnup ī nupīaīoup; lan ḡille ar oīnoība no ar
oīoīaio; lan ḡille rē aīrec in rīr īuītīr ī planīo īar nī
foīlḡe; ocuī lan ḡille ar in nomāo lo don rīleo; ocuī no-
māo ar oēīmaīo īpīe.

O'D. 708. Na ceītīrī leiḡ ḡille; leḡ ḡille rīrīn nōīmnerūm īar
mbreīthemnar in nupīaīoup; leḡ ḡille īar mbreīthemnup ī
cāīn aīomnāīn, cīo rē nērūm cīo rē nemnerūm; leḡ ḡille
rīrīn nī tēit ī lobāo don [aḡgabail] bīuīḡpechta ī cāīn
pātrūic, cīo rē nērūm cīo rē nemneram; leḡ ḡille fīaīa
O'D. 709. [loīḡte] līē don rīlīo.

Na ceītīrī tīaīan ḡille; tīaīan ḡille rīrīn nērām toīrcīoe
upīaīoīar ī nupīaīoīar, ī nupīuīḡell; tīaīan ḡille īar mbreī-
themnup ī cāīn pātrūic, cīo rē nērūm cīo rē nemnerūm;
tīaīan ḡille ar rēīr[eō] don rīlīo; ocuī tīaīan ḡille ī nupī-
uīḡell ī cāīn aīomnāīn, cīo rē nērūm cīo rē nemnerūm.

¹For restoring the sick man to health. This seems to apply to the case of a man that has wounded another, whom he was obliged to take to his own house to be cured. He was entitled, it would appear, to take from the invalid's friends a pledge that they would take him back if pronounced incurable.

²To the poet. That is, a pledge that his claim would be paid on the ninth day after judgment had been given in his favour; otherwise, the pledge would be forfeited on the tenth day.

The lawful physician is exempt for blood-letting without taking guarantee, or *giving* warning of bad curing. The unlawful physician is bound to take guarantee only. This is the case where there was no wound upon the body before him, (or when though there was, he increased the wound too much), if an impartial physician declares that it could have been cured more lawfully. If there were wounds on the body before him, and if he did not increase them, and an impartial physician declares they could not have been cured more lawfully, he is exempt as regards them.

What is the pledge proportionate to the subject-matter^a in dispute?

^aIr. *Body*

That is, how is the full pledge known at all? The proportion to the principal *claimed as* debts.

That is, the four full pledges, and the four half pledges, and the four one-third pledges, and the four 'smacht'-pledges.

The four full pledges *are these*; viz., full pledge for an article of necessity after judgment in 'urradhus'-law; full pledge for a pauper or a stranger; full pledge for restoring the sick man to health¹ after having been *pronounced-incurable*; and full pledge on the ninth day to the poet²; and this is a ninth for a tenth.

The four half pledges *are*: half pledge for an article not of necessity after judgment in 'urradhus'-law; half pledge after judgment in the 'cain'-law of Adamnan, whether for an article of necessity, or not of necessity; half pledge for the part that is forfeited of the distress³ of farm law in the 'cain'-law of Patrick, whether for an article of necessity, or one not of necessity; half pledge for festival entertainment⁴ to a poet.

The four one-third pledges *are*:—one-third pledge for an article of necessity of 'urradhas'-law in 'urradhus'-law, in arbitration; one-third pledge after judgment in the 'cain'-law of Patrick, whether for an article of necessity or one not of necessity; one-third pledge for a sixth to the poet; and one-third pledge in arbitration in the 'cain'-law of Adamnan, whether for an article of necessity or for one not of necessity.

² *Of the distress.* For "atgabail, distress," O'D. 1,456, reads "arhgin, restitution."

⁴ *Festival entertainment.* For "loingte" which is the reading approved of by Dr. O'Donovan, O'D. 1456, has "loig."

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Na ceithri rmaçt gille ; rmaçt gille peçtmair do rcur
tpoirci feich neiram toircioe upradair i nupfuiçell ocuy
rmaçt gille peçtmair i nupfuiçell i cain patraic, cio
pe neayum cio pe neimnerum ; rmaçt gille peçtmair do
rcur tpoirci i cain adomnain, cio pe nerum cio pe neim-
nerum ; rmacht gille peçtmair ap. tpeir don filio ; rmaçt
gille peçtmair do rcur tpoirci feich neiram toircioe
upradair. Fuilleð nyrin rmacht gille peçtmair co roib
lan gille iar mbreithemnar.

In cethrumaò rianò dec do rcur tpoirci feich neimne-
raim upradair, fuilleð nyrin cethrumað rann dec corub
trian gille i nupfuiçell. Fuilleð nyrin seirco gille i
nupfuiçell cupub leit gille iar mbreithemnur. Smacht
gille eicnoceð do rcur tpoirci i cain patraic, fuilleð nyr-
in rmacht gille eicnocech co roib rmaçt gille peçtmair
i nupfuiçell, co roib trian gille iar mbreithemnur ; rmacht
gille peçtmair do rcur tpoirci i cain patraic, fuilleð nyr-
in rmacht gille peçtmair co roib trian gille i nupfuiçell ;
fuilleð nyrin trian gille i nupfuiçell co roib lan gille
iar mbreithemnur.

Tairgille ap. na gellaib pe pe nanta co na topaçtain
budoen a forba anta i nupfuiçell, ocuy in lan fuiçill pe
pe diçma, ocuy feich i forba diçma. Ce do noireo in gell
i forba anta, mana toirpet na feich a forba diçma, yr
eiric elaire, no comao araoi athgabala ap. in ngell.
Foigelltao ocuy bleith ocuy lobao do dul ina cenn. No

The four 'smacht'-pledges *are* :— a 'smacht'-pledge of one-seventh to stop fasting for debt *in the case of* an article of necessity in 'urradhus'-law in arbitration; and a 'smacht'-pledge of one-seventh in arbitration, in the 'cain'-law of Patrick, whether for an article of necessity or for one not of necessity; a 'smacht'-pledge of one-seventh to stop fasting in the 'cain'-law of Adamnan, whether for an article of necessity or for one not of necessity; a 'smacht'-pledge of a seventh in addition to a third to the poet; a 'smacht'-pledge of a seventh to stop fasting for debt *in case of* an article of necessity in 'urradhus'-law. Addition is to be made to the 'smacht'-pledge of a seventh until there shall be full pledge after judgment.

As to the fourteenth portion to stop fasting for debt *in case of* an article not of necessity in 'urradhus'-law, the fourteenth portion shall be added to until it is *made up to* a one-third pledge in arbitration. The one-sixth pledge in arbitration shall be added to it until it is *made up to* a half pledge after judgment. *As regards* uncertain 'smacht'-pledge to stop fasting in the 'cain'-law of Patrick, the uncertain 'smacht'-pledge shall be added to until it is a 'smacht'-pledge of one-seventh in arbitration, *and* until it is a one-third pledge after judgment; *as to* a 'smacht'-pledge of one-seventh to stop fasting in the 'cain'-law of Patrick, the 'smacht'-pledge of a seventh may be added to until it is a one-third pledge in arbitration; the one-third pledge in arbitration may be added to until it is a full pledge after judgment.

An additional pledge shall be given with the pledges during the period of stay, until their own forthcoming at the end of the stay in arbitration, and the full award during the period of delay in pound, and the debts at the expiration of the delay in pound. Though the pledge be forthcoming at the end of the stay, unless the amount due be forthcoming at the expiration of the delay in pound, there is 'eric'-fine for absconding *due*, or *according to others* the principles *applicable in the case of* distress, apply to* the pledge. * *Ir. On.* Expense of tending and of feeding and forfeiture shall be added to them. Or, *according to others*, a pledge is

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dono čena, cona bu vilur gell do gner no co troircea, maō
uaplucač no ma vilruḡaō.

Uioi anta iŕ e uioi gellta; uiōe gellta iŕ uiōe uičma;
uiōe uičma iŕ e uiōe ičča pjač. Uioe anta in pē iapra mbi
in athgabail ap anao ap uō i laim cincaig. Tairgille ap
na gellaiōb pūrin pē rin. Uioi gellta iŕ e uiōe uičma
O'D. 709. [i.] in pē iapra noithmaitep; pōigeltāo ocup blēit i cenn
na hachgabala pūrin pē rin. Iŕ coir gell do tabairt pū
na pjačaiōb.

O'D. 709,
708.

Uioe uičma iŕ e uiōe pjač; in pē iapra teit tuioim
lobao a cenn na athgabala, cupub pūrin pē rin do bērap
pēich tap a cenn [in gill]. [Pēich rin pūlit pōp vil ocup
pēna, ocup ima naō ēiḡin] a vail tige bpeitheman; ocup
mana beitp, pō buō lan gille no leč gille do pūč pū
pō aicneō nepaim no neimnepaim .i. lan gille pūrin
nepam, no leithgille pūrin neimnepam.

Caite pochrac?

.1. tpuan pū na beoailib pōp tpebuipū ečtrann co cenn
mbliatna, ocup pēireō pōp tpebuipū buōein. Cethruimčē
pū na mairbailib pōp tpebuipū ečtrann co cenn mbliatna,
ocup ochtmaō pōp a tpebuipū buōein. Ocup iŕeō iŕ tpe-
buipū buōein ann, tpebuipū in pūp o mbērap na pēoit, no
tpebuipū neich aile etupru. Ocup iŕeō iŕ tpebuipū ečtrann
ano, tpebuipū in ti bērap, no tpebuipū aile ōap a cenn.
Ocup ōuine nač cuma epūpt ocup aicōe in ōuine amaič ann
rin; ocup ōama ōuine buō cuma epūpt ocup aicōe, ocup iŕ
cutpuma pō biaō leo pōp tpebuipū ečtrann ocup pōp a
tpebuipū buōein. Ocup beoile no mairbōile ac na pūil

¹ *What is hire?* On the margin of the MS., H. 3-17, O'D. 775, opposite these words is written "eioḡe." The article seems to relate to land let out for grazing only.

² *One's own security.* The commentary here is unintelligible; it appears to be made up of different glosses mixed together. In O'D. 775, the definitions of "one's

never due until the fasting takes place, whether it be redemption or forfeiture. THE BOOK
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The period of stay is the period for pledging; the period for pledging is the period of delay in pound; the period of delay in pound is the period for paying the debts. The period of stay is the period during which the distress remains for a while in the hands of the debtor. This is the time during which addition should be *made* to pledges. The time of pledging is the time of delay in pound, i.e. the time in which payment is made; expense of tending and feeding *is added* to the distress for that time. It is right to give a pledge for the debts.

The period of delay in pound is the time for *paying* debts; —the time when forfeiture is added to distress,—and it is in that time that cross claims are brought in by way of set off^a against the pledge. These are debts which are disputed and denied, and about which it is necessary to resort to the house of the judge; and if they are not *such*, a full pledge or half pledge should run with them according to their nature of necessary or non-necessary articles, i.e. full pledge for the necessary article, or half pledge for the non-necessary article. ^a Ir. In-
stead of.

What is hire ?¹

That is, a third for the live-chattels upon the security of strangers to the end of a year, and one-sixth *when* upon one's own security. One-fourth for the dead chattels upon the security of strangers to the end of a year, and one-eighth *when* upon one's own security. And one's own security² means the security of the man from whom the 'seds' are obtained, or the security of another man for him.^b And the security of a stranger means the security of a person who obtains them (*the 'seds'*), or the security of another person for him.^b And the 'person out-side' in this case, is a person whose words and acts do not correspond; but if he were a person whose words and acts did correspond, there would be equal *hire* for them upon the security of strangers and upon his own security. And these are live ^b Ir. Be-
tween them.

own security," and "extern security" are just the reverse of those here given. Both copies are corrupt or defective.

inólór na iníorbairt rín, ocúir dá mbeif iníorbairt no inólór, robaró fuilleo an iníorbairtá leo, no a nínólór buíoin.

Ciú fódora conat mo in fuilleo atá leo fop tpebuiú eétrano ná fop a tpebuiú buíoin? Ipe fať fódora; fuíoilíu dona fetaib in ní ingener uatib buíoin iná in fuilleo do bíat leo do fetaib eétrano.

Caité aithe? .i. log meich.

.1. caití in aithe cumaine do beap lár ná ceitíu miach-
aib .i. miach .i. cethruiméi fop lár ná maibíolub eétrann
co cenn mbliathá.

Caití deitibíu eapru fop ocúir in baile i napair: dá
teirta miach no a log, a leť no trian ino? Cuthumúir ceth-
ruiméi a raťa tucab don boairíu meonach anoiríde ip
raerath .i. i bail atá: dá teirta miach no log, a leť no
trian .i. curab eo beir ino. Cethruiméi raťa in boairé
meonach tucab don oairíu meonach. Oét fepirail de
eipeic, a lan log eéé fup iar neirínoiríu leití do; ocúir a
trian raíde do cađa bliathain pē fpeiríu in mīcáir, pē
fepirail. Dá fepirail oib ar capna maip, fepirail
ar tinoe muic, fepirail ar muic uir, a teora cethruiméi
ar muic uir, ocúir a cethruiméi ar epuitneéť, ocúir dá
fepirail ar dá miachuib brađa. Ro dílad uile rín, cen-
moťa aen miach brađa, ocúir eloo fop leiceo iman dapa
miach brađa oib, ocúir díablad iar neloť fop. Cuthuma leití
irín dá miachuib aithgína in miach díabulťa, no trian
cona tabairt rú; cona de rín, dá teirta miach no log, a
leť no trian ino.

¹ *The fine for it.* It is probable that the case, so obscurely and confusedly stated here, is when the tenant had not received the full stock from the landlord, and therefore the fine for non-payment of the rent, was not so heavy as it would otherwise have been. In O'D., 1008, it is said that when a tenant failed in paying any part of his rent, he

chattels or dead chattels which have no produce or increase, but should they have increase or produce, additional *hire* for the increase should be given with them, or their own produce *returned*.

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What is the reason that the interest given for them on the security of strangers is more than *that given* on one's own security? The reason is; it is more lawful as regards the 'seds' that what springs from themselves *should be restored* than the addition which would be *made* to them of the 'seds' of strangers.

What is pay? i.e. the price of a sack.

That is, what is the complementary pay that is given with the four sacks? i.e. this *is* a sack i.e. of one quarter *that is given* with the dead chattels of strangers to the end of a year.

What is the difference between this and where it is said; "If a sack or its value be wanting, its half or its third *is the fine* for it?" A proportion equal to one-fourth of his stock had been given to the middle 'bo-aire'-chief in this case, in 'saer'-stock tenure, i.e. where it is *said*, "If a sack or its value be wanting, its half or its third, i.e. shall be *the fine* for it." The fourth of the stock of the middle 'bo-aire'-chief had been given to the middle 'og-aire'-chief. *The amount in this case* is eighteen screpalls, his own full honor-price when he is half unworthy; and the third of this, *namely*, six 'screpalls,' *is given* to him every year during the expectation of separation. Of these, two 'screpalls' are for the beef of a cow, a 'screpall' for the bacon of a pig, a 'screpall' for an unsalted pig, its three-fourths for an unsalted pig, and one-fourth for wheat, and two screpalls for two sacks of malt. *Supposing* all these were paid, except one sack of malt, and that *the payment of* the second sack of malt was evaded, and for this evasion there is double. The sack of double is equal to half the two sacks of restitution, or a third when it is added to; hence is *derived the rule*, "If a sack or its value be wanting, its half or its third is *the fine* for it."¹

was liable to a penalty equal in amount to three times the value of that part wherein he failed, besides a fine for breaking the law.

Caité Dail? Ní aḡgelltar.

.1. in leth ingellur nḡaḡ dail, ocuḡ muna deḡ, biaio ḡmaḡt upcraio dala uao, .i. uingḡ declaḡoacḡa, ocuḡ leḡ nuingḡ do tuata. Maḡa nḡech, noco nuil ḡmaḡt upcraio dala uao.

Caité cuinḡlizeḡ iḡir ḡinib?

.1. maḡa ḡeilḡine do dibaḡtuḡ ann, teoḡa cethḡamḡḡana dibaio ḡeilḡine do deirbḡine, cethḡuimḡi diaḡḡine¹ ocuḡ dinoḡine, teoḡa cethḡamḡḡana na cethḡamḡḡana diaḡḡine, ocuḡ a cethḡamḡḡu dinoḡine.

Maḡa deirbḡine no dibaḡtuḡ ann, teoḡa cethḡamḡḡana do dibaḡ deirbḡine do ḡeilḡine, a cethḡuime diaḡḡine ocuḡ dinoḡine, teoḡa cethḡamḡḡana na cethḡamḡḡana diaḡḡine, ocuḡ a cethḡamḡḡu dinoḡine.

Maḡ 1 in iaḡḡine no dibaḡ ann, teoḡa cethḡuimḡi do dibaḡ iaḡḡine do deirbḡine, a cethḡamḡḡ do ḡeilḡine ocuḡ dinoḡine, teoḡa cethḡamḡḡa na cethḡuime do ḡeilḡine, ocuḡ a cethḡuime dinoḡine.

Maḡ 1 inoḡine no dibaḡ aḡo, teoḡa cethḡuimḡi do dibaḡ inoḡine diaḡḡine, a cethḡamḡḡ do ḡeilḡine ocuḡ do deirbḡine, teoḡa cethḡuimḡi na cethḡuimḡi do deirbḡine, ocuḡ a cethḡamḡḡ do ḡeilḡine.

¹ *Failure of meeting.*—This means a court or legal meeting. The fine for non-attendance was a cow. *Vid.* O'D. 1694.

² *The 'geilfine'-division.* In O'D. 788, it is said that the 'geilfine' consisted of five persons, and each of the other three 'fines' or divisions, of four persons, making in all seventeen persons. It is also said that the 'geilfine' is the youngest and the 'innfine' the oldest of these four divisions; that if a person be born into

What is a meeting? What is promised.

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That is, when a person promises to go, and unless he does go, a 'smacht'-fine for failure of meeting¹ *shall be recovered* from him, i.e. an ounce to an ecclesiastic, and half an ounce to a layman. If he goes, there is no 'smacht'-fine for failure of meeting *due* from him.

What is the reciprocal right among families?

That is, if it be the 'geilfine'-division² that has become extinct, three-fourths of the property of the 'geilfine'-division *shall go* to the 'deirbhfine'-division, *and the remaining* one-fourth to the 'iarfine'-division, and to the 'indfine'-division, i.e. three-fourths of the fourth to the 'iarfine'-division, and one-fourth of it to the 'indfine'-division.

If it be the 'deirbhfine'-division that has become extinct, three-fourths of the property of the 'deirbhfine'-division *shall go* to the 'geilfine'-division, one-fourth to the 'iarfine'-division and the 'indfine'-division, i.e. three-fourths of the fourth to the 'iarfine'-division, and a fourth of it to the 'indfine'-division.

If it be the 'iarfine'-division that has become extinct, three-fourths of the property of the 'iarfine'-division *shall go* to the 'deirbhfine'-division, one-fourth of it to the 'geilfine'-division and 'indfine'-division, i.e. three-fourths of the fourth to the 'geilfine'-division, and one-fourth of it to the 'indfine'-division.

If it be the 'indfine'-division that has become extinct, three-fourths of the property of the 'indfine'-division *shall go* to the 'iarfine'-division, *and* one-fourth of it to the 'geilfine'-division and the 'deirbh'-division, *viz.* three-fourths of the fourth to the 'deirbhfine'-division, and one-fourth of it to the 'geilfine'-division.

the 'geilfine,' so as to make it exceed five persons, this causes one of them to be sent up into the 'deirbhfine'; and in the same manner a man shall pass from one 'fine' of them up into a higher, as far as the 'innfine,' which shall send out a man into the 'duthaig ndaine,' i.e. the community. Hence it seems that these 'fines' were artificial divisions of a family made for law purposes.

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Մայ 1 չեւքիւն օսւր թերեքիւն թօ թիւաօ ան, թօրա
սեղիւմէ՛ւ ա թօիւաօ մար աւ թօրքիւն, օսւր ա սեղիւմէ՛ւ
թօնօքիւն.

Մայ 1 ինօքիւն օսւր իարքիւն թօ թիւաքսւր ան, թօրա
սեղիւմէ՛ւ ա թօիւաօ թօ թերեքիւն, ա սեղիւմէ՛ւ թօ չեւ-
քիւն.

Մայ 1 թերեքիւն օսւր իարքիւն թօ թիւաքսւր ան, թօրա
սեղիւմէ՛ւ ա թօիւաօ մար աւ թօ չեւքիւն, ա սեղիւմէ՛ւ
թօնօքիւն.

Մայ 1 չեւքիւն օսւր ինօքիւն թօ թիւաքսւր ան, թօրա
սեղիւմէ՛ւ թօ թիւաօ չեւքիւն թօ թերեքիւն, օսւր ա սեղ-
իւմէ՛ւ թօրքիւն; թօրա սեղիւմէ՛ւ թօ թիւաօ ինօքիւն
թօրքիւն, օսւր ա սեղիւմէ՛ւ թօ թերեքիւն. Օսւր ա
comlin իա թե՛տ քեր թե՛ս ար սօ անօրն, օսւր մսնա թե՛տ,
O'D. 737. noco թիւա [comթօնօ], ա՛տ ին տի թսո թերա թա թրե՛տ.

Ինօքիւն սիւս թօ թիւա՛ն ան քն, օսւր թա մթե՛տ աւ թսիւն
թիւ ինա տարս, թօ թերաօ ին ինաօն ինա comթօնօքսւր հե ին
թօրա քիւն սքսւրս; օսւր մսնա մարսն, իր ա comթօն.

Մա մարսն ին տաղար, օսւր աւա՛տ թա մա սիւս, օսւր
O'D. 738. աւա comlin քիւն [cach մա թիւ], [ա. սեղար], իր սեղարս

& C. 412. co իսցաթ [ին տաղար] չթիւմ քն ին cach քիւն [թիւ, օսւր
O'D. 738. comաթ] թա չեւքիւն իա՛տ ան. Օսւր մա տաւուս ին թիւաօ ա

O'D. 738. հիւսա սիւս, [ար սսսւր ին քիւն] իմսի՛ւ, սե թա թե՛տ ա մա թօ
ա թրաղար ին տի իր ա թիւաօ տաւուս ան իր ին քիւն տալլ ար
ա ինս, noco մօ թերս հե ին ա՛տ քեր թօն քիւն.

Չեւքիւն իր իր թօ, ինօքիւն իր իրն.

¹ *Are then forthcoming.* This seems to mean that the four classes should be made up again out of the family, if it were sufficiently numerous for the purpose; and if this could not be done, there was to be no partition.

If it be the 'geilfine'-division and the 'deirbhfine'-division that have become extinct, three-fourths of the property of both *shall go* to the 'iarfine'-division, and one-fourth to the 'indfine'-division.

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If it be the 'indfine'-division and the 'iarfine'-division that have become extinct, three-fourths of their property *shall go* to the 'deirbhfine'-division, *and* one-fourth of it to the 'geilfine'-division.

If it be the 'deirbhfine'-division and the 'iarfine'-division that have become extinct, three-fourths of the property of both *shall go* to the 'geilfine'-division, *and* the one-fourth to the 'indfine'-division.

If it be the 'geilfine'-division and the 'indfine'-division that have become extinct, three-fourths of the property of the 'geilfine'-division *shall go* to the 'deirbhfine'-division, and one-fourth of it to the 'iarfine'-division; three-fourths of the property of the 'indfine'-division *goes* to the 'iarfine'-division, and a fourth to the 'deirbhfine'-division. And the whole number of the seventeen men are then forthcoming,¹ and if they be not, there shall be no partition, but the nearest of *kin* shall take it (*the property*).

All the 'indfine'-division had become extinct in this case, but if any one of them had been in existence, he would take it (*the property*) when the *other* three divisions should not share it between them; but if he is not living, it is to be shared (*among the other divisions*).

If the father is alive and has two sons, and each of these sons has a family of the full number, *i.e.* four, it is the opinion of *lawyers* that the father would claim a man's share in every family of them, and that in this case they form^a two 'geilfine'-divisions. And if the property has come from another place, from a family outside, though there should be within in the family a son or a brother of the person whose property came into it, he shall not obtain it any more than any *other* man of the family.

^a Ir. Acc.

The 'geilfine'-division is the youngest, the 'indfine'-division is the oldest.

THE BOOK OF AIGILL. — Ma táinig nech [oimarrparth] anir a gailpíne, ir fep do toul eirir ruar i nveirbepíne, ocur fep do toul ar cað píne ina ceile no co ruar inoíne, ocur fep do toul eirir reic i o'd. 738. noutaig [nóaine].

Caiti reoit turclaidé ?

.1. Lan log eimech ar airtion in daerparth, ocur rath aihuil polo, lan rath ocur leð rath, ocur da trian ratha do beirar na tri plaiti daerparth da ceile. Lan log enech, ocur trian log enech, ocur nomas loigi enech uaitib ar airtion. Lan enecclann ocur leð enecclann ocur trian neineclainni doib i meth a mbio. Lan rmaçt ocur leð rmaçt ocur cethruimthi rmaçta doib ina fuilleo rin. Lan enecclann, ocur leð enecclann, ocur trian neineclainni doib i roðail lain do denum rin rin na daeruib, na teora reçt-mas neneclainni doib i roðail lain no denum rin na raeruib, no a mac a daercheile; ocur noco nuil ni do a mac a raercheili; no da mbeith, comas reçtmas in reçtmas. Ocur noco nuil porðiallha, na cuirto a raerpaethaib.

Caiti comur o ghaioib ocur uigib ?

.1. tria rairo i norlach, ceithi orlaiði i mbair, teora bara i troiðio, da troiðio dec i fepraig, da fepraig dec i porraig, da porraig dec i tri cumaila dia pot, re foirrege dia leðet, ma beith ina toimrib techtaib.

Da lan dec uigí cipcí a meirrin, da meirrin dec i noll-veirb, da oillveirb dec i noilmesac, no i nolparraic, da

If one person has come up into the 'geilfine'-division, so THE BOOK as to make it excessive^a (*i.e. more than five persons*), a man OF must go out of it up into the 'deirbhfine'-division, and a AICILL. man is to pass from one division into the other up as far as * Ir. Of excess. the 'indfine'-division, and a man is to pass from that into the community.

What are the returnable 'seds'?

That is, full honor-price on receipt of the 'daer'-stock, and the stock is like the property, full stock, and half stock and two-thirds of stock are given by the three chiefs¹ 'of daer'-stock tenancy to their tenants. Full honor-price, and one-third of honor-price, and one-ninth of honor-price *are obtained* from them (*the tenants*) on receipt of the stock. Full honor-price, and half honor-price, and one-third of honor-price *are paid as fines* to them (*the chiefs*) for failure of their food-rent. Full 'smacht'-fine, and half 'smacht'-fine, and one-fourth 'smacht'-fine *are paid* to them as an addition to it (*their food-rent*). Full honor-price, and half honor-price, and one-third honor-price *are due* to them for full trespass done to them in *the persons* of their 'daer'-stock tenants, the three-sevenths of honor-price *are due* to them for full trespass done to *them in the persons* of their 'saer'-stock tenants, or for the son of a 'daer'-stock tenant; but he (*the chief*) shall have nothing for the son of his 'saer'-stock tenant; or if he has, it shall be the seventh of one-seventh. And there is no chief of second claim, or chief of third claim in 'saer'-stock tenancy.

What is the measurement by grains and eggs?

That is, three grains *are* in an inch, four inches in a palm, three palms in a foot, twelve feet in a rod, twelve rods in a 'forrach'-measure, twelve 'forrach'-measures in a 'tircumhaile'-space in length, six 'forrach'-measures in its breadth, if it be of its lawful dimensions.

Twelve times the full of a hen-egg *is* in a 'meisrin'-measure, twelve 'measrin'-measures in an 'ollderbh'-measure, twelve 'ollderbh'-measures in an 'oilmedhach'-measure, or in an

THE BOOK OF AICILL. — ol feine. Cethnar ar fichit do cleirċib imme, ocur da
 fer dec do tuathuib. Cutrúma bío doib, ocur diabla
 lenna do na tuathuib, ar na rabat na cleirċ ar meirċi,
 ocur ar na mílla a tréa umru.

C. 1830. [Conmeyer a ngnima ocur a riachá] ar a linuib, ar
 a feibuib, [ocur ar a naora a cutrúma].

.1. mara cunnatabairt in uaċuib no naċa uaċuib do
 rineo in marbad, noco nuiċ aithgin sic ann; aċt ma com-
 poġa leo mar aen, ocur cio be sib riri poġa in cranncúr,
 ipeo biair do. Ocur ir amlaib do nuċer in cranncúr:
 tri craino do ċur ino, crannc cinitaig, ocur crannc rlanatig,
 ocur crannc na trinnioiti na diaio. Ir lor da riachúġaċ no
 da rlanatuiġaċ. Mar e crannc na trinnioiti tainic ar, a
 ċur caċ nuairc no co ti crannc aile ar.

Mará cinoti conao uaċib do rineo in marbad, ir aith-
 gin ūċ ano. Maith doib mar aen rin. Maċt don rir
 amuiċ, mana iuir nach mil bec cetcintac po poġail rir.
 Maith don rir ċall, mana iuir nach mil biċbinċe po poġ-
 ail uao. Maċt don aithgin, im ic do ġabail uao ann.
 Ir amlaio ietar in aithgin: cranncúr do ċur ar caċ noen
 rēib, ocur ar caċ naen mil do rēuib na rēib rin, co
 rinotar in mil auiċ po poġlao rir; corab lan po aicneo
 in mil rin ietar ano; napa mil cetcintach i cinairo in mil
 biċbinċe, ocur napa mil biċbinċe i cinairo mil cetcintaiġ.
 Ocur ar maithc pē feichemair toicheo do nuċer rin da
 mbe ac aera aithgina o rir rir. Ocur ir amlaio icair-
 rium in naithgin rin etarpu fein tall; pēċt panna im
 ūine, cuic panna im boin, ocur da rair im ech. Cach
 uair ir pēċt panna im ūine, icair inoile lain tri panna

¹ Two 'olfeine'-measures. In O'D. 1067, half an 'olfeine'-measure is said to be equivalent to an 'olpatraic'-measure; and the proportions are mentioned, as six laymen to twelve clerics.

'olpatraic'-measure *which contains* two 'olfeine'-measures.¹ THE BOOK
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Four and twenty clerics *sit down* about it, and twelve laymen. They (*i.e. both parties*) get an equal quantity of food, but double ale *is allowed* to the laymen, in order that the clerics may not be drunk, and that their canonical hours may not be set astray on them.

Their deeds and their debts are estimated equally from their numbers, from their herds, and from their ages.

That is, if it be doubtful whether it was by them (*the persons charged*) or not by them the killing was committed, there is no compensation to be paid for it (*the killing*); but if they both choose, or whichever of them chooses that lots should be cast,^a it (*the casting of lots*) shall be *conceded* to him. And ^{a Jr. The} the lots are cast in this manner:—three lots are put in, a lot ^{lots.} for guiltiness, a lot for innocence, and the lot of the Trinity after them. This is enough to criminate or acquit them. If it be the lot of the Trinity that came out, it is to be put *back* each time until another lot comes out.

If it be certain that it was by them the killing was committed, compensation shall be paid for it. This *is* good for them both. *It is* good for the man outside, unless he knew that it was not a small animal of first offence that injured him. *It is* good for the man inside, unless he knew that it was not a wicked animal *of his* that did the injury. *It is* good for the compensation, with respect to getting payment from him for it. This is the manner in which the compensation is paid:—lots are cast upon each herd, and upon each animal of the 'seds' of that herd, until the particular animal is known which did the injury to him; so that the full *fine* according to the nature of that animal is paid for it; that it be not an animal of first trespass for the offence of an *habitually* wicked animal, or an *habitually* wicked animal for the offence of an animal of first trespass. And this is done for the good of the plaintiff should he be suing for compensation from man to man. And this is the way they pay that compensation between themselves within:—seven parts for a person, five parts for a cow, and two parts for a horse. Whenever it is seven parts for a person, cattle of full-*fine*

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ar ar tuis, ocu^r tecaⁱt i cuibⁱtu^r co hinⁱle leⁱ i m t^ri
raⁿdaib aile, ocu^r comica^t etar^ru ; tecaⁱt inⁱle leⁱ i co
hinⁱle aith^rina m an raⁿda a^ra ar reath aith^rina, ocu^r
comica^t etar^ru.

Cach uair i^r cuic raⁿna m boin, icaⁱt inⁱle laⁱn da
raⁿda ar ar tuis ; tecaⁱt i cuibⁱtu^r co inⁱle leⁱ i m in
da raⁿda aile, ocu^r comica^t etar^ru ; tecaⁱt inⁱle laⁱn
ocu^r leⁱ i co inⁱle aith^rina m in raⁿda a^ra ar reath
aith^rina, ocu^r comica^t etar^ru. No dono čena, coma da
raⁿda dec do denam don aith^rin m tuine, ocu^r nae
raⁿda m boin, ocu^r nae raⁿda m ech.

Cach uair i^r da raⁿda dec m tuine, reⁱt raⁿda ar
inⁱle laⁱn, ceⁱre^ru raⁿna ar inⁱle leⁱ i, ocu^r raⁿn ar
inⁱle aith^rina. Ocu^r i^r amlaⁱth^r rⁱn a^ra^t inⁱle leⁱ i
ocu^r ceⁱre^ru reⁱtmaⁱo ar inⁱle laⁱn, ocu^r inⁱle aith^rina
i ceⁱhuimⁱthe re hinⁱle leⁱ i, ocu^r inⁱle aith^rina i
reⁱtmaⁱo re inⁱle laⁱn.

Cach uair i^r nae raⁿna m boin, cuic raⁿda ar inⁱle
laⁱn, a t^ri ar inⁱle leⁱ i, raⁿn ar inⁱle aith^rina ; ocu^r
i^r amlaⁱo a^ra^t inⁱle i t^ri cuicⁱo re inⁱle laⁱn, ocu^r
inⁱle aith^rina i t^riun re hinⁱle leⁱ i, ocu^r inⁱle aith^r
ina [i] cuicⁱo re hinⁱle laⁱn.

C. 596.

C. 1830. Caⁱ uair i^r nae raⁿda m ech, [ceⁱre^r] raⁿna ar inⁱle
laⁱn, ocu^r t^ri ar inⁱle leⁱ i, ocu^r da raⁿda ar inⁱle
aith^rina ; ocu^r i^r amlaⁱth^r rⁱn a^ra^t inⁱle leⁱ i i ceⁱhuimⁱ
the re inⁱle laⁱn, ocu^r inⁱle aith^rina in da
t^rian re inⁱle leⁱ i, ocu^r inⁱle aith^rina i leⁱ re hinⁱ
le laⁱn.

M^a raⁿ inⁱle laⁱn ocu^r leⁱ i ocu^r aith^rina ac ma^rbaⁱth

¹ *Nine parts for a cow.* The MS. adds here “.u. raⁿna m boin, five parts
for a cow,” which is plainly a mistake.

² *Four of these parts.*—O'D. 1464 reads here “reⁱt, seven,” which is manifestly
wrong.

pay three parts of them first, and they come into shares with cattle of half-*fine* respecting other three parts, and they pay *them* equally between them; the cattle of half-*fine* come *into shares* with cattle of restitution respecting the part that is for restitution, and they pay equally between them.

Whenever it is five parts for a cow, the cattle of full-*fine* pay two parts out of it at first; they come into shares with cattle of half-*fine* respecting the other two parts, and they pay equally between them; the cattle of full-*fine* and of half-*fine* come *into shares* with cattle of restitution respecting the part that is for restitution, and they pay equally between them. Or, *according to others*, the restitution may be divided into twelve parts for a person, and nine parts for a cow, and nine parts for a horse.

Whenever it is twelve parts for a man, seven of *these* parts are upon the cattle of full-*fine*, four parts upon the cattle of half-*fine*, and one part upon the cattle of restitution. And thus the cattle of half-*fine* are *in a proportion* of four-sevenths with the cattle of full-*fine*, and the cattle of restitution are in one-fourth *proportion* with the cattle of half-*fine*, and the cattle of restitution are in one-seventh *proportion* with the cattle of full-*fine*.

Whenever it is nine parts for a cow,¹ five of *these* parts are upon cattle of full-*fine*, three upon cattle of half-*fine*, and one part upon cattle of restitution; and thus the cattle of half-*fine* are in three-fifths *proportion* with the cattle of full-*fine*, and the cattle of restitution in one-third *proportion* with the cattle of half-*fine*, and the cattle of restitution in one-fifth *proportion* with the cattle of full-*fine*.

Whenever it is nine parts for a horse, four of *these* parts² are upon cattle of full-*fine*, and three upon cattle of half-*fine*, and two parts upon cattle of restitution; and thus the cattle of half-*fine* are in three-fourths *proportion* with the cattle of full-*fine*, and the cattle of restitution in two-thirds *proportion* with the cattle of half-*fine*, and the cattle of restitution are in half *proportion* with the cattle of full-*fine*.

If it be different cattle of full-*fine*, of half-*fine*, and of restitution that are *together engaged* in the killing of "a dog

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 con na tpi ngnom, icait inoile lán cethruiméi ocur peēt-
 mas ar tui, ocur tecaic a cuibui co inoilib leīi im
 cethruiméi ocur im peētmas, ocur comicac etarpu.
 Tecaic inoile lán ocur inoile leēe [i cuibui] co hinoi-
 C. 1830. lib aithgina [im cethruiméi], ocur comicac etarpu.

Ma rai inoile leēe ocur lán he, icat inoile lán
 cethruiméi peētmas ar ar tui, ocur tecaic a cuibui co
 hinoilib leēe im cethruiméi ocur im peētmas, ocur comi-
 cac. Tecaic inoile lán ocur inoile leēe co hinoilib
 aithgina im cethruiméi, ocur comicac etarpu.

Ma rai inoile lán ocur leēe, icat inoile lán ceth-
 ruiméi ocur oētmas ar ar tui, ocur tecaic i cuib-
 ui co inoilib leēe im leē ocur im oētmas, ocur comicac
 etarpu.

Ma rai inoile lán ocur aithgina, icat inoile lán
 teōra cethruiméi ar ar tui, ocur tecaic i cuibui co
 inoilib aithgina im cethruiméi, ocur comicac etarpu.

Ma rai inoile leēe ocur aithgina, peēt randa do denum
 don aithgin ann, ocur icat inoile leēe cuic randa ar tui,
 ocur tecaic i cuibui co hinoilib aithgina im in da rai
 aile, ocur comicac etarpu. No dono čena, ata coirpui
 in duine i teōraic i coin na tpi ngnom, co mbeī in cut-
 ruma po icraīēa i nuiue do rannaib i neccuibui tuc
 inoic. .i. da rann dec do denum de in aruū aīubnamar
 romaino aī in cuibui in duine. Inoile lán, ocur leēe,
 ocur aithgina iī romaino.

Mana uil aēt inoile lán ocur leēe, in naithgin tuc doib.

¹ *A dog of the three deeds.* That is, tracking, seizing, and defending a person
 attacked, in certain cases. Vid. O'D. 2449.

of the three deeds,"¹ the cattle of full-fine pay a fourth and a seventh first, and they *then* come into shares with the cattle of half-fine respecting a fourth and a seventh, and they pay equally between them. The cattle of full-fine and the cattle of half-fine come into shares with the cattle of restitution respecting a fourth, and they pay equally between them.

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If it be different cattle of full-fine and of half-fine *that have killed the dog*, the cattle of full-fine pay a fourth of a seventh out of it (*the fine*) at first, and they come into shares with the cattle of half-fine respecting one-fourth and one-seventh, and they pay equally. Cattle of full-fine and cattle of half-fine come *into shares* with cattle of restitution respecting a fourth, and they pay equally between them.

If it be different cattle of full-fine and of half-fine *that have killed the dog*, the cattle of full-fine pay the fourth and the eighth out of it (*the fine*) at first, and they come into shares with the cattle of half-fine respecting one-half and one-eighth, and they pay equally between them.

If it be cattle of full-fine and of restitution *that have killed the dog*, the cattle of full-fine pay three-fourths out of it at first, and come into shares with cattle of restitution respecting a fourth, and they pay equally between them.

If it be cattle of half-fine and of restitution *that have killed the dog*, the compensation shall then be divided into seven parts, and the cattle of half-fine pay five parts at first, and come into shares with the cattle of restitution respecting the other two parts, and they pay equally between them. Or, *according to others*, as the body-fine of a person who is a stranger is *the fine* for the "dog of the three deeds," so the number of portions which would be paid for a person in *cases of unequal division* should be paid for it, i.e., as to the dispositions which we mentioned before in the *case of unequal division* respecting a person, they are to be divided into twelve parts. Cattle of full-fine, and half-fine, and restitution are those referred to before.

If there be only cattle of full-fine and half-fine, the compensation is to be paid by them.

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Ին տառապանոց քո լքաւոր ինօլե լե՛ծք թէ ինօլե լաւ,
 Եւ մեղի՛ ինօլե աւեցնա՛ս ասս, Եւրս Ե ին տառապանոց քո
 լքաւ Եւնա մեղի՛ օսս ինօլե լաւ.

Մարա ինօլե աւեցնա՛ս օսս ինօլ Լե՛ծք սիլ ան, ին աւե-
 ցոյ ծի ան ծօն, օսս ին տառապանոց քո լքաւոր ինօլե
 աւեցնա՛ս թէ ինօլն Լե՛ծք, Եւ մեղի՛ ծօնօլն լաւ աս, Եւրս
 Ե ին տառապանոց քո լքաւ Եւնա մեղի՛ օսս ինօլ Լե՛ծք .
 Թօտ Եւիւրս քո թօտ.

Մարա Թօտ Եւնա քա՛նք օսս աւեցոյ, օսս նա քսիլ ծիք,
 նա Ե Եւիւր Եւրսնա՛ս աւեցնա՛ս Եւնա քա՛նք ան, Իր արս
 Թօտ Եւիւրսնա՛ս ; նա քսիլ Եւիւր Եւրսնա՛ս աւեցնա՛ս Եւնա
 քա՛նք ան, Իր արս Թօտ ծօնս.

Մարա ու ին քա՛նք նա աւեցոյ, օսս ու քսիլ Եւիւր
 Եւրսնա՛ս նա աւեցնա՛ս ան, օսս ին տառապանոց քո
 ծօն աւեցոյ Եւր ար ինօլն աւեցնա՛ս ; օսս ա քսիլ ան օ
 Եւնա քո Եւնա ար ինօլն լաւ օսս Լե՛ծք.

Մարա ու ին աւեցոյ նա ին քա՛նք, ին տառապանոց
 Եւրսնա՛ս քա՛նք Եւնա քոն աւեցոյ ուր, Եւրս Ե ին տառա-
 պանոց քո ծօն աւեցոյ Եւր ար ինօլն աւեցնա՛ս ; օսս ա
 քսիլ ան օ Եւնա քո Եւնա ար ինօլն լաւ օսս Լե՛ծք ; օսս ա
 Եւնա ծօն Եւրս.

Մար արս Եւնա Եւնա Եւնա ին Եւրսնա՛ս, Եւրսնա՛ս
 Եւնա լքաւ ին Եւրսնա՛ս, Եւնա Եւնա ծօն Եւրսնա՛ս
 ան ա քո ; Եւնա քո նա Եւնա Եւրսնա՛ս քո քո նա մօ
 նա. Մա Եւրսնա՛ս Եւնա, Եւնա ծօն Եւրսնա՛ս
 ա քո ; Եւնա քո նա Եւնա քո Եւնա Եւնա Եւնա Եւնա
 քո նա մօ նա.

Cach cin co cinctach.

.1. Եւնա քո Եւնա Եւնա Եւնա ունա Եւնա Եւնա

The proportion which cattle of half-fine would pay *in relation* to cattle of full-fine, there being cattle of restitution with them, is the proportion which they (*cattle of half-fine*) pay when they are with^a cattle of full-fine only.

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^a Ir. And.

If it be cattle of restitution and cattle of half-fine that are concerned in it (*the killing*), the compensation shall then be paid by them, and the proportion which cattle of restitution would pay *in relation* to cattle of half-fine, they having cattle of full-fine with them, is the proportion which they shall pay when they are with the cattle of half-fine only, i.e. the above were 'seds' of four degrees.

If it be a 'sed' which has 'smacht'-fine and restitution, and has not 'dire'-fine, if there be four times as much of 'smacht'-fine as there is of restitution for it, it has the graduation of a 'sed' of four degrees; if it has not four times as much of 'smacht'-fine as it has of restitution, it has the graduation of a 'sed' of double.

If the 'smacht'-fine be greater than the restitution, and is not equal to four times the restitution, that proportion of the restitution shall be upon the cattle of restitution; and what there is from that out *shall be* upon the cattle of full-fine and of half-fine.

If the restitution be greater than the 'smacht'-fine, the proportion which the little 'smacht'-fine bears to the great restitution, is the proportion of the restitution that shall be upon the cattle of restitution; and what there is from that out *shall be* upon the cattle of full-fine and half-fine; and they pay equally between them.

If it was for this they went to the Brehon, to ask how they should pay the unequal proportions, what the Brehon ought to say is; "Let the owner of the one cow pay as much as the owner of the many cows." If it be *in a case of equal proportions* they went, it is right for the Brehon to say: "Let the owner of the one cow pay as much as one cow of the cows of the owner of the many cows."

Every crime to the criminal.

That is, as long as the criminal is in the territory it is not lawful to sue his next of kin or his kinsman surety, but

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thap na paṭa vacra, aṭṭ toicheṭ aip pein po aicneṭ a
 ḡraio; ocup aṭṭḡabail do ḡabail ve; ocup poiḡelṭaḡ ocup
 bleiṭ ocup loḡaḡ do dul ina cenn.

0'Д. 735. **Μ**ανα ψιλ ι επιϛ ιτιρ ηε, νο σε να βειτ, μανα ψιλιτ
 ρεοιτ αιϛι, μα νο λειϛιταρ ελοϛ, α ροξα ρον ρειχημαιν
 τοιχηϛα ιν ινbleοξαν βρατθαρ νο ραττα αιϛερεϛ; οϛυρ ριο
 ρε τοιβ αϛραϛ, ιϛ λειϛ α ροξα; ατ μαϛ ε α ροξα ινbleοξαν
 βρατθαρ ραϛρα, ιταρ ιν υιλιαταιϛ υιλε ριϛ. Οϛυρ μαϛ ε
 α ροξα ινbleοξαν ραττα [ραϛρα.], νοϛο νιϛταρ ατ μαϛ
 ρεϛτ αιτλιγιν.

Շո քօթերս զա՛յր իրս քս քնեօճայն քրտիքը
 Ժաքս զօ ուրտար ին ուլիտարս ուլօ քրք, օսք զա՛յր իրս քս
 քնեօճայն քա՛ճ, զօ նա լտար ա՛ժ մաթ շքր ալիքին ?
 Իրս քա՛ քօթերս; քնեօճայն քա՛ճ ոսօք քաքրտար քալօ զօ
 լալմ ա՛ժ մաթ լօ ոօ զօթա՛, օսք շօրն շօն զօ հալա՛ ա՛ժ մաթ
 շքր ալիքին, ոօ զօ ոօ լօւքս քօն լօթ.

Ինձեզան իրադարձությունը, ուստի ճշմարտության բաժնի տոկոսը որքան էլ փոքր լինի, դուք պետք է համարեք այնպես, որ չեղած լինի այն, ինչը մեզ համար կարևորագույնն է։

Մարդքսը առնելով իր տեղից, ուզում էր
հասնել մինչև հորը, որպեսզի տեսներ
ուրախության ժայռը։

Մար ե ա թօջա Ինքեօջաւոն Երաթհար Նագրա, Լատ լիւ Ի
սուլատս թօ ծեկտ առօ, սար սուլատս Էոտաւօ Դրի աշխոյ
ցիլ Ինքեօջաւոն ; օսար Ի տան ժիւ Էոտաճ թօ ծևցօ, Լաւօ
Տըցեալ Լաւմօ թօ հինքեօջաւոն.

Մանա քսիւ 1 քիւ՛ յօր հե, ա՛տ մա տաւ քօտ աւօ րիւ
քիւհ, աքօճա ըօն քեիհեմաւն տօիհեօա ին յա՛ ա քօտ շեքսր
օ՛ մսօ շիւլ, յօ ինեօճաւն երաթաք յօ քա՛ա աւքսր.
Մաք ե աքօճա ա քօտ ըօ եւի՛ ինա լաւմ օ մսօ շիւլ, ա քաթեմ
ա լա՛ւա յօ՛ ա շնմքաւօ, օքսր քօշելտ օքսր եւի՛ ըօ ծւլ ինա
քենն, օքսր յօքօ տօտ Լօքա՛ծ. Մաք ե ա քօճա ինեօճաւն
երաթաք, ր ա եւի՛ մաք աօսեքամաք քօմաւնօ.

Τριαν το αιρετ in caç eipic.

1. ο θυρ τρια συμπαισι, πο τρια απροτ περιγυ ιηθευειδους

to sue himself according to his rank ; and to make a distraint upon him ; and to let expense of feeding and tending, and forfeiture accumulate upon it (*the distress*). THE BOOK
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If he is not in the territory at all, or though he be, unless he has 'seds,' or if he has absconded, the plaintiff has his choice whether he shall sue the next of kin or the surety ; and whichever of them he sues, he has his choice ; but if it be his choice to sue the next of kin, the entire claim is paid him. And if it be his choice to sue the kinsman surety, proper compensation only shall be paid him.

What is the reason that whenever it is his choice to sue the next of kin, the entire claim is paid him, and whenever it is his choice to sue the kinsman surety, only proper compensation is paid him ? The reason is ; the kinsman surety had not undertaken to do *ought* except to pay or levy, and it is right that he should not pay but proper compensation, unless he should himself abscond.

The next of kin, however, had not undertaken at all to pay or to levy, but as it would come to him in course, and it is right that he should pay the entire claim, for " the compensation of the next of kin is double that of the defaulter."

If it be his choice to sue the kinsman surety, he pays but exact compensation for the thing for which he went *security*, unless he should himself abscond, and the next of kin shall pay the emptying of his hand to the kinsman surety.

If it be his choice to sue the next of kin, he (*the next of kin*) shall pay the entire of that which was due in the case, for the whole liability of the defaulter is the restitution of the kinsman's pledge ; and when the defaulter submits to law, he shall pay the emptying of his hand to the kinsman.

If he (*the defaulter*) is not in the territory at all, but has 'seds' in the territory, the plaintiff has his choice whether he shall seize his 'seds' after the manner of a pledge, or sue the next of kin or the kinsman surety. If it be his choice to have his 'seds' in hand after the manner of a pledge, he may use their milk or their labour, and expense of feeding and of tending accumulates upon them, but forfeiture does not. If it be his choice to sue the next of kin, it is to be as we have said before.

One-third is sued in each 'eric'-fine.

That is, when it is intentionally, or inadvertently in

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բարբաւթը յա շնծա, Ի՛ր Եւթըմա տըն շօրթօրն զաճա շնծօ
ձօ ըւ՛շ առն զաճ աճաճ շօ ըւ՛շ տըն օճաճ, շն Եւթը-
մօնիճ Բա՛ւլլ; օճը մա զա Եւթըմօնիճ Բա՛ւլլ, Ի՛ր ար շօթըն
օճաճ; յօ ին օճտմաճ ըսնն ձօ շօրթօրն զաճա շնծօ
զաճա աւծընձա շօ ըւ՛շ օճտմաճ ձօ, շն Եւթըմօնիճ
Բա՛ւլլ; օճը մա զա Եւթըմօնիճ Բա՛ւլլ, Ի՛ր աւծընձ ար
բիճիւտ.

Մար տըն աղօտ բարձըն ձօթըն, Ի՛ր Եւթըմա տըն Լե՛ծ
շօրթօրն ձօ ըւ՛շ առն զաճ օճաճ շօ շնն տըն աճաճ, շն
Եւթըմօնիճ Բա՛ւլլ. օճը մա զա Եւթըմօնիճ Բա՛ւլլ, Ի՛ր ար
շօթըն աճաճ; յօ ին ձօճտմաճ ըսնն ձօ Լե՛ծ շօրթօրն
զաճա շնծօ շօ ըւ՛շ օճտմաճ ձօ, շն Եւթըմօնիճ
Բա՛ւլլ; օճը մա զա Եւթըմօնիճ Բա՛ւլլ, Ի՛ր ար աւծընձ ար
բիճիւտ.

Ին Լա ըւ՛շ ար աճաճ յօ ըւ՛շ շնն ար աւծընձ. Ին Լա
ըւ՛շ ար աւծընձ, յօ ըւ՛շ շնն ար օճաճ; օճը շնն աճ
ա ըւ՛շ օրն առն ին աճաճ, յօ ըւ՛շ շնն աճ մաճ ար
նեճտըն ձօ. օճը յօ ըւ՛շ ար աւծընձ ձօ, օճը օ Բա՛ւլլ, Ի՛ր ըսնն օճըն
աւծընձ աճ ար աճաճ ըւ՛շ շնն ար աւծընձ. օճը յօ
աւծընձ ա ըւ՛շ ար աւծընձ ձօ, յօ ըւ՛շ ար աւծընձ ձօ, օճը
աւծընձ ա ըւ՛շ ար աւծընձ ձօ, օճը յօ ըւ՛շ ար աւծընձ ձօ, օճը
աւծընձ ա ըւ՛շ ար աւծընձ ձօ, օճը յօ ըւ՛շ ար աւծընձ ձօ, օճը
աւծընձ ա ըւ՛շ ար աւծընձ ձօ.

Մար ար աւծընձ ձօ ըւ՛շ շնն ար աւծընձ ձօ, օճը յօ
աւծընձ ա ըւ՛շ ար աւծընձ ձօ, օճը յօ ըւ՛շ ար աւծընձ ձօ, օճը
աւծընձ ա ըւ՛շ ար աւծընձ ձօ.

Մար տըն ար աւծընձ ձօ ըւ՛շ շնն ար աւծընձ ձօ, օճը
աւծընձ ա ըւ՛շ ար աւծընձ ձօ, օճը յօ ըւ՛շ ար աւծընձ ձօ.

¹ For each 'aenach'-injury. The words "aenach," or "oenach," and "աւծընձ," have been left untranslated as no gloss upon them, in the sense which they seem to bear in the text, has been as yet found. "Aenach" is probably the exposure of a blemish; and "aidbred," the reproaching a man therewith, in which sense the word occurs in *Senchas Mor*, vol. i., p. 72, line 5 from bottom.

² And the inquirer. The marks of aspiration over the *h* and *o* in the Irish word, *iairfaigh*, are in different ink and of a different form the usual marks of aspiration in the MS. They are evidently by a later hand.

unlawful^a anger the wounds are inflicted, a proportion of THE BOOK OF AICILL. one-third body-fine for every wound shall be incurred in the case for each 'aenach'-injury¹ as far as three 'oenach'-injuries, when no limb has been removed;^b but if a limb has been removed, it is for four 'aenach'-injuries *it is due*; or, the eighteenth part of body-fine *is paid* for a wound in every 'aidbred'-injury as far as eighteen 'aidbred'-injuries, without removal of a limb; but if there has been removal of a limb, it is *paid for as many as* twenty-one 'aidbred'-injuries. ^a Ir. unnecessary. ^b Ir. Without cutting off a limb.

If it (*the wound*) was inflicted inadvertently in lawful^c anger, the proportion of a third of half body-fine shall be incurred for it for every 'aenach'-injury till it reaches three 'aenach'-injuries; *this is*, without removal of a limb. And if there be removal of a limb, it extends as far as four 'aenach'-injuries; or the eighteenth part of half body-fine for every wound as far as eighteen 'aidbred'-injuries *shall be paid*, when there has been no removal of a limb; and if there has been removal of a limb, it is *paid for as many as* twenty-one 'aidbred'-injuries. ^c Ir. necessary.

The day which runs for an 'aenach'-injury does not run for an 'aidbred'-injury. The day which runs for an 'aidbred'-injury does not run for an 'oenach'-injury; and though it should be desired that it should run for them both at once, it does not run but for either of them. And there is no after-judgment from a 'daer'-man, unless a limb has been removed, and when it has, the portion of sick-maintenance or compensation which is *due* for it runs for one 'aenach'-injury or for three 'aidbred'-injuries. And it was not for the purpose of exposing the blemish the 'aidbred'-man made the inquiry in the case, with knowledge or without knowledge of bad cure by the physician; and if it were, the 'eric'-fine for exposure of the blemish would be *due* for it besides.

If it was for the purpose of exposing the blemish that the inquirer made the inquiry, the physician is exempt in the case, and the inquirer^d shall pay 'eric'-fine.

If it be in consequence of bad curing with the physician's knowledge, the testing time is not taken into consideration with respect to it, but it (*the 'eric'-fine*) is always to be paid *at once*.

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Մար էրի բարբարոս ծոծկեցիր can բիր ծօ Լիւն, ա՛տ մար
թե թե ունաւե շանգաւս բիր լատ, Ի՛ր ա Երու ծօ Լիւն թօ
աւոնո մորաւ շեշտա ու Եշեշտա, Եօ տրեաւսիր.

Մար լար թե ունաւե, Ի՛ր Լան; Եօն Եւե՛ր օ՛ւ Ին Լեցիր
նօ՛ւո նի՛շար Ին շարմբուի՛թ[եմն]սր; օ՛ւսր օ տարցե՛ւ Ին
Լեցեր, Ի՛ր անն ա՛նա թե ունաւե ծօ րաշալտ բիր.

Մար տրա բարբարոս ծոծկեցիր Եօ բիր ծօ Լիւն, Ի՛ր ա Ե
Ծօ անուլ ծօ Երա՛ւ օ Լաւմ. Մարա ծոծկեցեր, Ի՛ր ա Ե Ծօ
Լիւն թօ աւոնո մորաւ շեշտա ու Եշեշտա.

Լեւ՛ Երու՛ Եալի՛ ա Եօր, ա Լաւմ, ա րուլ, ա տըցալ.

.1. Մա թօ Երա՛ւ ա Լե՛շօր, ու ա Լե՛լամ Եօ Լան Լաշ ծօ
Ծուո, ու Լե՛շեւ, ու տըցա Ես ուրԼաւա, ու րրօն Եօ
մբօլտուցա՛ւ, ու րուլ Եօ ումբօրօն, ու Ելաւ Եօ ուրԵ՛ւթ,
Ի՛ր Լեշ Եօրթօրօ (1. ար Եւեւթե) անն; Ի՛ր Լե՛ աւեցօն օ՛ւսր
Ի՛ր Լան Ենեւանն ծօ անն. օ՛ւսր Ի՛ր Եեւրաւ Եօ մԵ՛ւ Լան Իրօն
մԵւ, օ՛ւսր Իրօն րրօն, օ՛ւսր Իրօն տըցաւ; օ՛ւսր Եւօ մուո
Ենտար Եալ Լեշ աւեցօնա ար րաւո րե՛ւթ, (ու րօրցօ տա-
աւր), Ելաւ րօն ծօ.

Մա թօ Երա՛ւ Ծա Եալ Լե՛ աւեցօնա ա Ենե՛ւթ Ծե, Երե Են-
բօրց, Լան Եօրթօրօ անն օ՛ւսր Լան Ենեւանն օ՛ւսր աւեցօն
ԵմԼան. օ՛ւսր Եւօ մեւոն Ենտար Ծա Եալ Լե՛ աւեցօնա
Ծե ա Ենե՛ւթ, ու Եա Եւօն Եա՛ւ Ե՛ւթ րօն. Երօ րաւո րօրցօ
[Երա՛ւ] Ծե լատ րօն.

¹ *They came against him.* That is, his wounds became troublesome to him.

² *A foot, a hand, an eye, a tongue.* In a fragment of this article in C. 631, a ques-
tion and answer to the following effect, are given: "When is there full 'eric'-fine
for a foot or a hand? Full 'eric'-fine is due for each member of these when he (*the*
injured party) has but one eye, or one foot, or one member of half compensation."

³ *According to his intention.* The Irish for this phrase is an interlined gloss by
a later hand.

If it was in consequence of bad curing without the physician's knowledge, and if it was within the time of testing they came against him,¹ the 'eric'-fine is to be paid by the physician, according to his rank of lawful or unlawful physician, with security.

If it be after the testing time, he (*the physician*) is exempt; while the cure is being made the after-judgment is not paid; and when the cure shall have been finished, it is then the testing time is the rule respecting it.

If it is in consequence of bad curing with the physician's knowledge, he is to pay as if he (*the physician*) inflicted *the wound* with *his own hand*. If it be bad curing, it is to be paid for by the physician according to his rank of lawful or unlawful physician.

Half the 'eric'-fine of every person *is to be paid* for a foot, a hand, an eye, a tongue.²

That is, if a person has been entirely deprived of the use of one leg, or one hand, or of one lip, or of his tongue, so as to lose^a his utterance, or of his nose, with the sense of smell, or of the sight of^b an eye, or the hearing of an ear,^c he is entitled to half body-fine, i.e. according to his (*the assailant's*) intention;³ and half-compensation and full honor-price for it (*the injury*) are *due* to him. And it is the opinion of some that there should be full 'eric'-fine for the mouth, and for the nose, and for the tongue; and as often as a person shall have been deprived of a member for which half compensation is due,⁴ the occasions being distinct, (or in second anger),⁴ that *fine* shall be *paid* to him.

If a person shall have been deprived on the same occasion of two members for which half-compensation is due, and through one *fit of anger*, full body-fine, and full honor-price, and full compensation *shall be paid for it*. And however often a person is, on the one occasion, deprived of two members for which half compensation is due, only that *amount* shall be *paid* for them. Through a different *fit of anger*, they were cut off him.

^a Or in second anger. The Irish for this also is an interlined gloss by a later hand.

^aIr. *with*.

^bIr. *An eye with sight*.

^cIr. *An ear with hearing*.

^dIr. *Of half-compensation*.

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Μα ρεραο cneo ap in notan ap a aile, ip coirpouri ocup enecclann ann po truma na cneioi do, ocup aithgin, no etirimtoibe baill.

Μα po marbas he ap a aithle rin, pect cumala i netar-
pearao cuirp rin hanmain, uair pect a corp ocup anum.

Μα po benao a cluar co neirtect, do duine, ip leť coirp-
ouri, ocup ip leiť enecclann, ocup ip leť aithgin; no dono,
co na beio in aithgin ior, uair ip a lenmain in eirtecta
bir; no dono čena, comao coirpouri ocup enecclann po
truma na cneioi.

Μα po benao mera a čor no lam de, ip lan coirpouri
ocup ip lan enecclann ocup aithgin comlan; ocup cio iao
a mera uile bentar de, noco nuil ní ip mo na rin ano.

Cutpuma i meraiu na cor; no, cumao mera na cor
aĩuul mera na lam; no dono, cumao cutpuma in cať mer
do na tri meraiu uile, cenmota in orta; uair ortu na
coiri aĩuul ortu na laime; ocup cia no benta a lam o ča
gualaino do duine, ip inano do ocup po benta de hi ac
arobell; ocup cia po benta a čor o ča a glun de, ip inano
do ocup po benta de hi ica atobrono.

Μα po pacao ní da luth rin coir no rin laim, no da
himcirin rin tuil, no da boltnugao rin trrouu, no da
eirtect rin cluar, no da uplabra rin tengao, ceth-
ruime coirpouri, ocup cethruime aithgina, ocup leiť ene-
clann ann do cať duine ior ipel ocup uaral, ocup ramairc.
Ar ron aithgina rin laim, oťt řeripauil dec řa do, a hoťt
dec oib rin ortain a aenur; a hoťt dec aile acut ant-
řioe; nae řeripauil oib rin mer řata rin laim řoir, no
rin mer moioig rin laim cli; nae řeripauil acut ant-
řioe; tri řeripauil cach mer do na tri meraiu aile.

¹ *The maimed person.*—For “notan” of the MS., Dr. O'Donovan conjectured
“notar.” The term “oťar” means “a sick person.”

If a wound was afterwards inflicted on the maimed person,¹ body-fine and honor-price *shall be paid* to him for it according to the severity of the wound, and compensation, or the separation of a member.

If he was killed after this, seven 'cumhals' *shall be the fine* for killing* him, for *there are* seven 'cumhals' for body and soul.

*Ir. Separating body from soul.

If a person be deprived of his ear with hearing, half body-fine, and half honor-price, and half-compensation are *due for it*; or, *according to others*, there may be no compensation at all, for it is following of the hearing it is; or, *according to others*, it may be body-fine and honor-price according to the severity of the wound.

If the toes of his feet, or *the fingers* of his hands have been cut off *a person*, full body-fine, and full honor-price, and full compensation are *due*; and even though it be all his fingers that have been cut off him, there is no more than this for it.

There is the same *fine* for *each* of the toes of the feet; or, *according to others*, the toes of the feet are *paid for* as the fingers of the hands; or indeed, there is the same *fine* for each of the three toes, except the big-toe; for the big-toe of the foot is like the thumb of the hand; and though the arm should be cut off a person from the shoulder, it (*the fine*) is the same to him as if it were cut off him at the elbow; and though his leg were cut off him from his knee, it (*the fine*) is the same to him as if it were cut off from the ankle.

If any of its power has been left in the foot or in the hand, or of its sight in the eye, or of its sense of smell in the nose, or of its hearing in the ear, or of its utterance in the tongue, *the fine* is one-fourth of body-fine, and one-fourth of compensation, and one-half of honor-price for it to every person whether low or high, and a 'samhaise'-heifer. As compensation for the hand, twice eighteen 'screpalls' are payable, eighteen of them are for the thumb alone; eighteen more remain with you then; nine 'screpalls' of these are for the long finger of the right hand, or for the middle finger of the left hand; nine 'screpalls' remain with you then; three 'screpalls' are for each finger of the three other fingers.

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Երբ քերթալլ ինա ծաւն իրն ալտ լիտարաժ, թա քերթալլ
իրն ռալտ մեծոնաճ, քերթալլ ալր իրն ալտ սաճտարաժ.

Մա թո ծեռաժ ծարբ ա մեօրն օ ծառ ռա հինցե, օ շէռ ա
ծաւան թար ծե, ցօրթօրն օսըր քեռլանն թօ քրմա ռա
քեռլօ; ռօ մա թօ քերթօ թալլսլաճ ալր ա ծաւն ա ինցն
ծե, իր քիւր թալլսլաճ ծօ առօ. Մաթ օ ծաւան թար թօ ծեռաժ
ծե ա ինց, քիւր ծառն ծեռն առն, օսըր ինց քիւր ծօռ ծիմ-
թանաժ ար թօռ ալտիցնա, մարա ծե ծօ ծեռաժ.

Մա թօ ծեռաժ ա լեճ թօլտ ռօ ա լան թօլտ ծօ ծառն, լեճ
ցօրթօրն օսըր լեճ ալտիցն օսըր լան քեռլանն.

Մա թօ ծեռաժ ա ծար սաճտար ա թալ ծօ ծառն, ցօրթօրն օսըր
քեռլանն առն թօ քրմա ռա քեռլօ; ռօ, քրմա լեճ ցօրթ-
օրն օսըր լեճ քեռլանն առն, մա քօլալտ; օսըր մառ
քօլառն, իր լան ցօրթօրն, սար ռօ ծօ ծառն քեն քօլառն.

Մարա սրթանօր ծօ լեճ թօլտ ռօ ծօ լան թօլտ թօ ծեռաժ
ծե, ին տառնթառնծ ծօ լեճ թօլտ ռօ ծօ լան թօլտ թօ ծեռաժ
ծե, քրաժ ք ին տառնթառնծ թին ծօ լեճ ցօրթօրն օսըր ծօ
լեճ ալտիցն օսըր ծօ լան քեռլանն ծար առն.

Ծա ծա իրն քնօքեռն, ռօ իրն ինցնաժ քօ լօմաժ, օսըր
թեճմաժ ռեռլանն; օսըր քրթառն թեճմաժ ին ծա ծօ
ծալտիցն ծառքարալ իրն ինցնաժ քօ լօմաժ թեճ ին քնօ-
քեռն. ին քենմաժ թանն թիճաժ ծալտիցն իրն ինցնաժ քօ
լօմաժ, սինց իրն մանքեռն, ռօ իրն ինցնաժ քեն լօմաժ.

Ծա ծա իրն քնօքեռն, ռօ իրն ինցնաժ քօ լօմաժ, օսըր
թեճմաժ քեռլանն; օսըր թեճմաժ ին ծա ծօ ծալտիցն
ծառքարալ իրն ինցնաժ քօ լօմաժ. Ծօ իրն մանքեռն,
ռօ իրն ինցնաժ քեն լօմաժ; ին քենմաժ թանն թիճաժ ծալտ-
իցն ծառքարալ իրն ինցնաժ քեն լօմաժ.

¹ *Lump-blow*.—That is, a blow which produces a lump on the part struck.

² *The white blow*.—That is, a blow which does not produce a lump, or cause bleed-
ing or discolouration.

There are three 'screpalls' for cutting the lowest joint, two 'screpalls' for the middle joint, and one 'screpall' for it (the injury) for the upper joint. THE BOOK
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If the top of his finger has been cut off him from the root of the nail, or from its black upwards, body-fine and honor-price are paid for it, according to the severity of the wound; or if bleeding was caused in cutting off his nail, he shall have 'eric'-fine for bleeding on account of it. If it was from the black upwards his nail was cut off him, there shall be 'eric'-fine for a white blow on account of it, and a wing-nail shall be given to the harper by way of compensation, if it was off him, it (the nail) was cut.

If half his hair or the whole of his hair has been cut off a person, half body-fine and half compensation and full honor-price shall be paid for it.

If the upper lids of his eyes have been taken off a person, body-fine and honor-price shall be paid for it according to the severity of the wound inflicted; or, according to others, it (the penalty) may be half body-fine and half honor-price for it, if he sleeps; but if he does not sleep, it (the penalty) is full body-fine, for a person cannot live^a without sleep.

If it be a part of half his hair or of the whole of his hair that has been cut off him, the proportion of half hair or of whole hair that has been cut off him, is the proportion of half body-fine and of half compensation and of full honor-price that shall be paid for it (the cutting). ^a Ir. Is not
alive.

Two cows are paid for the lump-blow,¹ or for the shaving bare, and the seventh of honor-price; and the fine for the shaving bare exceeds the fine for the lump-blow by the equivalent of the seventh of the two cows to be given as^b compensation. The twenty-first part of compensation is the fine for the shaving bare, and an ounce for the white-blow,² or for the shaving without making bare. ^b Ir. Of.

Two cows are paid for the lump-blow, or for the shaving bare, and one-seventh of honor-price; and there is one-seventh of the two cows due as^b compensation additional for the shaving bare. A cow is paid for the white blow, or for the shaving without making bare; one-and-twentieth part of compensation additional for the shaving without making bare.

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Caithir deitibhir atarpu ro .i. iuir caithir, ocur i bail ita :
lomrao forpoinno cach mna tri treblonnar do penar do
uib treinib riad a meblaigti ? .i. coirpoini a cneide ata
doibpuno in eiric giunta co lomao, no cen lomao, ocur
eneclann ata di eall ina parugao.

Eiric giunta co lomao a ciaduib na eporan, ocur na
reoloc, ocur na ningem mael, ocur i caithir a ruire, ocur a
fintar a malaet, no caithir, no feroc no a nulca na fear.
I eiric giunta co lomao no cen lomao doib ann ; no,
comao eiric lef fuile no lan fuile doib a nupla ; no dono,
co na beit panto doib iuir daietgin i necore inoigte.

Ocur cia no benta a bail lef aithgina uile i naenfeet
lan coirpoini ocur lan aithgin ocur lan eneclann
do inoib.

O'D. 1964-
5.

[Mar i a uioim ro benad ar in duine, lan coirpoini ocur
lan engelann, ocur aithgin comlan do inoib. Na hairne
toile, ocur in toil feit, cio be uib bentar ar tur, ir
ann ata in coirpoini comlan, ocur coirpoini ro truma
na cneide ir in no bentar de ro deoig. Mar i a uirgi
cle ro benad ar ar tur, ir lan coirpoini, uair ir uaiti
ata in geineinain ; ma a uirgi deir, ir coirpoini ro cut-
truma na cneide. Daine dia fognat rin, ocur do gni
clannugao doib. Ma daine do na fognat, ocur na denat
clann doib, amail ata penoir uiblidhe no fer grait, ni
fuil doib inoib aet coirpoini ro truma na cneide.

O'D. 1966.

Ma enam cumach cen letarad cen cneid, ir a rotail uire
ocur aithgina fein ; ma do rat imurpo in enam comad

What is the difference between this, i.e. between *the shaving of the hair*, and where it is said:—*For shaving of the belly of any women through wantonness there is incurred two-thirds of the fine for seducing her?* That is, they have to pay in this case body-fine for her injury as 'eric'-fine for shaving bare, or without making bare, and she has honor-price above for her violation.

'Eric'-fine for shaving bare is paid for the false locks of the poets, and of the 'scoloc'-persons, and of the shorn girls, and for the lashes of their eyes, and the hair of their brows, or for the hair, or the beard or the whiskers of the men. It is 'eric'-fine for shaving bare, or not shaving bare that shall be paid to them in this case; or, according to others, 'eric'-fine for half hair or full hair shall be paid them for the hair of the head; or indeed, according to others they shall have no part of compensation for an unlawful visage.

And though all his members entitled to half compensation should be cut off a person on one occasion, he shall have full body-fine only, and full compensation and full honor-price for them.

If it is his virile member that was cut out of a man, he shall have full body-fine, and full honor-price, and complete compensation for it. As to the glands of desire, and the sinew of desire, whichever of them is cut out first, there is complete body-fine for it, and body-fine according to the severity of the wound for that which is cut off him last. If it was his left testicle that was cut out of him first, it (the penalty) is full body-fine, because it is from it generation proceeds*; if it be his right testicle, it (the penalty) is body-fine according to the severity of the wound. This is in case of people to whom they are of use, and whom they serve in procreating. If they (the persons mutilated) be people to whom they are not of use, and for whom they do not procreate, such as a decrepid old man or a man in orders, there is nothing due to them for the loss of them, but body-fine according to the severity of the wound.

If it be a case of bone-breaking without rending or wounding, it (the penalty) is a division of 'dire'-fine and compensation itself; if, however, the bone-breaking has caused a

THE BOOK OF AICILL. cneð, ʔ coirpʔoʔne ʔo aicneð na cneðe, ocuʔ a ʔoðail
enech in tan ʔʔ mo inaʔ a ʔoðail ʔoʔe ʔein ocuʔ aicgʔin.]

ʔeʔʔaʔn a nothpʔa uile, ačt a ʔeʔga.

.1. beʔaʔiaʔ uile ʔoʔ a ʔoʔiʔiʔin uaiʔ biʔ ocuʔ lega, na
ʔaine, načat eʔcebtaiðe uithiʔ.

O buʔ ʔʔi comʔaiʔi no ʔʔia anʔot ʔeʔiʔi, ciʔ ʔeʔg ʔeič-
biʔe ciʔ ʔeʔg inʔeičbiʔe, ʔʔ biʔo ocuʔ liaiğ ʔo co ʔuicce a
tech.

Na huile ʔaine nachiʔ eʔcebtaiðe uithiʔ, maʔ ʔʔi com-
ʔaiʔi, no ʔʔi anʔot ʔeʔiʔi inʔeičbiʔi no ʔeʔaʔ cneʔ oʔʔo,
ʔʔ a neimbreič amač aʔ ʔolaič nothpʔa, ocuʔ biʔo ocuʔ
liaiğ ʔoib co ʔuici a tech.

Maʔ ʔʔia anʔot cen ʔeʔiʔ, no ʔʔia eʔba, no ʔʔia inʔeič-
biʔi ʔoʔba, ʔʔ a mbrič ʔoʔ ʔolaič nothpʔa, cenmočha na
eʔcebtaiʔi uithiʔ; uaiʔ maʔ iaʔ ʔʔn, ciʔe ʔoɣail eiʔgē
O'D. 1966. ʔʔiaʔ a ʔeʔʔaiʔeʔ cneʔ oʔʔo, ʔʔ [a neimbreič imach ʔoʔ
ʔolaič nothpʔa, ačt] biʔo ocuʔ liaiğ ʔoib co ʔuici a ʔiği, no
log othpʔa.

Maʔ beo ačhčuma cethpa.

O'D. 1966. .1. o coin cet cinʔaiğ [upʔaič] aʔaiʔ na lana ʔo anuaʔ;
no o coʔnač upʔaič ʔʔia inʔeičbiʔe ʔoʔba, no o ʔaeʔ ʔʔia
comʔaiʔi. Ocuʔ i ʔoɣa ʔʔi in con aʔa mbeʔa in ne ʔʔi ʔo
beʔa, no ne in cu ʔiʔiɣʔeʔ; ocuʔ ʔamač e a ʔoğa in cu
ʔo ʔiʔiɣuʔ, ʔo gēbaʔ gʔeim ina cet cinaiʔ i nuʔpaʔuʔ.

wound, it is *a case of* body-fine according to the nature of the wound, and his division of honor-price when it is greater than his own division of 'dire'-fine and compensation.

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They are all brought into sick-maintenance, except the *wounded in anger*.

That is, they are all brought to the noble relief of food and medical attendance, *i.e.* the persons who are not exceptions from sick-maintenance.

When it has happened by design, or inadvertently through anger, whether it be lawful^a anger or unlawful^b anger, food and medical attendance shall be *supplied* to him till he (*the wounded man*) reach his house.

^aIr. Necessary.
^bIr. Unnecessary.

All the persons who are not exceptions from sick-maintenance, if the wounds were inflicted on them through design or inadvertently in unlawful anger, are not to be brought out into sick-maintenance, but food and medical attendance *shall be supplied* to them till they reach their houses.

If *the wounds were inflicted* inadvertently without anger, or through play, or through unnecessary profit, they (*the wounded*) are to be brought into sick-maintenance, save the exceptions from sick-maintenance; for if they be such, whatever section of the *law of 'eitge'*-crimes the wounds inflicted on them come under, they are not to be brought out into sick-maintenance, but food and medical attendance *shall be supplied* to them till they reach their houses; or, *according to others*, the price of sick-maintenance *shall be given them*.

If it be living laceration of cattle.

That is, from the hound of first trespass belonging to a native-freeman these divisions¹ of *finēs* following are due; or *they are due* from a native sensible adult in a *case of* unnecessary profit, or from a 'daer'-man through design. And the owner of the hound has his choice whether he shall pay this, or forfeit the hound; and should it be his choice to forfeit the hound, it (*the fine*) will take effect for its first offence in 'urradhus'-law.

THE BOOK OF AICILL. [Cneða na pob aĩhail cneð na nðaoine, o ða bar co bann beim, no o bar co enoic beim.]

O'D. 1967. Maf tpe compaiti no anpot peipgi inðeĩbiũ po pepato
O. 1775. [na cneða] opna, rin ar ron aĩhgina, ocur a ceĩpi cut-
puma ar ron viũ, iĩ na petuib cethpamto rin ar ron
aĩhgina, ocur a cutpuma ar ron viabla to iĩ na petuib
viabulta.

Maf tpe anpot peipgi deĩbiũ, rin ar ron aĩhgina ocur
a to cutpuma ar ron viabulta iĩ na petuib cethpumto,
no a leĩ cutpuma ar ron viabla iĩ na petuib viabalta.

Leiĩ viũ in ruib ina epoli baiĩ, ocur lan neneclainni to
tiperina; to trian in leiĩ viũ ina epoligi cumailẽ, ocur
leĩ eneclainn to tiperina. A trian ina inannpaign pe pet,
ocur trian neneclainne to tiperina; cutpuma peipio
anto, no peĩtma to na tabaipẽ ruĩ an inannpaign peĩt
pet.

Cio baiĩ a puiliugato na pob? In tainmpainno gabait
na cuic peoit a coippoipe mapbða in tuine, cupub e in
tainmpainno rin to tipe aiconta in ruib ber ina puiliugato.
Re cneðaib in tuine puagailter cneða na pob o bar co
ban beim; no o ða baiĩ co enocbeim; no comato o bar co
puiliugato.

O buĩ tria compaiti no tria anpot peipgi inðeĩbiũ
C. 1775. [no pepato na cneða], in tainmpainno to [lan] coippoipi po
biato to co na pepĩain aĩĩ peĩn, cupub e in cutpuma rin to
O'D. 1967. viũ in tpeoit peĩn ber ina pepĩain ar in pob, cio pob [iĩ
O'D. 1967. lĩ cio pob] iĩ cleĩĩ; ocur in [tainmpainno] ðeĩneclainn
po biato to cona pepĩain aĩĩ peĩn, copab e in tainmpainno
rin to eneclainn ber to co na pepĩain ar in pob iĩ cleĩĩ,
ocur a leĩ ina pepĩain ar in pob iĩ lu.

¹ *Double fine*.—For 'viabla to', of the text O'D. 1967, read 'viũpe;' and also for 'viabulta' in the next paragraph.

² *A tent-wound of six 'seds'*.—That is, a wound requiring the use of lint in its treatment, and the penalty for which wound would be six 'seds.'

The wounds of beasts are as the wounds of human beings, from death to white blow, or from death to lump-blow.

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If it was through design or inadvertently in unlawful anger the wounds were inflicted on them, that *shall be* for compensation, and four times as much for 'dire'-fine, i.e. for the animals of quadruple compensation by way of compensation and as much by way of double-fine¹ for animals of double compensation.

If it was inadvertently in lawful anger, that *shall be* for compensation, and twice as much as double fine for animals of quadruple compensation, or half as much as double fine for animals of double compensation.

Half the 'dire'-fine of the animal is due for its death maim, and full honor-price is due to its owner; two-thirds of its half 'dire'-fine for its 'cumhal'-maim, and half honor-price to its owner. A third is due for its tent-wound of six 'seds,' and one-third of honor-price to its owner; the equivalent of one-sixth or one-seventh is due for inflicting upon it a tent-wound of seven 'seds.'

What shall be paid for drawing the blood of animals? The proportion which the five 'seds' bear to the body-fine for the killing of the human being, is the proportion of the natural 'dire'-fine of the 'sed' that shall be paid for drawing its blood. By the wounds of the human being the wounds of the animals are ruled from death down to a white blow; or from death to a lump-blow; or it may be from death to drawing of blood.

When it is by intention or inadvertently in unlawful anger the wound has been inflicted, the proportion of the full body-fine which he (the owner) would have for its infliction on himself, is the proportion of the 'dire'-fine of the 'sed' itself that shall be paid for its infliction on the animal, whether it be a small animal or a large animal; and the proportion of honor-price that would be due to him for its infliction on himself, is the proportion of honor-price that will be due to him for its infliction on the large animal, and the half of it for its infliction on the small animal.

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O bur tpa aipoc peipzi deiðbiru, in tainmpainoi da leð coirpoupi po biað do ina perðain aip pein, corub e in tainmpainoi rin da leð tpiri ber do ina perðain ap in rob, cið rob ip lu, cið rob ip cleiði. In tainmpainoi da leð eneclainn po biað do cona perðain aip pein, curub e in tainmpainoi rin da leð eneclainn ber do ina perðain ap in rob ip cleiði, ocur a leð ina perðain ap in rob ip lu.

a. 1778. Maṛa cutpumur cleiði ip eṛbaðað don aithgin ann, ip lan eneclainn; maṛa cutpumur lai, ip leð eneclainn; [ocur maṛ cutpumur peipzi, no peðtmaio, no painne ip lu, ip tuille fpiṛ.]

O'D. 1970. [Maṛa cutpumur cethraman, no cuicid, no painne ip mo inap, ip aṛchur uile tpiṛ; ocur cen cob eṛbaðað aḏt an cethramtha panto de, co fpiṛ, ip aṛchur uile tpiṛ.]

In cethruime pann pichit do tpiri in puib ina cnocbeim, no ina giunad co lomao, ocur in cethruime pann pichit ðaithgin ðimapepairo ipin ngiunad co lomao, ocur in cethruime pann pichit ðeineclainn da tpiṛna; no, comao cethruma pann čena.

c. 1776. In oḏtmao pann cethpačat co leð [na hočtmaio painne] cethpačat ina ban beim pacaib peið po paēð, no na glap, no na at, no na ðepz; ocur ata iat a tpiur ann; maṛa fpiṛl aḏt aen, no ðeoa ðib ann, in oḏtmao pann cethpachat co cethruimēi na hočtmaio pann cethpachat. In

O'D. 1968. oḏtmao pann [cethpachat] nama ina ban beim cen teinouiṛ, no ina giunad cen lomao; ocur na panna cetna da enec-

O'D. 1968. lainn [innu pe taoð rin.] No donno čena, in tainmpainoi da eneclainn do biað do ina perðain aip pein, curub e in tainmpainoi rin ber do ina perðain ap in rob ip cleiði, ocur a leð ina perðain ap in rob ip lu.

¹ But the one-fourth.—In the MS. over the latter part of the contraction for the word "fourth," there is written by another hand, "achao," to intimate probably that the word might be "cethpachao," a fortieth.

When *the wound has been inflicted* inadvertently in law-ful anger, the proportion of his half body-fine which he would have for its infliction on himself, is the proportion of half 'dire'-fine that shall be *due* to him for its infliction on the animal, whether it be a small animal or a large animal. The proportion of half honor-price which he would have for its infliction on himself, is the proportion of half honor-price he shall have for its infliction on the large animal, and the half of it for its infliction on the small animal.

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If the compensation be deficient in an amount equal to *the value* of a large animal, there is full honor-price *due for it*; if it (*the deficiency*) be the equivalent of a small animal, there is half honor-price *due for it*; and if it be the equivalent of a sixth, or a seventh, or of a lesser portion, addition is to be *made* to it.

If it be the equivalent of one-fourth, or one-fifth, or a larger division, *that is deficient of the 'sed,'* it is to be all returned in consequence; and even if there should be deficient but the one-fourth¹ part of it, with proof, it shall be all returned in consequence.

The twenty-fourth part of the 'dire'-fine of the animal *is paid* for a lump-blow, or for shaving it bare, and the twenty-fourth part of compensation in addition for shaving bare, and the twenty-fourth part of honor-price to its owner; or it might, however, *according to others*, be the fourth part.

The forty-eighth part with half the forty-eighth part *is the fine* for the white-blow which leaves a sinew in pain, or discoloured, or swollen, or red; and the three *conditions* are present; if there be but one or two of them present, *the fine shall be* the forty-eighth part with the fourth of the forty-eighth part. The forty-eighth part only *is due* for a white blow without soreness, or for shaving without making bare; and the same proportions of honor-price for them besides. Or else, the proportion of honor-price which would be *due* to him for the infliction of *the wound* on himself is the proportion that shall be *due* to him for its infliction on the large animal, and the half of it for its infliction on the small animal.

The one-fourth of the 'dire'-fine for the wound of the animal is *paid* for the curing of it, as is *obtained* from the 'Feini' grades. From this is derived: "the fourth of the 'dire'-fine of the wound of each ruminating animal is *paid* for its complete cure, according to the fair-judging Diancecht; it was he that established the rule." Or else, *according to others*, it is to be done for the smallest fee that is found for a physician; or else, it is to be ruled by the compensation for the beast, since it is the sick-maintenance of a non-grade, or the price of sick-maintenance that is the equivalent of the compensation for the beast in case of non-attendance.

They are never to be sent back *to the person who has injured them*, in consequence of wounds having been inflicted on them, unless they are *become* useless; and when they are *become* useless, they ought to be sent back. Or else indeed, when *they have been injured* intentionally or inadvertently in unlawful anger, even though they should be but the one-and-twentieth part deteriorated in value,* they are to be sent back, and the equivalent of the blemish *is to be paid* as double *fine*.¹ If it were in lawful anger, and if the deterioration amounts to the third or the fourth of their value, or to more, they are all to be sent back in consequence of it. If it amount to one-seventh or one-eighth or a smaller part of *their value*, addition is *to be made* to it (*the compensation*). If *it happened through unnecessary profit*, they (*the animals*) are never to be sent back unless they are *become* useless, and when they are *become* useless, they are to be sent back.

Animals are never to be sent back because of their being wounded, unless they are *become* useless, but when they are *become* useless, they are then to be sent back on account of them (*the wounds*).

What is the reason of this, and that it is said in another place, however small the blemish, if it be permanent, they are to be sent back in consequence of it, and where a 'colpach'-heifer is under cure, and the injury is such that there is a deficiency of the calf and milk for that year, that there is no sending back for it (*the wound*)?

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*Ir. Though but the one and twentieth part be deficient in them.

The reason of it is: though small the blemish may be, when it is permanent, there is no hope of its thriving¹ afterwards, and it is right that it should be sent back in consequence. In the case in which the 'colpach'-heifer under cure is *referred to*, there is hope of thriving, and it is right that there should be no sending back in consequence. Or else indeed, *as to the rule* "though small the blemish may be when it is permanent," &c., *it applies where* the wound was inflicted intentionally or inadvertently in unlawful anger, and it is right that it (*the animal*) should be sent back; and in the case in which "the heifer under cure," &c., *occurs*, the wound was inflicted through unnecessary profit, and it is right that it should not be sent back.

And if it were the choice of the owner of the 'sed' to have his own 'seds,' he should have sick-maintenance and 'dire'-fine, and honor-price along with them.

A cow for the udder; if it be the entire of her udder that has been injured, a cow *shall be given* in her stead always. The quadrupeds in general *are estimated* according to the same rule. If it be her four teats that have been injured, eight 'screpalls' shall be paid every year until sixteen 'screpalls' shall have been paid *in* one year. This is in *a case of* certainty; but if it be a doubtful case, four 'screpalls' shall be paid every year until eight 'screpalls' shall have been paid *in* one year.

If it be three of her teats^a *that have been injured* six 'screpalls' shall be paid each year until twelve 'screpalls' shall have been paid *in* one year.

^a Ir. *Her three teats.*

If it be two of her teats^b *that have been injured*, four 'screpalls' shall be paid each year until eight 'screpalls' shall have been paid *in* one year. This is in *a case of* certainty; but if it be a doubtful case, two 'screpalls' shall be paid each year until four 'screpalls' shall have been paid *in* one year.

^b Ir. *Her two teats.*

If it be one teat *that has been injured*, two 'screpalls' shall be paid each year until four 'screpalls' shall have been paid *in* one year. This is in *a case of* certainty; but if it be a doubtful case, one 'screpall' shall be paid each year until two 'screpalls' shall have been paid *in* one year.

THE BOOK OF AICILL. [Mar aine rine ir erbatoach uinne, reupall co leť inn
gačā bliatōa, no tpi reupall aon bliatōain.

Օ.Բ. 1972,
&c. Օ ջետար ւալլ ռոն տրաւտոճի, ւր ոճտրքրքալլ յա բաւտոճե
ՅԻԵ ԳՆՆ.

Մաբա բրեք թօ ոմլեժ առ օրոյ տօրո, ու տառադրաոնո
 Զաքար ու օրոյ ուսի, Զարաք Ե ու տառադրաոնո օրո Եօրու
 ու տօրո Եօր օրոյ տօրոյ.

Loğ a lačta tuc gačā bliadna co po icur. Loğ lačta ocu
 failtincē aon bliadain, ocu cen nač ní tíc o ča rin
 amach; no tono, loğ lačta tuc in cet bliadain, ocu loğ
 lačta ocu failtincē tuc an bliadain tanuigte, ocu ce-
 nach ní tuc o ča rin amach; no tono, loğ lačta tuc cenn va
 bliadain, ocu cen ní tuc o ča rin amach.

Մա տաւու ին տրաւտնի իմսից լաւ զոն Բաժնա, զո
յրոն Լօ ծիցնա՛ն ծոն Բաժնա տի հի, իր ալրի Լօցե՛տա ռա
րաւտնի առաւ; մառա տաւու, իր ա ռեւալրի. Ոո ծոն,
զօ ռալրե՛տա, աւր իր զլրի թօղալ. Լո տա իր Բօ զեր
լրալլ քիւիտ լոն; ին տա իմսրո, իր Բօ քիւի լրալլ, իր
լրո լոն ո ռօ Լօլթե՛ծ ո, իր ծիւ լրալլ ռառն Բաժնա, ո
զու լրալլ զա՛ն Բաժնա. Լո տա իր ծա լոն, իր զու
լրալլ ին ռոն Բաժնա, ո ծա լրալլ զօ Լե՛ ճա՛ն
Բաժնա. Լո տա իմսրո իր ռոն լոն, իր ծա լրալլ զօ
Լե՛ ճա՛ն Բաժնա, ո լրալլ զօ զերու լրալլ ռոն
Բաժնա.

Մա տառու ին Լաժե տ ի տարտառ, իր ին ոմ քուլ ար քշա՛թ քալ-
տոնձի տալբեք. ին տառ իր մարձ, ո՞ր ծո ճաւձ իմա՛ջա, շեն ալբեք
ին ոմ տուք ար քա՛թ քալտոնձի. ին տառ իմարոն ո՞ր տառ
իմա՛խ ոմ քուլ ար քա՛թ քալտոնձի, շեն ա ալբեք իմա՛խ.

Մաժ տրս իոթե Կար ԵրԲաժաՅի Ծո, Իր ԸԵԻՐԵ ԴԵՐԻՔԱԻԼԼ ԸՕ

If it be one teat that is defective in her, a 'screpall' and THE BOOK OF AICILL. a half *shall be paid* for it every year, or three 'screpalls' in one year.

When every idea of the expectation is abandoned, the eight 'screpalls' of the expectation shall be paid for it.

If it be the milk-passage that was destroyed in the teat, the proportion which the teat bears to the udder is the proportion of the 'eric'-fine for the teat that shall be *due* for the milk-passage.

The value of the milk shall be paid every year until the value of the milk and of the expectation be paid *in* one year, and nothing shall be paid from that forth; or else, the value of the milk shall be paid the first year, and the value of the milk and of the expectation *of calves* the second year, but nothing shall be paid from that forth; or else, the value of the milk shall be paid till the end of two years, but nothing shall be paid from that forth.

If the expectation came outside before the end of a year, even if it be on the last day of the year it comes, the value of the expectation is to be returned out; if it has not come, it (*the value, &c.*) is not to be returned. Or else, *according to others*, it is to be paid back, since it is 'eric'-fine for trespass. This is when it is a cow of four and twenty 'screpalls' *worth that is in question*; but when it is a cow of twenty 'screpalls' *worth*, and three of her teats were spoiled, it (*the payment*) is ten 'screpalls' in one year, or five 'screpalls' every year. When it is two teats *that were spoiled*, it (*the payment*) is four 'screpalls' in one year, or two 'screpalls' and a half every year. When, however, it is one teat *that was spoiled*, it (*the payment*) is two 'screpalls' and a half every year, or a 'screpall' and a fourth of a 'screpall' in one year.

If the milk came to her afterwards, the thing which is for the sake of expectation is to be returned. When she dies or has gone astray, what was given for the sake of the expectation is not to be returned. When, however, that which is for the expectation was not given out, it is not to be paid out.

If it is three teats that are defective in her, it is four 'screpalls' and a half *that are to be paid* every year, or nine

THE BOOK OF AICILL. leť gačā bliāđna, no noi řepirailł aon bliāđain. Ocuř ciđ be toib řur buo řođa a ic in aoinřeť, amlao řin, cuř řailtince. Mađ řepř lar in řep eile řupřnaođe na řailtince, řređ řađřur to, uair řređ řř toliđeđ ann .i. a řođa to řur řepřana na cneiođe.

Mađ in aoinřeť icťur, ocuř tainic in řrailtince iar řin, řř a airic amach ma řřin bliāđain řř neřa ři ři ceta-mur. Mař gačā bliāđain icťur in řrailtinođe, ciđ řat řattur tall in bó řein. no ciđ cřech řiallač beřena, icťur a řailtince řur i cen buo airioťa a beť a mbetaiođ, cin cřine oā břeiođ. Mara bāř řo řoib řall ři, no oā mbeřa řalur a cřođ řein uile, no tořoiche oē, no cřine, no řailł imcoimēťa, no cřech neimbeřena oia mbřeiođ uile, noco nīcar nī oon řrailtince řur o řin amach.

Oā řađbairi imurřo in cřech no in řalar nī airē, icťur a řailtince beoř řur.

Ca řairēť beiořř ica ic řein? .i. co mbeřeđ cřech řiallač nembereřna iat, no tořoiche oē, no cřine; no, řř e airēť beťeř ic a řic řupab cinto nemťapřačťain na řailtinođi amuiđ, ocuř o buř cinnťi, lođ řačťa ocuř řailtinođi oic ann in bliāđain řin, ocuř cin nī oic ann o řā řin amač. No dono čena, comao lođ řačťa oic ann in cēt bliāđain, ocuř lođ řačťa ocuř řailtinođi oic amač in bliāđain tan-airē, ocuř cen nī oic ann o řā řin amač. No dono čena, o řo icřaiođēa lođ řačťa ocuř řailtinođe amač co cenn mbliāđna, co na řicēa nī ann řairř řin].

'screpalls' in one year. And whichever of them is his choice, THE BOOK OF AICILL. he shall pay the consideration for expectation at the same time in this manner. If the other man prefers to wait for the result of the expectation, it shall be ceded to him, for the law of the case is, "the inflicter of the wound has his choice."

If it is at once it is paid, and the expectation came afterwards, it is to be paid out, if it (*the expectation*) came first in the next year. If the expectation is paid for every year, though the cow herself may have been stolen *within*, or plundered from people outside who have a 'bescna'-compact, the expectation shall be paid for, as long as it is natural that she should be living, and not overtaken by decay. If she has died within, or if disease has carried off all her young, or the visitation of God, or decay, or neglect of keeping, or the plundering act of people with whom there was not a 'bescna'-compact, has carried them all off, nothing shall be paid to him for the expectation from that forth.

If, however, the plundering or the disease has left something *of the value of the young* with him, his expectation shall be paid him.

How long will this continue to be paid? That is, until the plundering act of a party with whom there is not a 'bescna'-compact shall have carried them off, or the visitation of God, or decay; or, *according to others*, the time during which it will be paid, is until the non-appearance of the expectation is ascertained outside, and when it is certain *that there will be no increase*, the value of the milk and of the expectation shall be paid for it that year, and nothing shall be paid for it from that forth. Or else, *according to others*, the value of the milk is to be paid for the first year, and the value of the milk and of the expectation shall be paid out the second year, and nothing shall be paid from that forth. Or else, *according to others*, after the price of the milk and of the expectation shall have been paid to the end of a year, nothing more shall be paid beyond that *time*.

THE BOOK OF AICILL. No dono cēna, o po icfaiṯea log laṯta ocuṛ failtiṯi amaiṯ co cenn ḡa bliadau co-na icṯa nī anṯ taiuṛ iṛi. Ocuṛ o ḡetauṛ ciall don tṛfailtiṯi, iṛ oṯt ṛepaiṛall na failtiṯi sic.

Ma taiuṛ in tṛfailtiṯi amuiṯ iapṯau, in cutṛuma tucad ap ṛcaṯ failtiṯi ann ḡaiṛec amuiṯ; no dono, co na aiṛiṯea, uaiṛ iṛ eiṛie ṛoḡla.

C. 1782. [Seiṛio iṛin cluaiṛ ḡo neiṛtaṯt, cē be ṛob, no iṛin aḡaiṛe ḡo na ṛlibac, no iṛin neiṛball ḡo enaim; aiṛe oeg iṛin cluaiṛ ḡan eiṛtaṯt, no iṛin aḡaiṛe ḡan tṛlibaḡ, ocuṛ in cēṛaiṛe ṛann ṛichuṯ iṛin neiṛball ḡan enaim.]

In bo tṛeiuḡaṯ uipṛe: tṛian ap ṛcaṯ a colla, tṛian ap ṛcaṯ a failtiṯi, tṛian ap ṛcaṯ a laṯta ocuṛ a laiḡ; a teopṛa cēṫṛuiṛiṯi ap in laṯt, ocuṛ a cēṫṛuiṛiṯi ap in laeḡ, in tṛian aṯa ap ṛcaṯ a laṯta ocuṛ a laiḡ, ṛe ṛepaiṛall ḡeiṛiṯe ap ṛcaṯ laṯta, ocuṛ ḡa ṛepṛaiṛall ap ṛcaṯ laiḡ [i. eiṯ ṛipenṯ, eiṯ boinenn é, in la beṛap; ocuṛ bo cēiṫṛe ṛepaiṛall ṛichet hi.]

In ḡam, tṛeiuḡaṯ aiṛ: tṛian ap ṛcaṯ a colla, ocuṛ tṛian ap ṛcaṯ a ḡuṛṛaiṯ, ocuṛ tṛian ap ṛcaṯ a failtiṯi iapṯau.

C. 1782. [In taṛb, tṛeiuḡaṯ aiṛ; tṛian ap ṛcaṯ a colla, ocuṛ tṛian ap ṛcaṯ a ḡuṛma, ocuṛ tṛian aiṛ ṛcaṯ a tṛfailtiṯi.]

Cach ṛet aca ṯa colanṯ, ocuṛ failtiṯi, ocuṛ laṯt, iṛ tṛeiuḡaṯ aiṛ. Cach ṛet ac na ṛuil aṯt colanṯ ocuṛ failtiṯi, no colanṯ ocuṛ laṯt, iṛ ṛoiṇṯ ap ḡo. Cach ṛet ḡib ac na ṛuil [laṯt na ḡuṛṛaṯ, ocuṛ ac na ṛuil failtiṯi iapṯau], aṯt colanṯ nama, iṛ aiṛomeṛ comaiṯeṯ aiṛ, aṯt maṇa maṛt cana aiṛillne, ocuṛ maṛṛeḡ, iṛ cēiṫṛa ṛepaiṛall aiṛ.

Or else indeed, *according to others*, when the value of the milk and the expectation has been paid out to the end of two years there shall be nothing paid for it from that forth. And when it is ascertained that there is no expectation, the eight 'screpalls,' *the value* of the expectation, are to be paid.

If the expectation came outside afterwards, the amount that had been given for the expectation shall be returned to the man outside; or indeed, *according to others*, it is not to be returned, because it is 'eric'-fine for an injury that shall be paid.

A sixth shall be paid for the ear that has hearing,^a of what beast soever, or for the horn with its pith, or for the tail with its bone; one-twelfth for the ear without hearing, or for the horn without pith, and the twenty-fourth part for the tail without bone.

The cow has a tripartite division; viz., one-third for her body, one-third for her expectation, and one-third for her milk and her calf; three-fourths of it (*the last third*) are for the milk, and one-third for the calf, i.e. of the third which is for the milk and the calf, six 'screpalls' are for the milk, and two 'screpalls' for the calf, i.e. whether bull or cow calf, the day it is calved; and it (*the cow in question*) is a cow of four-and-twenty 'screpalls' value.

The ox has a tripartite division; viz., one-third for its body, and one-third for its work, and one-third for its expectation afterwards.

The bull has a tripartite division: one-third for his body, and one-third for his work, and one-third for his expectation.

Every 'sed' that has a body, and expectation, and milk, has a tripartite division. Every 'sed' that has but body and expectation, or body and milk, is to be divided into two parts. As to every 'sed' of them that has neither milk nor work, and that has not expectation afterwards, but body only, the arbitration of neighbours is to be had respecting it, unless it be a beef in 'cain aigillne'-law, and if it is, four 'screpalls' are to be the value for it.

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In tech, tpenugao air : trian ar rcaṭ a colla, trian ar rcaṭ a railtinči, trian ar rcaṭ a ḡimpraro. Aile dec a mathar ar in rerrach in uair berair he, aḡail ata ail dec ar in laeḡ in uair berair he; no,[co]maro leṭ aile dec a aṭar in inbair ir rerr in tathair.

Mana fuil aṭ colano ocuṛ railtinči, no colano ocuṛ ḡimpraro, ir roino ar do. Mana fuil aṭ colano nama, noco nuil naṭ ni, uair noco maín mara he.

In muc, tpenugao uirre : trian ar rcaṭ a colla, trian ar rcaṭ a railtinči, ocuṛ trian ar rcaṭh a hail ; ocuṛ ir céṭraṭ comaro ina bṛoino ro milleṭ he ; ocuṛ ṭamaro ar na bṛeiṭ, ir pinḡinn ar caṭ norc co rice tri horcu, no comaro co nae norcu, mara cinṭi co tibraro arṛ he.

C. 1785. [In muc, mare a carna ir ərbaṭaṭ uirri ir a haṭṭur, ocuṛ muc a comaicinṭa tar eir.

Mare al na bliatna ir ərbaṭaṭ ṭi, trian a nupcomair a hail, ocuṛ trian a nupcomair a colla, ocuṛ trian a nupcomair a railtinṭe.

Marā nī ṭa hal (i. ṭa pinnoṭ tra) ir ərbaṭaṭ uirre, in tainmpainne ṭo triun icair ḡaṭa bliatnin, no a ṭa coibeir aon bliatnin ; trian ar rcaṭ a hail, ocuṛ ina bṛoinn ro milleṭ in tal ann rin ; ocuṛ ṭamaro ar na bṛeiṭ, ir pinḡinn ar ḡac norc ḡo ruḡi nai norca, no tri orca i. nomaro loiḡe a mathar rin, amail ata a nuar caoraṭ na tri rcribolL]

In muc pinenn, roino ar do uirre.

C. 1785. [In lair, tpenugao uirri ; trian ar rcaṭ a colla, ocuṛ trian ar rcaṭ a railtinči, ocuṛ trian ar rcaṭ a rerraiḡ ocuṛ a ḡimpra.

¹ That it would have given milk. For "tibraro arṛ he," O'D. 1977, reads "co tibruti ar."

The horse has a tripartite division ; one-third for its body, one-third for its expectation, *and* one-third for its work. The one-twelfth of *the value of its dam is to be given* for the foal when it is foaled, *just* as the calf is worth the one-twelfth of *the value of its dam* when it is calved; or *according to others*, it is the one-half of the twelfth of *the value of its sire* when the sire is better.

If it (*the 'sed'*) has only body and expectation, or body and work, it is to be divided into two. If it has but body only, there is nothing *for it*, because it is not a beef carcass.

The pig has a tripartite division ; one-third for her body one-third for her expectation, and one-third for her farrow ; and it is an opinion that it was in her uterus it (*the young*) was destroyed ; but if it was after farrowing, it is a 'pinginn' for every young pig as far as three young pigs, or it may be as far as nine young pigs, if it be certain that it would have given *milk to them*.¹

As regards the pig, if it be its flesh that is deficient in it, it (*the pig*) is to be returned, and a pig of the same nature *is to be given* in lieu of it.

If it be the litter of the year that is deficient in her *case*, one-third *shall be paid* in consideration of her litter, and one-third in consideration of her body, and one-third in consideration of her expectation.

If it be part of her litter (i.e. of her teats) that is deficient in her, the proportion of a third shall be paid every year, or twice as much *in* one year ; one-third on account of her litter, and it was in the uterus the litter was injured in this case ; and if it were after they were brought forth, a 'pinginn' shall be *paid* for every young pig as far as nine young pigs, or, *according to others*, three young pigs, i.e. this *is* the ninth part of the price of their dam, as is *paid* for the lamb of a sheep of *the value of* the three 'screpalls.'

The he-pig has a tripartite division.

The mare has a tripartite division ; one-third in consideration of her body, and one-third in consideration of her expectation, and one-third in consideration of her foal and her work.

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Մար Ե ա հւէ իր Երբաժա՛ւ սիրո, իր ա հա՛շխը, օսըր Լար
ա Կօմա՛ւոնտա տար ա հօրի.

Մար Ե րօրրա՛ւ նա Ելա՛ծնա իր Երբաժա՛ւ սիրո, իր ա հա՛շ-
խը, օսըր Լար ա Կօմա՛ւոնտա տար ա հօրի.

Մար Ե րօրրա՛ւ նա Ելա՛ծնա ար Երբաժա՛ւ սիրո, տրիան ա
նըրԿօմար ա րօրրա՛ւ, օսըր տրիան ա նըրԿօմար ա ճոմրա,
օսըր տրիան ա նըրԿօմար ա րա՛ւտոնչե.

Մար Ե ան Ծարա րոն Երբաժա՛ւ սիրո, մա տա Եա՛շխ[ա՛ւ]
ա րօրրա՛ւք իրոն րոն Կալե, ա՛ւտչոն իոն օսըր օր՛ճար, օսըր
մոնա րա՛ւ, իր տրիան րա՛ւ իոն. Օսըր մար ա մըրօնոն .i. ա
մաժար, թօ մալլեօ ին րօրրա՛ւ, իր նօմա՛ւ Լօլճի ա մաժար
իոն. Օսըր մար ար ան ա՛ւա՛ւ, իր Կալե յեջ ա մաժար իոն.

Շի՛ծ րօժերա Կօ նա մօ ինա մալլե՛ւ ա մըրօնօ ա մաժար
նա ար նաժա, օսըր ճօնա մօ իր ներա՛ն Ե ար՛ան աժա ? Իր Ե
ան րա՛ւ րօժերա, մօ՛ւ ճրա՛ւտեր րօճա՛ւ Ծար տօ ինա մալլե՛ւ
ինա Երօնոն նա ար նա՛ւա.

Ա՛ւե յեջ ար ան րօրրա՛ւ, .i. ա մաժար, ին Լա՛ Եարն Ե,
Կի՛ծ րօրոն Կի՛ծ Եօնաոն, Կմա՛ւ աժա Կալե յեջ ա մաժար ար
ան Լա՛ւք ին սար Եարն Ե; օսըր րօր ին մաժար իր Կօրմա՛ւ
անոն Ե, օսըր մար րօր ին նաժար իմօրթօ, իր Կալե յեջ
ա աժար ար: օսըր մանա Կօրմա՛ւ Լե Կե՛ժար յե Կար Ե, իր
Լե՛ Կալե յեջ օ Կեժար յի՛ծ անն ին ինԵսի՛ծ իր րօր թօ Ես ին
Կաժար, Կօնա Կալե յեջ Կօմա՛ւն րոն.

Ին Կե՛ թօրոն, իր րա՛ւոն ար յօ րա՛ւր.

Ին մու՛ րօրոն, րօնօ ար յօ սիրո.

Ին Կաթնա, Կրօնուճա՛ւ սիրո ; տրիան ար րԿա՛ւ ա Կօլլա, տրիան
ար րԿա՛ւ ա րա՛ւտոնճի, տրիան ար րԿա՛ւ ա հօլլա օսըր ա հ[u]ան
O'D. 1978. օսըր ա [Լա՛ժա. .i. րոնչոն ար րԿա՛ւ ա հա՛ւն, օսըր րոնչոն

¹ *Her milk.* For "Լա՛ժա," milk.—O'D. 1479, reads "րա՛ւտոնճի," expectation
of a calf, &c.

If it be her udder that is deficient in her, she is to be returned, and a mare of the same nature *is to be given* in lieu of her.

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If it be the foal of the year that is deficient in her, she is to be returned, and a mare of the same nature *is to be given* in lieu of her.

If it be the foal of the year that is deficient in her, *then, according to others*, one-third *shall be given* in consideration of her foal, and one-third in consideration of her work, and one-third in consideration of her expectation.

If it be one teat^a that is deficient in her, if there be the feeding of her foal in the other teat, *there is compensation* for it and sick-maintenance, and if there be not, there shall be one-third *paid* for it. And if it is in the uterus, i.e. of its dam, the foal was destroyed, it is the ninth part of *the value* of the dam *that shall be paid* for it, and if it be on the field *it was destroyed*, the twelfth part of *the value* of the dam *shall be paid*.

^a Ir. *The second teat.*

What is the reason that there is more *to be paid* for destroying it in the uterus of its dam, than *when destroyed* on the field? The reason is, it is supposed that greater injury will result to her (*the dam*) for destroying it in her uterus than in the field.

One-twelfth *is to be given* for the foal, i.e. *one-twelfth of the value* of its dam, the day it is foaled, whether it be male or female, *just as one-twelfth of the value* of his dam *is to be given* for the calf at the time it is calved; and it is the dam it is like in this case, but if it be the sire *it is like*, it is one-twelfth *of the value* of the sire *that is to be given* for it; and if it be not like either of them at all, it is half the one-twelfth of each *that is to be given* in the case in which the sire was better, so that this is full one-twelfth.

The male horse has a twofold division.

The he-pig has a twofold division.

The sheep has a threefold division, *viz.*, one-third for her body, one-third for her expectation, one-third for her wool and her lamb and her milk,¹ i.e. a 'pinginn' in consideration of her lamb, and a 'pinginn' and a half in

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co leť ar pcať a holla, .i. ocur olann na bliatona uile rin, ocur leť pinginno ar pcať a laćta. Cupa tpi pcpipall rin ; ocur cema cupa buđ mo no buđ luđa na rin hi, ır e rin cođpotaıl no biađ uıppe im tpeinuđađ.

1n cupa řipenn, ır poınno ar a đó uıppe.

Mařa cupa đa pcpipall hi, pinginno ar in olainno, ocur pinginno ar an uan ocur ar in laćt, a đa tpian ar uan, ocur a tpian ar in laćt.

1n cupa ; mař e a huť uile ır eřbađach uıppe, ır a hat-chur ar culu, ocur cupa inich aicınta đar a heiři. Mař é uan ocur laćt na bliatona rin ır eřbađađ uıppe, ır tpeinu-
uđađ uıppı ; tpian a comair a huain ocur a laćta, ocur tpian ı comair ı colla, ocur tpian ı comair a řailtınchi.

Mařa cupa đa pcpipall hi, ır đa pinginno ar řon a huain ocur a laćta .i. pinginno co leť ar in laćt, ocur leť pinginno ar in uan ; uair ceřpıime ırin laćt in tuan.

Mař aon řine ır eřbađach uıppe, ocur ata beřuđađ in uain ırin řine eile, teopra ceřpıime pinginnoe in ğađ bli-
đain, no pinginno co leť aon bliatona. Mařa cupa tpi pcpipall hi, ır pcpipall ar řon a huain ocur a laćta .i. đa pinginno ocur ceřpıime pinginnoe ırin laćt, ocur teopra ceřpıime pinginnoe ırin uan ; uair ceřpıime ırin laćt in tuan.

Mař aen řine ır eřbađađ uıppe, ocur ata beřuđađ in uain ırin řine eile, pinginno ocur oćtmađ pinginnoe ann ğađa bliatona, no đa pinginno co ceřpıime pinginnoe ann aen bliatona.

Olann na caopac a cein beř uıppe amail řınnpađ na řob arćena, cıř řıu nı ıar na buain đı.]

¹ *A fourth [of the milk].—This calculation is evidently wrong, it is one-third according to the previous distribution.*

consideration of her wool, i.e. this *is* the wool of the whole THE BOOK OF AICILL. year, and half a 'pinginn' for her milk. This is a sheep of *the value* of three 'screpalls,' and though it should be a sheep of greater or less *value* than that, this is the proportion that will be *observed* in its tripartite division.

The male sheep is divided into two parts.

If it be a sheep of *the value* of two 'screpalls,' *there is* a 'pinginn' for the wool, and a 'pinginn' for the lamb and for the milk, i.e. two-thirds thereof for the lamb, and one-third for the milk.

As to the sheep, if it be her whole udder that is deficient in her, she is to be returned, and a perfect sheep of the same nature *is to be given* in lieu of her. If it be the lamb and the milk of that year that are deficient in her, there is a tripartite division of her; one-third in consideration of her lamb and her milk, and one-third in consideration of her body, and one-third in consideration of her expectation.

According to others, if she be a sheep of *the value* of two 'screpalls,' it is two 'pinginns' *that will be paid* for her lamb and her milk, i.e. a 'pinginn' and a half for the milk, and half a 'pinginn' for the lamb; for the lamb is equal to a fourth of the milk.¹

If it be one teat that is deficient in her, and the feeding of the lamb is in the other teat, three-fourths of a 'pinginn' *shall be paid* in each year, or a 'pinginn' and a half *in* one year. If she be a sheep of *the value* of three 'screpalls,' there is a 'screpall' *to be paid* for her lamb and her milk, i.e. two 'pinginns' and one-fourth of a 'pinginn' for the milk, and three-fourths of a 'pinginn' for the lamb; for the lamb is equal to a fourth of the milk.

If it be one teat that is deficient in her, and the feeding of the lamb is in the other teat, a 'pinginn' and the eighth of a 'pinginn' *shall be paid* for it every year, or two 'pinginns' and one-fourth of a 'pinginn' *in* one year.

The wool of the sheep while it is on her *is* like the fur of the beasts in general, though it is worth something when taken off her.

- THE BOOK OF AIGILL.** In gabar, [τρεινιυξαῖ αἱρ .ι.] τριαν αρ ρεαθ α colla, τριαν αρ ρεαθ α ραλτινῆι, τριαν αρ ρεαῖ α λαῖτα οcυρ α mennan; α τεορα cεθρυιμῆι αρ ιν λαῖτ, οcυρ α cεθρυιμῆι αρ ιν mennan .ι. ῶα τριαν ριγγινοι αρ ρεαῖ α men ῶαιν, οcυρ ριγγιnn οcυρ τριαν ριγγιnnε αρ ρεαθ α lachta.
- O'D. 1977.** [Ocyr gabur ῶα ρερεπαλλ é; uair noḗa téit ιn gabur tap ῶα ρερεπαλλ.]
- C. 1787.** [An cu ῶο beῖḗ amail ιn muc, οcυρ an gabar ῶο beῖḗ amail ιn caera, οcυρ an capall amail ιn boin, ιτερ epball οcυρ ινοῤαῶ οcυρ uḥ. No ῶono, map aon ḗrine millter ῶon lair, ιρ coirpῶιρε ῶο τpuma na cneῖḗ ιnn. Ma ta learyg α ρεppaiḡ ιριρ ριne, αιḗγιn οcυρ οḗραρ ιnn; οcυρ muna ρuil, ιρ τριαν ιnn. Ocyρ ma é ρεppaḗ na bliaḗna millter ann, ιρ τριαν na lapāḗ ann; αρ nι tapba ιn λαῖτ ῶα ειρ. Ocyρ mana ρuil aḗt colann οcυρ ραλῖιnḗε αιci, no colann οcυρ ḡιmῶpaῶ, ιρ ροιnn αρ ῶο ρυιρῶε; οcυρ mana ρuil aḗt colann nama αιci, noḗa nuil naḗ nι αιρ, uair naḗ main map.

An cu : map e α capna ιρ epbaḗaḗ uyri, ιρ aḗḗor, οcυρ cu α comaiḡinta tap α héiri. Ocyρ map é al na bliaḗna ιρ epbaḗaḗ αιρ, ιρ τpεινιυḡ αιρ. Ocyρ mapα nι ῶα ριnnaiḃ ιρ epbaḗaḗ αιρ, ιn ταινῶpαιnῶε ῶο ριnniḃ ιρ epbaḗaḗ αιρ, ḡupab e ιn ταινῶpαιnῶε ῶon ḗpaoileḗταιn ícap ḡaḗa bliaḗna.

Nomao loiḡi, na con ιn ḡaḗ cuilen ῶia cuilena, no ιn cai, co ῶo ρεapῶaḗ ρiu, οcυρ o ρεepaiḗ, ιρ ρmaḗt unnta ḡo ῶo ḡaḗaiḗ ḡιmῶpaῶ opῶa; οcυρ o ḡeḗaiḗ, ιρ ειρic ῶo aḡneo α nḡimῶpaiḗo unnta.

An cepc, τpenuḡ uyri .ι. τριαν αρ ρεαḗ α colla, οcυρ

¹ According to their work.—O'D. 1978, says, "Eipic ιn con no ιn cai, ιρ α ḡιmῶpaῶ ḡebur opῶo ιnniḃ; the 'eric'-fine for the hound and the cat

The goat has a tripartite division; i.e. one-third of *its* THE BOOK OF AICILL. *value* is for its body, one-third for its expectation, and one-third for its milk and its kid; three fourths of *this third* for the milk, and one-fourth for the kid, i.e. two-thirds of a 'pinginn' for its kid, and a 'pinginn' and the third of a 'pinginn' for its milk. And it is a goat of *the value* of two 'screpalls'; for the goat does not exceed two 'screpalls' in *value*.

The hound is like the pig, and the goat is to be like the sheep, and the horse like the cow, as regards tail and fur and udder. Or, *according to others; as regards the mare*, if it be one teat that has been destroyed in the mare, it is body-fine according to the severity of the injury *that shall be paid* for it. If the feeding of her foal be in the *other* teat, there shall be compensation and sick-maintenance for it (*the injury*); and if it be not *in it*, there is one-third *due* for it. And if it be the foal of the year that has been destroyed, it is one-third of *the value* of the mare *that shall be paid* for it; for the milk is of no benefit after it (*the foal*). And if she has only body and expectation, or body and work, she is divided *as to value* into two parts; and if she has but body only, there shall be nothing for it, because it is not valuable as beef.

As to the hound; if it be its flesh that is deficient in it, it is to be returned, and a hound of the same nature *is to be given* in place of it. And if it be the litter of the year that is deficient in her, there shall be a tripartite division of her. And if it be a part of her teats that is deficient, the proportion of the teats that are deficient is the proportion of the expectation that shall be paid every year.

The ninth of the price of the hound *is to be given* for every whelp of her whelps; and *the ninth of the price* of the cat *for every kitten of her kittens*, until they separate from them (*are suckled*), and when they have separated, it is 'smacht'-fine *that shall be* for them until they are fit for work; and when they are, 'eric'-fine shall be *paid* for them according to the nature of their work.¹

The hen has a tripartite division, i.e. one-third for *shall be* according to the nature of the work they are set to do." That is, hunting or mousing.

THE BOOK OF AICILL. Երևան արբատ ա հաւ, օսոյ Երևան արբատ ա լ[աւտոն՝ ար-
տաւն.] Ոմառ Լօլօճի ռա արբաւ ին ծառ եւ ծա հեռաւ ան
օ՛Դ. 1979. արբատ bet բե արբ; օսոյ օ բերաւ, իր Լե՛ լօլօճի ա մառաւ
օ՛Դ. 1979. սոռա, [նօ օ տօրա արբաւ սոռա; օսոյ օ տօ բօճա ար-
սոռա, իր օրհնօճ ին արբ մօր օսոյ ին արբ; ռօ օրհն, ին
արբաւ իր արբ ին արբաւ արբ օսոյ ին արբ մօր ծառա հ
ին արբաւ արբաւ արբ ին արբ օսոյ ին արբաւ.]

[illegible]

Տեօւր քարի բոցլաւիշերը չի աղօթ, ու չի իմեւծիր.
տորձա րոյն ; օսը ճառա չի զարարի, ու ի՞նչ քո շրմա
նա շնորհ իմուծ, օսը օրժը, օսը անշարունակ.

Տեւիտ աջ ևս խաւստըր Լաճ օսըր շոմբաժ րոն, օսըր
 Ծա մաժ րեւիտ աջ ևս խաւստըր Լաճ ու շոմբաժ Իա, թոժ աւճի
 օսըր օճըր րոնոժ; օսըր մաթ րեւիտ աջ ևս քալ Լաճ ևս
 շոմբաժ [թո շոտըր, օսըր աւա թա քալտոճ Իաթալո], ր
 օճ. 1979. աթոմըր օւմիճաճ աթ, [աճ մաթ մաթաւա աւճալո, օսըր
 մաթաճ, շոթաթ քոթալալ աթ. .

ὁ ἀρ υῆ ; .1. βό ἰννλαοῖ, νο βο τρε λαοῖ ; νο μιαν πῦ
οὔτ ρερεπαῖλ ἀν μαρτ, οὔρ φορ cemo πῦ οὔτ ρεριβαῖλ
ἀν μαρτ.]

o'D. 1981. Cio do gni deoparid do upparid [ocur upparid do deoparid]?

.1. Ի՞նչ տեղերում էրեք: Ի՞նչ է առաջարկում, ինչու եմ գտնվում այստեղ:

her body, one-third for her clutch, and one-third for her expectation afterwards. The ninth part of the value of the hen *is given* for every chick of her chickens, as long as they are with her; but when they separate from her, it is half the value of their mother *that is given* for them, until the time of laying comes; and when the time of laying has come, the large hen and the pullet are of the same value; or indeed, *according to others*, the difference that is between the large cow and the small cow is the same *proportionate* difference that shall be between the pullet and the full-grown hen.

The goose, if it be its hatching that is deficient, is to be returned; and if it be the hatching of that year that is deficient, there shall be a tripartite division of her; one-third on account of her body, one-third on account of the clutch, and one-third on account of expectation; and if it be part of her clutch that is deficient, the proportion of the clutch that is deficient shall be paid for.

These are 'seds' that are injured through inadvertence, or through unnecessary profit; but if it were by design, 'diro'-fine should be *paid* for them according to the severity of the injury, and sick-maintenance, and honor-price.

These are 'seds' that are not recognized as having milk and *being capable of work*, and if they were 'seds' that may not have milk or *be capable of work*, there should be compensation and sick-maintenance for them; and if they be 'seds' that *actually* have not milk and *are not capable of work* at first, and have expectation afterwards, the arbitration of the neighbours is to be *had* respecting them, unless it be beef of 'cain aigillne,' and if it be, the fourth of a 'screpall' shall be *paid* for it.

A cow for the udder, i.e. an incalf cow, or a cow after calving, or if the beef is not worth eight 'screpalls,' or though beef be worth eight 'screpalls.'

What is it that makes a stranger of a native free-man and a native freeman of a stranger?

That is, an outlawed stranger: he is defined to be a per-

- THE BOOK OF AICILL. **C. 2541.** cínṫa do denuṁ, ocuṛ noco neṫat in fine a cínṫa do diṫur doib tṛia na toicṫo, no co tucac loḡ ar a cínaiṫ do diṫur doib, .i. reṫt cumala do flaiṫ, ocuṛ a reṫt mbliatṫa peiṫo do [hiṫ re] eclaiṛ, ocuṛ a ṫa cumail cairiṫ cachā leṫe do na ceitṛi leṫib riṛ aṫa comcairiṫe; ocuṛ o do beṛaiṫ amlaiṫ riṫ, iṛ ṛaeṛ iac ar a cínṫaib, no co tucac nech doib upḡna ṛceiṫe no baiṛ ḡráiu do; no no co ṛcuṛea a eoṫu i tṛi riṫ fine ar coibṛialṫaiṛe. Ocuṛ ṫa tucac, nocu ṛoeṛ
- O'D. 1982. iac [ar a cínṫaibh] no co tucac in cutṛuma ceṫna ar diṫur a cínaiṫ doib ariṛ. Ocuṛ ciṫ re ṫuaiṫ, ciṫ re eclaiṛ, ciṫ re aeṛ cairiṫ do ne ṛoḡal, a dṫl iṛ na reṫt cumalaib uil i laiṫ flaiṫ, no co tair a toṫaiṫium; [ocuṛ ma tairniḡ a toṫaiṫeam, a ṛeḡaṫ ciā riṛi nṫeṛna ṛoḡail ar a haiṫle riṫ e, in re ṫuaiṫ, in re heḡlaiṛ]; [no re haor cairiṫe] ocuṛ maṛ re aeṛ cairiṫ, iṛ a dṫl iṛiṫ ṫa cumail cairiṫ; ocuṛ maṛ re eclaiṛ, iṛ a dṫl iṛ na reṫt mbliatṫaib peiṫo uil a laiṫ eclaiṛe, no na reṫt cuṫhala ar a ṛon. Ocuṛ ciṫ re ṫuaiṫ do ne ṛoḡail eclaiṛe noco teit ní ṫa ṛuil ac eclaiṛ inṫ, uaiṛ naṫ ṫliḡiṫ ṫuaṫ pennaiṫ. Noco niṫann eclaiṛ ní re ṫuaiṫ, uaiṛ teit eclaiṛ
- O'D. 1982. i ṛiaṫaib ṫuaiṫi, [ocuṛ] n[ocṫ]a teit ṫuaṫh i ṛiaṫaiṫ eclaiṛe.

¹ *Shall have given in this way.*—Dr. O'Donovan remarks on this matter:—"When the outlaw was proclaimed by his family, they were obliged to give up into the hands of the different parties mentioned, certain funds for the payment of his future trespasses. They were then free themselves from the payment of any 'eric'-fines for his subsequent trespasses. These funds appear to have been:—1, seven 'cumhals' placed in the hands of the chief of the territory; 2, seven 'cumhals' in the hands of the church of the territory; and 3, two 'cumhals' in the hands of his neighbours with whom he had entered into 'cairde'-relations. The seven 'cumhals' in the hands of the chief of the territory should be first exhausted in payment of fines for his trespasses. Then, these being exhausted, it should be considered against whom he had trespassed, before any of the other reserved funds could be called upon. If it was against any of those with whom he had entered into 'cairde'-relations, the fine should be paid out of the two 'cumhals' placed in

son who frequently commits crimes, and his family cannot THE BOOK OF AICILL. exonerate themselves from his crimes by suing *him* for * Ir. Give. them, until they pay^a a price for exonerating themselves from his crimes, i.e. seven 'cumhals' to the chief, and seven 'cumhals' for his seven years of penance are paid to the church, and his two 'cunhals' for 'cairde'-relations are paid to each of the four parties with which he had mutual 'cairde'-relations; and when they (*the family*) shall have given in this way,¹ they shall be exempt from his crimes, until one of them gives him the use of a knife, or a handful of grain; or until he unyokes his horses in the land of a kinsman out of family-friendship. And if they give *him these*, they shall not be exempt from his crimes until they pay the same amount again for exonerating themselves from his crimes. And whether *it be* against laity, or against a church, or against 'cairde'-allies he committed trespass, it (*the fine*) shall be deducted from^b the seven 'cumhals' which are in the hands of the chief, until they are exhausted; and if they become exhausted, it is to be seen against whom he has committed trespass afterwards, whether against laity or against a church, or against 'cairde'-allies; and if it be against the 'cairde'-allies, it (*the fine*) shall be deducted^b from the two 'cumhals' of the 'cairde'-allies; and if it be against a church, it shall be deducted^b from the *fine* for seven years of penance which is in the hands of the church, or the seven 'cumhals' which are in lieu of it.² And if he should commit an ecclesiastical crime against the laity, nothing of what the church has *in her hands* shall be charged with it,^c for the laity are not entitled to penance. A church pays nothing to the laity, for *the law says*, "a church goes into the debts of the laity, but the laity do not go into the debts of a church."

^bIr. *It is to go into.*

^cIr. *Goes into it.*

their hands. And if he trespassed against a stranger church, the fine should be paid out of the seven 'cumhals' placed in the hands of the church of his native territory, which church was not called upon to pay fines for any trespass he may commit against the laity. If, after all these funds were exhausted, the outlaw returned to his native territory and received the countenance of any one native freeman of his kindred, which might be done by giving him the loan of a knife or a handful of corn, the whole family were bound to give a similar number of 'cumhals' into the hands of the parties before mentioned."

² *In lieu of it.* The MSS. are defective here.

THE BOOK OF AICILL. [Cio roðera co téit eclair i riachaid tuaí, ocuṛ cona téit tuaí i riachaid eclairi? Iṛ é in raí roðera: ṛet na ṛligio tuaí ita i laíh na heclairi .i. in pennait; ocuṛ in comao beṛtar a denam na penṛaíde, oia nðerna roṛail ṛe heclair, iṛ a ūil a riachaid eclara; ocuṛ maṛ ṛe luíṛ caíre, iṛ a ūil iṛ na ducumalaib caíre iar ṛcaitheh cota tuaíthe.]

In mac do ṛine ṛia nðenum ṛeoraid ṛecair do iṛ a bith amail each nðuine nðligteá ṛon ṛine. In mac do ṛine iar nðenum ṛeoraid ṛecair de, a cin ṛop ṛine a ma-thar .i. lan ṛiaṛ ṛeoraid ṛa ṛetaid ṛuioilṛi buṛein in a cinṛaib, ocuṛ beṛio a coirṛoṛi.

C. 2542. Iṛ ann iṛ comṛait ṛlan he, ṛlan do caí ṛuine a maṛbaṛ, ṛlan in inbaio tucao na neíṛe ṛin ṛomaiho[ar], ocuṛ na ṛuil ṛuṛ i ṛail ṛimaiṛeí, ocuṛ na ṛuil ar ṛruun ṛuine aṛuí, ocuṛ na ṛuil ṛepi biaṛa aṛuí. Ocuṛ ma ta ṛuṛ i ṛail ṛimaiṛeí, iṛ a cin díc do, ocuṛ nṛ ṛuil ar cuṛ na ar ṛaííll ṛuine aṛuí iṛin cuíṛ; ocuṛ ma ṛo maṛbaṛ he, iṛ coirṛoṛi ṛeoraid beṛcna díc ann.

Iṛeo iṛ ṛail ṛimaiṛeí do ṛuṛ ann, cen a ṛimaiṛeíun ṛe ṛuine aṛuí, no cen a beíṛ ar ṛruun aṛuí, no cen ṛepi biaṛa aṛuí.

Ma ta ar ṛruun ṛuine aṛuí, iṛ a cin díc do, ocuṛ a coirṛoṛi díc do; ocuṛ ma ṛo maṛbaṛ he, iṛ coirṛoṛi ṛeoraid díc aho. Ocuṛ iṛeo do ní ṛeoraid de, a ṛerainṛ do ūil uao.

Ma ta ṛepi biaṛa aṛuí aicí, iṛ a cin díc do ṛo aicneṛ biaṛa ṛe nðenum cinao no iar nðenum cinao. Lan ṛiach iṛ in mbiaṛao ṛe nðenum cinao, ocuṛ leí ṛiach iṛ in

¹ *He may be killed with impunity.*—The third 'ṛlan' in the Irish seems redundant. Though found in the MS., E. 3, 5, it is not in the corresponding passage in O'D. 1983, and C. 2548.

What is the reason that a church goes into the debts of the laity, and that the laity do not go into the debts of a church? The reason is: the church has in its hands a 'sed' which the laity have no title to, i.e. penance; and while the penance is being performed, if he has committed a trespass against a church, it (*the penalty*) is to go into the church debts, and if against persons who have^a 'cairde'-relations *with him*, it is to go as part of the two 'cumhals' of 'cairde'-relation, after the portion of the laity is spent. THE BOOK
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—
* Ir. Qf.

The son whom he had begotten before he had been made an outlaw is to be like every other lawful man of the family. *As to* the son whom he may have begotten after he had been made an outlaw, his liabilities shall be on the family of his mother, i.e. *they pay* the full debt of a stranger out of their own rightful 'seds' for his liabilities, and they obtain his body-fine.

The case in which a man^b may be killed with impunity, i.e. every person is exempt *from liability* for killing him, is when these things before mentioned were given for him, and the king has not neglected to restrain him, and he is not on the land of any particular person, and there is no particular person who feeds *him*. But if the king has neglected to restrain him, and if he is not in the employment or hire of any particular person in the territory, he (*the king*) shall pay for his crime; and if he be killed, the body-fine of a stranger who has a 'bescna'-compact shall be paid for it. * Ir. Hc.

Neglect of restraint on the part of the king means, that he did not restrain him *to the employment of* a particular person, or did not have him *living* on a particular land, or fed by a particular person.

If he be on the land of a particular person, he (*the person on whose land he is*) shall pay his liabilities, and shall obtain his body-fine; and if he be killed, it is the body-fine of a stranger that is to be paid for him. And what makes a stranger of him is, his land having gone from him.

If a particular person feeds him, he shall pay for his crime according to the nature of the feeding before or after committing the crimes. Full fine *is to be paid* for the feeding before committing crimes, and half fine for the feeding after

THE BOOK OF AICILL. mbiatharo iar noenam cinaro; ocur ictar in lan fiae, ocur nocon ictar in leſ fiae, ar ir a cin faduirin icar caſ ann irin mbiatharo iar noenum cinaro.

Cio fodepa co nictar nyr in lan fiae, ocur naſ ictar nyr in leiſ fiae? Ir e faſ fodepa, a dualgur inbleogain ictar in lan fiach, ocur a dualgur biata ictar in leſ fiach.

O'D. 1984. [Ma tairnic na peſt cumala ita illaim flaſa do to-caitem, ocur ni fuil niſ a faili tiumairce, ocur ni fuil ar cur na ar faiteill duine airiſi irin crich é, ocur ni po biathurtar é duine nach raor ar cinairſ a biſ, annyrin ir compairte rlan é, ocur ir rlan da cach duine a marbaſ].

C. 2543. [Duine rin ocur a cinto for trebairi, ocur do rinne rogail amuiſ e iar rin; ocur tanſur daſra a cina for an ti aſa raibe re gur trarſa; ocur ni fear nach aigi po rogail; ocur ir irſio nuc eolur amaſ gur an ina raibe. No dono, ir rſir fein po roglaib, ocur daſra fiae do fein do ſuairſ amaſ ann rin e.

Cio deorair tar crich, no deorairſ criche, no ciſ urraſſ aon criche don ti poſ ninnſaib é; * * uair ſama deorair a peſtar cuicriſ po ſab do laim e ſona cinto, noſa nſra a cin in ti dar ſabaſ do laim é, ocur noch a ninnraiſreſ ar nech .i. urraſſ po ſab do laim ſona cinto runn, ocur an ti po ſab do laim é, lan fiae an cina do ſena do ic do; ocur nera fine ann na lepa, no ciſ compocur; uair na derirſat deorairſ freacair ſe, ir ina poſa rum ata cio be ſib aicerur. Ocur irſe a poſa rum fine ſacra, ocur ica lan fiae nyrin ſeichem toicheſa, ocur toibſi lan fiae cuca amuiſ don ti po ſaburſtar do laim é ſona cinto.

¹ *Against himself.* That is, it would seem, against the man with whom he had recently lived.

² *Or a stranger within the border.*—The reading in the MS. Egerton, 88, 45, appears to be “*ceopa*, three,” for which Professor O’Curry in his transcript, p. 2543, conjectured “*deorair*, a stranger. If the true reading be “*ceopa*,” the meaning would be a “stranger beyond three territories.”

³ *To shelter him.*—There is a defect in the MS. here, hence the passage is unintelligible.

committing crimes ; and the full fine is paid, and the half fine is not paid, because it is for his own crime that everyone pays in the case for feeding *him* after committing crimes.

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—

What is the reason that the full fine is paid by him, and the half fine is not paid by him ? The reason is, the full fine is paid on account of kindred, and the half fine is paid on account of feeding.

If the seven 'cumhals' in the hands of the chief happened to be exhausted, and the king has not neglected his restraint, and he (*the outlaw's son*) is not in the employment or hire of any particular person in the territory, and no person who is not exempt from crime in feeding him has fed him, then he may be killed with impunity, and any person is safe who kills him.

This is a person whose crimes were upon security, and he committed trespass outside afterwards ; and they came to sue the person with whom he recently was, for his crime ; and it is not known but that it was *while* with him he trespassed ; and it was he that brought word out to the place where he was. Or else, the trespass was committed against himself,¹ and *it was* to demand debts for himself he went out on this occasion.

Whether he be a stranger outside the border, or a stranger within the border,² or a native freeman of the same territory as the person who undertook to *shelter* him ;³ * * for if it was a stranger of another province that undertook to be accountable for him,⁴ together with his crimes, the person by whom he was taken in hand, shall not pay for his crimes ; and no one shall be sued for him,⁴ * * i.e. a native freeman he took in hand with his crimes here, and the person who took him in hand shall pay full fine for the crime he commits ; and here family is nearer *relation* than bed, or it may be neighbourhood ; and as they have not made an outlaw of him, he (*the person aggrieved*) has his choice which of them he will sue. And his choice is to sue the family, and they shall pay full fine to the plaintiff, and they shall recover full fine outside from the person who had taken him in hand with his crimes.

¹ And no one shall be sued for him.—The MS. is again defective here. The passage is accordingly unintelligible.

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Se ba gu nuinigi for neč biačar fear nuprocra tar crič
.i. cumal ban abað ro a loruğ ocur a comairlegað an-
uipraio na tic ro lruğ cana, ocur cuio a ceill an uingē;
ačt ip ġin coll cana patraic do bepar .i. ata ačt ano
ġurab ġan ōena neič ip urcuillte ipin ruāğail ro patraic
do bepar rin for rin mbiača; ocur for, ōa nōerina rogail,
ata eipic na rogla uāča re rin.

Do go nuinigi for neč biačur mac no ingin a ceile iar
nuprocra .i. cethraime cumailē rin a learpugao ocur a
comairlegao ban ocur mac na mupcartha na tic ro lruğ
cana, ġu naitħi buōein cūca; ocur muna aīčīđip, ropā
rlan.

Do ocur cuiğ řeripail ōeg for nech biačar eiprec na-
treba. Inonn rin ocur a nī romainn, ačt.cuio ġeill ruğ
cuiğ tuc ar aipō runn: ōa řeriball ipin mboin, ocur
řeribull ipin řramairc.]

Acur munao.

.i. in ōalta, ačt mar a ōan ōliğčēč eo ōan inōliğčēč
rucao he; ačt mara cōnač he, řlan cen nī ōic ruř řein,
ocur eneclann ōic ře cennaiō, ocur ře čoiōōelačaiō, ocur
ōo cač aen ōa mbiao rogail eneclainni ina marbaō. A
biačhao ocur a eiōiuō ac ōenum a ōana inōliğčīğ; ocur i
necmaiř a řinečaiře rin, ocur ōamaō na řiaōnaiře, noco
biaō ni ōo cečtar ōe.

Marā eccoōnač he, ocur in necmaiř a řinečaiře, enec-
lann ōic ruř řein, ocur eneclann ōic ře cennaiō, ocur ře
coiōōelačaiō, ocur ōo cač aen ōa mbiao rogail eneclainni
ina marbač; ocur a biačao ocur a eiōeo for. Marā
beocneo ro řepao aīř, ip coiřpōiři a beocneiđi ōic ře
řinechaiře.

¹ For "rogail," of the MS. Dr. O'Donovan suggested "řořail," and translated accordingly.

Six cows with an ounce of *silver* is the penalty upon a person who shall diet a proclaimed man beyond the territory: i.e. this is a 'cumhal' of white proclamation, for supporting and advising a fugitive who does not come under the oath of 'cain'-law, and his partner's share of the ounce; but it is without violating the 'cain'-law of Patrick it is given, i.e. there is a condition that this *fine* is imposed upon the feeder when nothing that is forbidden in this rule of Patrick is committed; and moreover, if he (*the fugitive*) committed trespass, 'eric'-fine for the trespass is *due* from him in addition.

A cow with an ounce is the *fine* upon the person who feeds a son or daughter of another after being proclaimed, i.e. this is the fourth of a 'cumhal' for supporting and advising the women and sons of the foreigners who do not come under the oath of 'cain'-law, until they themselves, (*i.e. the parents*) visit them; but if they visit them, he (*the person who feeds them*) is exempt.

A cow and fifteen 'screpalls' is the *fine* upon the person who feeds a houseless person. This is the same as the foregoing, except that the share of the pledge of a king of a province is brought forward here; two 'screpalls' for the cow, and one 'screpall' for the 'samhaise'-heifer.

And teaching.

That is, the pupil, if he was brought from a lawful to an unlawful profession; but if he is a sensible adult, there is exemption from paying anything to himself, but honour-price is to be paid to *his* chiefs,* and to *his* relations, and to everyone who would have a share' of the honour-price for his being killed. He is to be fed and clothed while learning his unlawful profession; and this is in the absence of his family, and if it were in their presence, there would be nothing *due* to either of them. *Ir. Heads.

If he be a non-sensible person, and if it be in the absence of his family, honour-price shall be paid to himself, and honour-price shall be paid to *his* chiefs,* and to *his* relations, and to everyone who would have a share of honour-price for his being killed; and, moreover, he is to be fed and clothed. If it be a life-wound that has been inflicted on him, the body-fine for his life-wound shall be paid to *his* family.

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—

Μαγα ριαθναίρε α ρινεῇαιρε, ρλαν can ní tic ρur in ρine ann, ocur enecclann tic ρurium; ocur μαγα beocneo po ρepaḁ aip, ip coiprhoip α beocneioi tic ρurium; ocur μαγα μαρβαḁ, ip α bpeit̃ ḁo ρineῇαιρε. Αḁ biaḁhaḁ ocur α ειτεḁ ρop ac ḁenum α ḁana inḁligḁiḁ, ocur ρe ρon comat ρe po bai ac ḁenam α ḁana inḁligḁiḁ in cach inat̃ oib ρin.

Μαρ ο ḁan ḁligḁeḁ co ḁan ḁligḁeḁ ρucaḁ he, μαγα cut-
numa loḁ in ḁana o ρucaḁ he ocur loḁ in ḁana ḁo cum i
ρucaḁ, no ciḁ mo loḁ in ḁana o ρucaḁ, icat̃ in taiti
ρucurḁar loḁ in ḁana ḁa ḁenaḁ ac an aiti o ρucaḁ; ocur
ip ceḁraḁ co mbeit̃ enecclann ḁon aiti.

Μαγα mo loḁ in ḁana cur α ρucaḁ he, icat̃ in taiti
ρucurḁar loḁ in ḁana ḁo ḁenaḁ ac in naite o ρucaḁ, ocur
toibgeḁ α imapepaḁ ma conic, ocur mana cumaic, ip α ōul
ρe lap.

No. Dingbail ρop curu bel.

.1. in turpaḁ aḁḁaiḁi; aḁt ma po aḁḁaiḁeḁ ip eipic
uppaḁiḁ inḁ boḁeḁn ocur ina clainḁ, α beit̃ inḁ boḁeḁn ocur
α beit̃ ina ḁlainḁ. Μα po aḁḁaiḁeḁ eipic uppaḁiḁ inḁ
boḁeḁn, ocur nup aḁḁaiḁ α beit̃ ina clainḁ; no ma po
aḁḁaiḁ α beit̃ ina ḁlainḁ, ocur nup aḁḁaiḁ α beit̃ inḁ boḁeḁn;
cach nū po aḁḁaiḁ ip α beit̃ ḁo, cach ní nap aḁḁaiḁ ip α
neimbeit̃.

In clann ḁo ρine ρiar in achḁugaḁ .1. ρia cennach in
ρepainḁ, ip α mbeith ina nḁeopaḁaib. In clainḁ ḁo ρine
iaip in achḁugaḁ, ip α mbiḁ na nuppaḁaib, .1. iaip cennaḁ in
ρepainḁ; ocur o biaip inat̃ aḁa no muilino ḁḁepaḁnḁ ōilep
ac ḁuine, no o ceḁnḁeoḁur, ḁo ní uppaḁ ḁe.

If it was in the presence of his family *he was taught*, there is exemption from paying anything to the family for it, but honour-price shall be paid to himself; and if it be a life-wound that has been inflicted on him, the body-fine for his life-wound shall be paid to himself; and if he be killed, it (*the fine for it*) shall be obtained by his family. He shall be also fed and clothed while learning his unlawful profession, and it (*the fine*) is proportioned to the length of time that he has been learning his unlawful profession in each case of these.

If he has been brought from a lawful profession to a lawful profession, if the price of *learning* the profession from which he had been taken, and the price of the profession to which he has been brought, are equal, or, though the price of the profession from which he was taken be greater, the teacher who has taken him shall pay the teacher from whom he was taken away the price of teaching the profession; and it is an opinion of *some lawyers* that the *former* teacher should have honour-price *also*.

If the price of the profession to which he has been brought is greater, the teacher who has taken him shall pay the teacher from whom he has been taken the price of learning the profession, and let him recover the difference* if he can, * *Ir. Excess* and if he cannot, it (*the fine*) shall fall to the ground.

Or evading verbal engagements.

That is, the stipulating native freeman; if he has stipulated that the 'eric'-fine of a native freeman should be for himself and for his children, it shall be for himself and for his children. If he has stipulated *that* the 'eric'-fine of a native freeman *should be* for himself, and did not stipulate that it should be for his children; or if he stipulated that it should be for his children and did not stipulate that it should be for himself; whatever he has stipulated he shall have, whatever he has not stipulated, he shall not have.

The children whom he begot before the stipulation, i.e. before purchase of the land, shall be strangers. The children whom he begot after the stipulation, i.e. after the purchase of the land, shall be native freemen; and when a man has the site of a kiln or of a mill of rightful land, or when he shall purchase *such*, it makes a native freeman of him.

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OF
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C. 1619.

17 ar gabar eipein: 17 uprað imurro in deoraið cneþar
reilb.

Maþa gnað rečta no [p]acaiþ a [p]aeram for þuine nað
loman comarþa, no maþa þuine nað gnað rečta no facaiþ
a paeram for loman comarþa, cuic reoit do cečtar þe;
no cumað cuic reoit doið maþ aen, ocur þa tþian tþir in
paerma, ocur aen tþian tþir na athgabala, ocur in athg-
abail do lecan þo čaill.

O'D. 1987.

Taircþin ðligið: 1 leč þe cnečaiþ ocur þe cneþaiþ, [geiþið
gþeim] þir paerma no airþirþa þoerma: leič þe cneþaiþ
ocur þe cnečaiþ. Mana þuil taircþiu ðligið, no cu
namail tarþa; geiþið gþeim þir paerma, no airþerþ
þoerma: 1 leič þe athgabail, cen co þoiþ taircþi ðligið.

Þliarþain ðon loman comarþa im a þencintaiþ þein ocur
im þencintaiþ a athar; mí do imm a nuacintaiþ þein ocur
im nuacintaiþ a athar. Raič ðon cōþnač im a þencin-
taiþ þein ocur im þeincintaiþ a athar, ocur rečtmaiþ
þo im a nuacintaiþ þein ocur im nuacintaiþ a athar.

Canar a ngabar in mī ata ðon eccōþnač im a nuacin-
taiþ þein ocur im nuacintaiþ a athar?

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17 ar gabar: aþñail 17 e aile dec in þaič [ata do cōþnač
im a þincintaiþ buðein ocur im þincintaiþ a athar] in

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rečtmaiþ ata do im a nuacintaiþ [buðein ocur im nuac-
intaiþ a athar,] coir no tþirþe, uair 17 bliarþain ata ðon
eccōþnač im a þencintaiþ þein ocur im þencintaiþ a

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athar, cemað mí do beč do im a nuacintaiþ [buðein ocur
im nuacintaiþ a athar] .i. cīamað ail do na bliarþa
þin.

1n tþirþaiþ bliarþa uil ðon eccōþnač im a þeincintaiþ
þein ocur im þeincintaiþ a athar, gnað rečta no facaiþ

¹ A minor.—“loman comarþa,” is a minor who has lost his father.

² There is something omitted here. For “athgabail” in this place, and in the next sentence, Dr. O'Donovan suggested “athgin, restitution or compensa-
tion.”

• This is derived from :—"The stranger moreover who purchases property is a native freeman."

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If it be a *man of* septenary grade who gave his protection to one that is not a minor,¹ or if it be a person who is not of septenary grade that gave his protection to a minor, five 'seds' are due to either of them; or, according to others, it may be five 'seds' to both of them, and two-thirds thereof are for the protector, and one-third for the man entitled to the distress, and the distress is allowed to escape.²

* Ir. Is
let into the
wood.

When law is offered with respect to plunderings and wounds, knowledge of protection or being told of protection takes effect respecting wounds and plunderings. If there is no offer of *submitting to law, knowledge of protection or being told of protection* has no effect; but with respect to distress, knowledge of protection or being told of protection takes effect, although there was no offer of law.

The minor remains^b a year *under exemption* respecting his own old offences and the old offences of his father; a month respecting his own recent offences and the recent offences of his *deceased* father. The sensible adult remains^b a quarter of a year *under exemption* respecting his own old offences and the old offences of his father, and a week respecting his own recent offences and the recent offences of his father.

* Ir. Has.

Whence is derived the month which the minor has for his own recent offences and the recent offences of his father?

It is derived from this :—As the week which the sensible adult has for his own recent offences and the recent offences of his father is the one-twelfth of the quarter of a year which is *allowed* to him for his own old offences and the old offences of his father, it is right from this, that as it is a year the non-sensible person has for his own old offences and the old offences of his father, it is a month, i.e. the one-twelfth of that year,³ he should have for his own recent offences and the recent offences of his father.

As to the year's exemption which is *allowed* to the non-sensible person for his own old offences and the old offences

³ The one-twelfth of that year.—The text of this paragraph is corrupt in E, 3-5,—O'D. 1483,—and has been corrected from C. 1619.

THE BOOK OF AICILL. **foeram for loman comarba ann; ocyr i bail ata in mí ata im a nuacintuib fein, foerum grait peçta fil anoro; ocyr im a nuacintuib ata in mi do. 1 bail ata in paiti don coonach im a feincintuib, turbair eppais no fogmair tuc uaine ar airb ann; ir amlaið rin do biao don eccoonach in turbair eppais no fogmair, damar i in turbair rin no airberetnaisgo.**

In bail ata peçtmair don coonach, turbair eppais no fogmair no airberetnais anro for, ocyr im a nuacintuib ata in peçtmair; ocyr ir amlaið do biao don eccoonach im a nuacintuib, damar i in turbair [rin] no airberetnaisgo.

C. 1619.
O'D. 1989.

[No ina elod iar luighe fo aoch ocach anma.

Derbforçell lui nach nemeð do gait o gnað peçta eile a peçtar maigin. Ocyr in coibeir ita ina gait do gnað peçta o po gatað, ipeð ata dorom, ocyr coibeir i fil venecann in, ocyr peçtmað marðea an gnað for a noerinað in derbforçell.

Maça çairce no icrum imað in gait ina no per conair eile iat, ira airic dozum a pug uað, ocyr lan uire, ocyr leð uire, ocyr trian uire, ir na tri ceo petaið o ðir in derbforçill leo; ocyr gabat a peoit fein gneim aigina dozum.

Maça çairce no per in pet conair eile ina no icrum é, in coibeir no icarom amað ino gin a ðir, supab eo icthar pur, ocyr lan uire, ocyr leð uire ocyr trian uire ir na tri petaið; cona mepa oþer denma in derbforçill in tan na po hiaro na peoit amað no in tan po hiaro. Derbforçell

¹ *That they had gone another way.*—That is; it would seem, that the man accused and made to pay in the first instance, was not the actual thief.

of his father, a *man of septenary grade* has given his protection to the minor in the case; and where the month is *allowed* for his own new offences, the protection of a *man of septenary grade* is *given here also*; and it is for his new offences the month is *allowed* to him. Where the quarter of a year is *allowed* to the sensible adult for his old offences, it was the exemption of spring or autumn one pleaded then;* and it is so the exemption of spring or autumn would be *allowed* to the minor, if it was that exemption he pleaded. THE BOOK
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—
Ir. Brought
forward.

Where there is a week *allowed* to the sensible adult, it was the exemption of spring or autumn he pleaded also, and the week is for his recent offences; and it is thus it (*the exemption*) would be *allowed* to the minor for his new offences, if it was that exemption he should plead.

Or in evading after taking an oath, “ocath anma.”

A false oath respecting the stealing of an article of little value belonging to any ‘neimedh’-person from another of septenary grade, from a *place* outside a precinct. And the amount that is *due* to the *person of septenary grade* for the theft, when the theft takes place, is what is *due* to him, and the amount of honour-price which is *due* for it, and the seventh of death-fine of the grade against which the false oath was made.

If he had paid the *penalty for the theft* out sooner than it become known that they (*the seds*) had gone another way,¹ it (*the penalty*) is to be restored by him who took it from him, and full ‘dire’-fine, and half ‘dire’-fine, and one-third ‘dire’-fine for the three first ‘seds’ along with them from the man who took^b the false oath; and his own ‘seds’ are subject to a claim for compensation for him. Ir. of.

If the ‘sed’ had been known to have gone another way before he had paid for it, the amount which he should pay out for it without its being known, is what is paid to him, and full ‘dire’-fine, and half ‘dire’-fine, and one-third ‘dire’-fine for the three *first* ‘seds;’ so that it is worse for the man who made the false oath when the ‘seds’ were not paid out than when they were paid. This is a case of false swearing

THE BOOK **ḡaiti rin, ocuṛ ṡamaṡ ṡeribṡorḡill cuir no cunnarṡa, iṛ**
OF **aiṡḡin nama.**
AICILL.

— **Ṳiablao ocuṛ enecclann iṛin anṡocal cuir no cunnarṡa**
O'D. 1989. [no ḡill ocuṛ bṡaiḡṡe]. Ocuṛ ṡiablao nama iṛin anṡocal
cuir no cunnarṡa; ocuṛ ṡeṡṡ cumala ṡo ṡmaṡṡ ocuṛ
lan enecclainn buṡein a ṡeribṡorḡeall cleṡe ṡor na
huairib; ocuṛ leṡ ṡeṡṡ cumala ṡo ṡmaṡṡ ocuṛ lan
enecclann buṡein a ṡeribṡorḡeall cleṡe ṡor iṛib.

ḡne eile: lu a ṡeṡṡar ṡaiṡṡi, ṡeṡṡmaṡ enecclainni ṡo
cach ino. Lan ṡoirḡell co neṡṡech lui ṡeṡṡar ṡaiṡṡi;
ocuṛ leṡ ṡeṡṡmaiṡ ina ṡaṡ iṛ ḡo ṡo ṡoinḡ, cin ṡoirḡell.

Maṡ lan ṡoirḡell iḡa eiliugao o ṡa lu ṡuar, iṛ lan
enecclann ṡo ino ina ṡaṡ iṛ ḡo; cin ṡoirḡill, iṛ leṡ ene-
clann.

Maṡ im lu aṡṡeṡ eiliḡṡher, iṛ leṡ enecclann ṡo ino;
maṡ ṡao iṛ ḡo, cin ṡoirḡill, iṛ cethṡaimṡ enecclainne.

Ṳiṡu ṡir muinṡṡiṡ ṡor ṡṡoch beṡna.

.1. ṡiṡin airṡin in ṡir ṡa muinṡṡiṡ meṡcar a ceṡol ṡor
ṡṡochbeṡna.

Ṳeiriṡ maṡair ṡaiṡṡ maiṡne.

.1. maṡa ṡer ceṡmuinṡṡiṡe upṡaṡma, ocuṛ ṡine cen macu,
O'D. 1990. **iṛ ṡoinṡ ar ṡo [in ṡibaṡ]. Ma ṡaiṡ meic, iṛ ṡa ṡṡian ṡo**
na macaib, ocuṛ ṡṡian ṡṡine.

Maṡa ṡer aṡaṡṡaiḡi upṡaṡma, ocuṛ ṡine cen macu,
ṡṡian ṡṡir aṡo, ocuṛ ṡa ṡṡian ṡṡine; ocuṛ ma ṡaiṡ meic, iṛ
ṡoinṡ ar ṡo.

¹ An 'adallrach'-woman of contract.—This would appear to have been a woman not a first wife, but living as wife with a man, on certain conditions. Frequent mention of persons occupying this position is found in the Brehon Laws.

respecting theft, and if it were false swearing respecting THE BOOK OF AICILL. bargain or contract, it is *a case of* compensation only.

Double and honour-price *are due* for the falsehood *in a case of* bargain or contract, or of pledge and hostage. And, *according to others, it is* double only for falsehood *in a case of* bargain or contract; and seven 'cumhals' of 'smacht'-fine and his own full honour-price for false swearing respecting an article of much value against men of high degree; and half seven 'cumhals' of 'smacht'-fine and his own full honour-price for false swearing respecting an article of much value against men of low degree.

Another version: *as to* an article of little value *taken from a place* outside a precinct, one-seventh of honor price *is due* for it, to every one. Full testimony *is required to prove* that it was falsehood *he swore* respecting an article of little value outside a green; and half one-seventh *of honour-price is due* for saying "it is a lie he swore," without testimony.

If there be full testimony to impugn him *from the case of* an article of little value upwards, full honour-price *is due* to him for saying "it is a lie;" without testimony, it (*the penalty*) is half honour-price.

If it is respecting an article of little value *stolen* from a house, he is impugned, he has half honour-price for it; if he says "it is a lie," without testimony, it (*the penalty*) is one-fourth of honour-price.

Shelter to the family member for bad 'bescna' compacts.

That is shelter to the man by his family, who uses language dangerous to 'bescna'-relations.

The mother obtains the 'rath'-portion of the sons.

That is, if he be the husband of a first wife of contract, and the family *is* without sons, the property is to be divided in two. If there be sons, two-thirds *go* to the sons, and one-third to the family.

If he be a man living with* an adaltrach'-woman of • Ir. of. contract,¹ and the family *is* without sons, one-third *of the property goes* to the man in this case, and two-thirds to the family; and if there are sons, it is to be divided in two.

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Canar a ngabar in trian ata dŕir aŕaltraiŕi urnaŕma,
uair nach inŕiŕenn leban? Iŕ ar ŕabar, o ŕir cetmuino-
tere urnaŕma; ŕeiŕeo imarŕairio ata do na macaib cet-
muinoŕire urnaŕma ŕeŕ ŕer cetmuinoŕire urnaŕma; coir
no dŕiŕioe, cemao ŕeiŕeo imarŕairio do beic do macaib
aŕaltraiŕi urnaŕma ŕeŕ ŕer aŕaltraiŕi urnaŕma.

C. 1625.

[Cin cetmuinnŕiri ŕor macu 7ŕt.

.1. Cetmuinnŕiri urnaŕma, co macaib; da trian a cinuib
ŕor a macaib, aon trian ŕor a ŕine.

O'D. 1993. Dia mbere[mac] do cetmuinnŕiri, ocuŕ ŕuc mac dŕer eile
iar ŕin, ŕannnair a cinuib etorŕa i noé, aŕt ŕeiŕio dŕmŕor-
ŕraib ŕor mac na cetmuinnŕire; ocuŕ iŕ eiŕioe berer doŕom
a ŕine. Ocuŕ iŕ e ŕiŕenaiŕer ar in imao cinuib ocuŕ cehtar
do ŕo leiŕ, manab inann mathair doib, ocuŕ in ŕeiŕio ata
iŕer in leiŕ ocuŕ an trian; ocuŕ biŕ amluib ŕin ciŕ inann
mathair doib.]

Marar ŕer cetmuinoŕire ŕoxail, ocuŕ ŕine cen macu, ŕri
nomairio dŕir ann, ocuŕ ŕe nomairio dŕine. Cen macu ŕin;
ocuŕ ma tair mic, ceiŕri nomairio do macaib, ocuŕ cuic
nomairio dŕine, leiŕ ocuŕ leiŕ nomairio dŕine, leiŕ cenmoea leiŕ
nomairio do macaib.

Marar ŕer aŕaltraiŕi ŕoxail, ocuŕ ŕine cen macu, iŕ da
nomairio dŕir, ocuŕ ŕeŕt nomairio dŕine. Cen macu ŕin; ocuŕ
ma tair mic, iŕ ŕri nomairio do macaib, ocuŕ ŕri nomairio
dŕine.

Whence is derived the third which is *due* to the man living with the 'adaltrach'-woman of contract, as no book tells it? It is derived from *a comparison with the share of the husband of the first wife of contract*; there is a sixth more *given* to the sons of the first wife of contract than to the husband of the first wife of contract; it is right from this, that the sons of the 'adaltrach'-woman of contract should have a sixth more than the man who lives with the 'adaltrach'-woman of contract.

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The liability of the first wife *is to be* on her sons, &c.

That is, the first wife of contract, with sons; two-thirds of her liability *are to be* on her sons, one-third on her family.

If she brought forth a son for a first husband *first*, and brought forth a son for another man afterwards, they (*the sons*) divide her liabilities in two between them, but *there is* an excess of one-sixth upon the son of the first husband; and this is taken by him off the family of *the mother*. And what exonerates *the family* from the whole of the liabilities is *what* each of them (*the sons*) pays separately, if their mother be not the same, and the sixth which is between the one-half and the one-third; and this is the case though their mother is the same.

If he be the husband of a first wife of abduction, and the family *be* without sons, three-ninths *are allotted* to the husband in this case, and six-ninths to the family. This is *when they are* without sons; but if there are sons, four-ninths *are thrown* upon the sons, and five-ninths upon the family, *i.e.* one-half, and a half-ninth upon the family, *and* one-half, except a half-ninth upon the sons.

If he be a man living with an 'adaltrach'-woman of abduction, and the family *be* without sons, two-ninths *are allotted* to the man, and seven-ninths to the family. This is *when they are* without sons; but if there be sons, it is three-ninths *that are allotted* to the sons, and three-ninths to the family, *and the remaining three-ninths to the man*.

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Tellaiḡ imba do niter don oibao rirana pe tecmaiṛin
rain clainoi pe raine nathar, no pe tecmaiṛin raine ur-
naoma pe haen athair, cemaio inanto clann. Iṛ e raṭ ar
a nberntar rin, in cutruma beṛait mic cetmuinotir
ur-naoma, corab a leṭ beṛait rine; ocuṛ in cutruma
beṛait rine, corab a leṭ beṛait meic aṭaltraiḡi ur-
naoma; ocuṛ in cutruma beṛait mic aṭaltraiḡi ur-naoma,
iṛ a leṭ beṛuṛ fer aṭaltraiḡi ur-naoma; ocuṛ in cutruma
beṛuṛ fer aṭaltraiḡi ur-naoma, cuṛ a leṭ beṛait meic
aṭaltraiḡi roxail; in cutruma beṛait meic aṭaltraiḡi
roxail, cuṛ a leṭ beṛuṛ fer aṭaltraiḡi roxail.

Se ranna do venum don oibao, ocuṛ ceitṛi ranna, ocuṛ
oṭ ranna, ocuṛ nae ranna, ocuṛ deiḡ ranna, ocuṛ aen
rann dec. •

Ocuṛ caḡ uair iṛ pe ranna, ceitṛi raṇna do macaib
cetmuinotir ur-naoma, ocuṛ da raino ṭrine, ocuṛ raino
ṭṛi aṭaltraiḡi ur-naoma.

Cach uair iṛ oṭ ranna, ceitṛi ranna do macaib cet-
muinotir ur-naoma, [da] ranna ṭrine, ocuṛ da raino do
macaib aṭaltraiḡi ur-naoma.

Cach uair iṛ nae ranna, iṛ a mbiṭ amail aṭubramar
romaino, aḡt fer cucat; cach uair iṛ nae ranna, mac
aṭaltraiḡi in roxail cucat.

- C. 1627. Cach uair iṛ aen ratt dec, [ceitṛi] ranna oib do macaib
cetmuinotir ur-naoma, ocuṛ da ratt ṭrine, ocuṛ da
ratt do macaib aṭaltraiḡi roxail, ocuṛ ratt ṭṛi roxail;
C. 1628. [ocuṛ da ratt do macaib aṭaltraiḡi ur-naoma]. Ocuṛ
C. 1628. ce tomaiter ni pe [fer] cetmuinotir, no aṭaltraiḡi

¹ *Six parts are made of the property.*—In C. 1627, &c., the divisions are said to be five, and seven, and eight, and nine, and eleven. The numerals, which are nearly all wrong in E. 3-5, O'D. 1486, are there correct throughout.

Many family distributions^a are made of the property here by the accident of different children by different fathers, or by the accident of different contracts with the one father, though the children be the same. The reason this is done is, of the proportion of the property which the sons of the first wife of contract obtain, the family obtains the half; and of the proportion which the family obtains, the sons of the 'adaltrach'-woman of contract obtain the one-half; and of the proportion which the sons of the 'adaltrach'-woman of contract obtain, the man living with the 'adaltrach'-woman of contract obtains the half; and of the proportion which the man living with the 'adaltrach'-woman of contract obtains, the sons of the 'adaltrach'-woman of abduction obtain the half; and of the proportion which the sons of the 'adaltrach'-woman of abduction obtain, the man living with the 'adaltrach'-woman of abduction obtains the half.

Six parts are made of the property,¹ and four parts, and eight parts, and nine parts, and ten parts, and eleven parts.

And whenever it is *divided into* six parts,² four of these parts are given to the sons of the first wife of contract, and two parts to the family, and one part to the man living with the 'adaltrach'-woman of contract.

Whenever it is *divided into* eight parts, four parts go to the sons of the first wife of contract, two parts³ to the family, and two parts to the sons of the 'adaltrach'-woman of contract.

Whenever it is *divided into* nine parts, they are to be distributed as we have said before, but the man is to be included^b; whenever it is *divided into* nine parts, the son of the 'adaltrach'-woman of abduction is to be included.^b

Whenever it is *divided into* eleven parts, four parts of them go to the sons of the first wife of contract, and two parts to the family, and two parts to the sons of the 'adaltrach'-woman of abduction, and one part to the man living with the 'adaltrach'-woman of abduction, and two parts to the sons of the 'adaltrach'-woman of contract. And though a part be claimed by the husband of the first wife, or of the

¹ Six parts.—The text is here evidently wrong, as it is clear from what follows that there must have been a sevenfold division.

² Two parts.—The MS. E. 3-5 here has "five parts," which is plainly wrong.

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ῖν, μα ταῖτ μεῖε ἀνν, νoco βεραιτ ναῖ νι. Ocur in cut-
puma ατα το ἔλαινο ποxαιλ, βεραιτ ποxol τριαν α cotaῖ
υαταῖβ ταῖβ α ἰνολιγῖδ αρ pine βειῖ ἰνα αἰτινῖν ἰν ποxαιλ;
υαιρ ἰρ πῖρ το ἔυαιρ menma ἰν υταῖρ, cumat mencu cῖna
cῖaῖ ἰνα τοβατ ἰca compaiνοῖ; υαιρ ἰν τι πο βεραιτ πανν
μορ τον τοβατ πο ἰcρατ πανν μορ τον cῖnaῖ.

Ocur in cutpuma βεραιτ ποxal τον ἔλαινο ποxαιλ, peῖt
panna το τονum το, ceῖῖrῖ panna το macaῖb cetmuῖno-
tipe upnaoma, ocur τα παῖνο τῖpine, ocur πανν τῖπῖρ αταλ-
τραῖγῖ upnaoma.

ἰν clann το gentarῖ πῖ, co ἰnbeῖ coemaῖta tobaiγ ἰν πῖρ
pe ὀλιγεῖ co cenῖ μοῖρ αρ α αῖῖle, ἰρ ἰν νοῖλῖρ τῖπῖρ no
τῖpine; ocur ἰν α ποῖα ατα ἰν παcρατ no ἰα παcρατ. Ocur
τα παcρατ, νoco nupaῖleῖno ὀλιγεῖ opῖporeῖc α peῖc manab
aῖl leo peῖn.

ἰν clann το gentarῖ ἰαῖρ αῖ μοῖρ νoco τοῖρατ αρ upnaῖom
noῖλιγῖῖ; ocur ἰρ ἰατ πῖν ἰρ clano cetmuῖnoctipe ποxαιλ αῖno,
no αταλτραῖγῖ ποxαιλ.

ἰν clano το gentarῖ ἰαῖρ ἰα ταῖῖταιν αρ upnaῖom noῖλιγ-
τῖγ, ἰρ ἰατ πῖν ἰρ clano cetmuῖnoctipe ὀλιγῖῖῖ, no αταλ-
τραῖγῖ ὀλιγῖῖῖ.

Maῖa cῖn ocur τοβατ uῖl αno, ocur clann coῖnaῖ ocur
clann ecoῖnaῖ, ἰν τοβατ το ουῖ ἰῖν cῖnaῖ.

Maῖa mo ἰν cῖn ἰna ἰν τοβαῖ, ἰρ α ἰc τον ἔλαινο coῖnaῖῖ,
ocur ἰcατ ἰν clann eccoῖnaῖ πῖν ἰαῖpῖnaῖ; no dono ῖῖna, co
na ἰcταιῖρ το ῖῖpeῖ, υαιρ ἰρ 1 α neccoῖnaῖoῖctu πο poῖp ἰατ
αρ ουῖ.

Maῖa mo ἰν cῖn ἰna ἰν τοβατ, no maῖa τοβατ cen cῖnaῖ,
ἰρ α compaiνοῖ τοῖb etarῖn, ocur ἰρ cutpuma βεραιτ clann
coῖnaῖ ocur clann eccoῖnaῖ εῖpeῖc.

¹ Seven parts.—C. 1629. has eight parts, of which two are to be given to the sons of the 'adaltrach'-woman of contract.

'adaltrach'-woman, he shall get nothing if there be sons. THE BOOK OF AICILL.
 And as to the portion which is *due* to the children of the 'adaltrach'-woman of abduction, the abductor shall get a third of their share from them, to avenge their illegal conduct upon the family for having been cognizant of the abduction; for the idea of the author of *this law* was this,* that the liabilities of all were more frequently divided than the property; for the person who should get a large share of the property should pay a large share of the liability.

* Ir. *It was with this the mind of the author went.*

And the portion of which the abduction deprives the children of the abduction is to be divided into seven parts,¹ of which four parts go to the sons of the first wife of contract, and two parts to the family, and one part to the man living with the 'adaltrach'-woman of contract.

The children that are begotten by them, while there is power to force the man to law, to the end of a month after it (*the abduction*), belong by right to the man or to the family; and it is in their choice whether they will sell or not sell them. And if they sell them *it is of choice*, for the law does not oblige them to sell them if they do not wish it themselves.

The children that are begotten after the month do not come under lawful contract; and these are *styled* "the children of a first wife of abduction" or "of an 'adaltrach'-woman of abduction."

As to the children that are begotten after she has come under lawful contract, it is they that are *styled* "the children of a first lawful wife," or "of a first lawful 'adaltrach'-woman."

If there be liability and property, and children *who are* sensible adults, and children *who are* infants, the property shall go in payment of^b the liability.

^b Ir. *in.*

If the liability exceed the property, it is to be paid by the children *who are* sensible adults, and the infant children shall pay them their share afterwards; or, indeed, *as some maintain*, they should never pay them, for it was their state of infancy that exempted them at first.

If the liability exceeds the property, or if it be property free from liability, they are to divide it equally between them, and the adult children and infant children obtain equal shares.

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C. 1629.

Μα τα mac ann, noco beipento in ingen [ní do] tibat̃ a mathar no athar, aēt lann, ocuy rann, ocuy bregta; no comato čairiz ocuy cliora; no dono, comato na rcuic̃i do compaino doib; ocuy irar gabair eir̃ein: ranthait ingenu rri macu.

Μα τατ ingena ti rir in fer pō marb hī, ocuy ingena ti pē fer aile, cuiciz a hathar, ocuy leč cuic fine do bpeič tingenab in rir o na marb hī, ocuy leč cuic fine do bpeič tingenab in rir aile; ocuy tpebarpe orpo cen a bponoato i nuuoičbiruip, ocuy im a aip̃ec uaičib iar̃ an pē.

Μα τατ ingena ti ririn fer o nato marb hī, ocuy ni fur̃ ingena ti pē fer aile, cuiciz athar ocuy leč cuic fine do bpeič tingenab in rir o nato marb hī.

Μα τατ ingena ti rir in fer o nato marb hī, ocuy meic ti rir in fer aile, in eutpuma po bepatpum. Ar̃ neimbeič clainoi aicī, copub eo bepat na ingena.

Γαιβιρ τινι ταιλ̃ε.

1. cīo uač̃at, cīo rochar̃oe tainic ar̃ aig̃io a aenur ipin tulaiz̃ dala, do neoč na tainic i nellač̃ na daim̃e neič̃ aile, ocuy na tainic po čomur̃ tuine up̃oalta, ip̃ in naenmat̃ rann pichit̃ da eneclainñ do i comair̃ci ina p̃at̃onair̃e.

Μαra nelleč̃ daim̃e neič̃ aile, noco nuil̃ ni do p̃ein; ocuy ata in aenmat̃ raño pichit̃ da eneclainñ do tair̃éč̃ na d̃aim̃e.

Μαρ̃ po čomur̃ tuine up̃oalta tancatur̃, noco nuil̃ ni doib̃rium̃ año; ocuy ata in naenmat̃ rann pichit̃ doñ ti po

¹ *If there be a son.* This is given somewhat differently in O'D. 1996 & C. 1629.

² *And security.* For "tpebarpe" O'D., 1996, reads "coim̃go."

If there be a son,¹ the daughter does not obtain any part of the property of her mother or father, except the blade of gold, and the silver thread, and the tartan cloth; or, *according to others*, it may be the sheep and the bag *she is to get*; or, indeed, *according to others*, they may divide equally the movable property; and this is derived from: "the daughters share with the sons."

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If she has daughters by the husband with whom she died, and daughters by another husband, the share of her father, and half the share of the family shall be obtained by the daughters of the husband with whom she died, and half the share of the family shall be obtained by the daughters of the other husband; and security² *is to be given* by them not to damage it unnecessarily, and to return it after the time.

If she has daughters by the husband with whom she died, and has not daughters by another husband, the share of the father and half the share of the family shall be taken by the daughters of the husband with whom she died.

If she has daughters by the husband with whom she died, and sons by the other husband, they shall obtain equal shares. If she has not had *male* children, the daughters shall take it (*the property*).

They take the 'dire'-fine of the hill of *meeting*.

That is, whether one person, or many came to the hill of meeting, before him (*a privileged person who was*) alone, and did not come in the train of the company of another person, and did not come under the guidance of a certain person, the one and twentieth part of his honor-price is *due* to him for any quarrel in his presence.

If *he came* in the train of the company of another person, there is nothing *due* to himself; but the one and twentieth part of his honor-price is *due* to the chief of the company.

If they came under the guidance of a certain person,³ there is nothing *due* to themselves for it (*the offence*); but the one and twentieth part of honor-price is *due* to the person under

¹ *The guidance of a certain person.* The paragraph is thus given in C. 1633.
² "If it was under the guidance of a certain person, nothing is due to any man of them, except the person under whose guidance they came, and the one and twentieth of his own honor-price is due to him."

whose guidance they came, one-half of it to himself, and one-half to the chiefs of the company ; and the chiefs of companies pay it¹ among them equally or unequally *according to their rank*. And of the portion which comes to each chief of a company, one-half *belongs* to himself, and one-half to his company ; and he takes the share of every one of his company who is not present, because it is he that should take *upon him* his (*the absent man's*) share of guarantee.

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This is in one house or at one meeting when he (*the privileged person*) saw them, or did not see them ; or though he did not see them, there was not such closeness of men or distance of land between them that he could not see so as to recognise them.

If there was such closeness of men or distance of land between them that he could not see so as to recognise them, and this *within* the precinct ; and if he saw, and the land is his, or if it be outside the precinct, and he saw, whether the land be his or not, it (*the fine*) is half of a nine and twentieth part of honor-price.²

If *it be* outside the precinct, and he did not see, and the land is his, it (*the fine*.) is the ninth part of the one and twentieth.

Whenever he did not see, and the land is not his, whether *within* precinct or outside precinct, there is nothing *due to him* in the case.

This is *in a case of* opposition, and if it be injury greater than opposition, the proportion of his own honor-price, which is *due* to the person to whom the injury was done, is the proportion that will be *due* to the person in whose presence it was done. *This is* opposition to an unlawful person ; and though it should be lawful between themselves, and from chiefs, and from kinsmen, in consequence of a balancing of wounds at that time, it is not the more lawful in the presence.³

If it was in consequence of previous enmity *the offence was committed*, as it would be lawful between themselves, and from chiefs, and from kinsmen, it would be so from those in the presence.

If it was lawful to the one and unlawful to the other, the person to whom it was lawful is exempt, and fine for

² *In the presence*.—For “*α παροναιρε*,” Dr. O'Donovan suggested “*ὁ ὑπὸ παροναιρε*”; and for “*πα ἰμετεταῖς*” of the next line “*πεῖμετεταῖς*.”

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C. 1635.

inolep; aēt mun bur e a necpa cunub va vičur de do pinde
in eipzi, ocur mar eo, [iplan do].

In terecup, o do žena aipenn ocur cselebrat ipin tulais
vala, ata rectmat nenclainde do i comeipzi do venum
inti co cenn mup, ma do pine iat mar aen, no co cenn deč-
maiui, mana deina aēt nečtar de.

C. 2537.

[Fear eipfupoirz pečta piž, leba letan la cogrann
uui. puiče.

.1. la ciallunugab eipc ap na uui. ninabā ap tuža biač
čō. Sluinniter uabā na neipe uui. tiži .1. aipnoičter uabā,
o neolač, na po herab e ap uui. tiži žin biač do. Dorli via
buna bpižčar, dofet lam a laim.

Marā leba daepceile imorpo, ocur biatcha iap nōenam
cinač, ocur nera leba ann na piž, žabčar cubur uabā um
lan moipreipir ocur um uui. cumala, ocur um uui. lečpach-
aib; ocur ica leba lečpach oib amač, ocur ica uui. cumala
ocur pe lečpachaiib pe piž. Ocur an tan tic cuntač pe
vližeo, ica lan pīač pe piž, ocur žin ni pe leba.

Marā biatcha pīa nōenam china, ocur paopceilpine, ocur
a nupračur, žabtar cuičur uaičib pin lan an aenpīr a
načaiž pečt; mar deža a nōega, ip vintžib cach veižinač via
pīale.

C. 1636.

Marā biatcha iap nōenam china, ocur paopceilpine, ocur
a nupračur, žabtar cuičur uabāib uile pin lan aenpīr. A
naonorečt pin; marā deža a nōegaib, [ip leč an cina por
cac fear].

Marā biatcha pīa nōenam cina, ocur daepceilpine, ocur
a nupračur, pič žo moipreipir opīa uile a naenpečt; ocur
marā deža a nōežaič, ip vintžaiib žac veičīnac. No, leč in

¹ *His crimes are adjudged on the seven houses in which he gets beds.*—Dr. O'Donovan has thus paraphrased this very obscure clause, which appears to mean literally, "Bed extends with the taking of seven seats;" that is probably, the giving a bed to a culprit renders the parties giving it liable, until he has been entertained thus in seven houses.

opposition *is got* from the person to whom it was unlawful ; THE BOOK OF AICILL.
 unless his answer was that it was to defend himself he made the opposition, and if it was, he is exempt.

The bishop, when he has made offering and celebration on the hill of meeting, has the one-seventh of honor-price for opposition being made *to him* on it to the end of a month, if he has made both (*offering and celebration*), or to the end of ten days, if he made only one of them.

As to a man who violates the king's laws, his crimes are adjudged on the seven houses in which he gets beds.¹

That is, the 'eric'-fine is adjudged to be on the seven places where food was given to him. It is told by him that the seven houses did not refuse *him*; i.e., it is told by him, by the man who knew, that he was not refused in seven houses² without food *being given* to him. He incurs a fine, on whose family it (*the crime*) is proved; "hand has in charge from hand."

But if it be the bed of a 'daer'-tenant, and he was fed³ after committing crime, and "bed is nearer in the case than king," it (*the 'eric'-fine*) shall be got equally from them³ to the amount of the full *fine* of seven persons, and seven 'cumhals', and seven half-fines; and the bed shall pay one-half fine of them out, and shall pay seven 'cumhals' and six half-fines to the king. And when the criminal submits to law, he shall pay full fine to the king, and there is nothing for bed. ^a Ir. Feeding.

If it was feeding before the commission of crime, and 'saer'-tenancy, and in 'urrudhus'-law, equal proportions are got from them for the full *fine* of the one man for a night's lodging; if in succession, it is *a case of*, "each last person protects the rest."

If it was feeding after commission of crime, and 'saer'-tenancy, and in 'urrudhus'-law, equal proportions are got from them all for the full *fine* of one man. This is altogether; if in succession, it is half the liability *that falls* on each man.

If it was feeding before commission of crime, and 'daer'-tenancy, and in 'urrudhus'-law, it (*the fine*) runs to seven persons, upon them all at once; and if it be in succession, "each last person protects," &c. Or, *according to some*, half

¹ *In seven houses.*—The text is defective here, and the meaning of the whole paragraph obscure.

² *Equally from them.*—That is, levied on them in equal proportions.

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cina ap ɣaɕ ɤear a cain; no, leɕ an cina nama map a nuppaɕup. No ɔno cena, ciɔ ɤaepceilɤine ciɔ ɔaepceilɤine, ciɔ biathao ɤia nɔenam ciɔ biathao iar nɔenam cina, ciɔ a cain ciɔ a nuppaɕup, ciɔ uaɕa ciɔ ɤachaiɔe, ɔo nɣabɤap cuiɔep uaɕaiɔ uile um lan aenɤipɤ a naenɤect, map a ɔeip ɤo: uaiɤ ciɔ ɔinbleoganaib ɤip a nina cinaɤa; ɣabap cuiɔep uaɕhaiɔ um lan cinɤaiɣ.

Mapa biathao iar ɔenam cina, ɔaepceilɤine, ocur a nuppaɕup, ɤiɕ ɔo moiɤɤeipɤear opɤa uile a naenaɕɤ; ocur mapa ɔeɣa a nɔeɣaiɔ, ip leɕ ai cina ɤop ɣaɕ ɤear.

Mapa biathao ɤia nɔenaɰ cina, ciɔ ɤaepceilɤine ciɔ ɔaepceilɤine, ocur a cana, ɤiɕ ɔo moiɤɤeipɤear opɤa uile a naenɤeaɕɤ, ocur map ɔeɣa a nɔeɣaiɔ, ip ɔinɣaib ɣaɕ ɔeiɣinaɕ ɔia ɤaile.

Mapa biathao iar nɔenaɰ cina, ciɔ ɤaepceilɤine ciɔ ɔaepceilɤine, ocur a cana, ip ɤiɕ ɔo moiɤɤeipɤear opɤa uile a naenɤeaɕɤ; ocur mapa ɔeɣa a nɔeɣaiɔ, ip leɕ in cina ɤop ɣaɕ ɤear.

Cɤeo ɔo ni ɤaonleɣaɕ ɔe, ocur cɤeo ɔo ni upɤoɣnaɕ? Iɤeɔ ɔo ni ɤaonleɣaɕ ɔe, ɣan ɤiaɤɤain ɤe ɔliɣeɔ coɤupɤa ɤine. Iɤeo ɔo ɣni upɤoɣnaɕ ɔe, an ɤinbleogan ip neɤa ɔa ɤoɣna.]

Ɔilerɤ complectaiɔ.

C. 2506.

.1. apɤm ac in coɔnaɕ, ocur coɔnaɕ ac in neccoɔnaɕ, luɕɤ manɕuine ac in uapal, [ɤɤaɕ ocur eaɤɣaiɤe aɣ in coin]. ɣɤeim aiɤm ɣeipɤ caɕ ni ɔib ɤin i leiɕ ɤe conaib. Ceaɤɤuimɕi ap ɤeaɕ apɤm acon coɔnaɕ, ocur ceaɤɤuimɕi ap ɤeaɕ ɤoɤba, ocur ceaɤɤuimɕi ap ɤeaɕ ɤɤaɕ acon coin, ocur ceaɤɤuimɕi ap ɤeaɕ epɤaiɤe.

Mapa cu co ɤɤaɕ co neɤɤaiɤe, cu lan ɔliɣɕeɕ iɤein, leɕ

the liability is on each man in 'cain'-law; or, according to THE BOOK OF AICILL. *others*, half the liability only if it be in 'urrudhus'-law. Or else, indeed, according to *others*, whether in 'saer'-tenancy or in 'daer'-tenancy, whether it was feeding before committing or feeding after committing crime, whether in 'cain'-law or in 'urrudhus'-law, whether one or many, equal proportions are got from them all for the full *fine* of one man at once, as this *law* says: "For though it be for kinsmen, it goes for crimes;" equal proportions are got from them for the full *fine* of a guilty person.

If it was feeding after the commission of crime, and 'daer'-tenancy, and in 'urrudhus'-law, it (*the fine*) runs to seven persons, upon them all, at once; and if it be in succession, it is half the liability *that shall be* upon each man.

If it was feeding before the commission of crime, whether in 'saer'-tenancy or in 'daer'-tenancy, and in 'cain'-law, it (*the fine*) runs to seven persons, upon them all, at once; and if it was in succession, it is a case of, "each last person protects the rest."

If it was feeding after the commission of crime, whether in 'saer'-tenancy or in 'daer'-tenancy, and in 'cain'-law, it (*the fine*) runs to seven persons, upon them all, at once; and if in succession, it is half the liability *that shall be* on each man.

What makes a vagabond of him, and what makes *him* a proclaimed person? What makes a vagabond of him is, his non-observance of the 'corus-fine'-law. What makes a proclaimed person of him is, his nearest kinsman proclaiming him.

What is lawful respecting different sorts of dogs.

That is, the sensible adult has a weapon, the non-sensible person a guardian^a, the gentleman has servants, and the dog has time and notice. Each of these, as regards dogs, has the effect of a weapon *in the case of the sensible adult*. The sensible adult has one-fourth on account of a weapon, and one-fourth on account of profit, and the dog has one-fourth on account of time, and one-fourth on account of notice.

^a Ir. A sensible adult.

If it be a dog which has^b time and notice, it is a fully lawful ^b Ir. With.

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Մարա cu co քրա՛ ըն քրարթ, cu Լե՛ ղուց՛ե՛ ի; քորա
 ըեղրսւմ՛ի աւա՛ իրոն տորձա՛ cu յարմ, Լե՛ քիա՛ յաւա՛ իրոն
 ներձա՛ ըն արմ.

Մարա cu cen տրաճ cen Երգարե հե, ւր լառ բաճ սառ ւրոն
տորբաճ cu յարմ, տօրա շեղիւմաւ սառ ւրոն տորբաճ cen
արմ, ոռ ւրոն ուրբաճ cu յարմ, օսար շեղիւմաւ սառաւ ւրոն
ուրբաճ cen արմ.

1n cu por banlurş co rruşlunş cen romoş a rruş-
lunş, cu ireiŃ iŃ teoŃ cethruuŃi iŃoligŃ, ocuŃ ceŃ-
ruuŃi ŃligŃ ; tŃiŃ ocuŃ oŃtmaŃ uŃo iŃiŃ ŃoŃbaŃ cu
nŃŃ, leŃ oŃtmaŃ uŃo iŃiŃ toŃbaŃ cen ŃŃŃ.

In cu por banlong (i. uair let oligēð ar peað ban-
luirg,) co rpublong co p̃romao a r̃ruibluirgi, ocur in cu
por verglong co p̃ir lomnaēȳ ȳin caill, ocur por eoðu ȳin
mačairpe, ocur in cu p̃iaðais techta, ocur in tapcoicir
C. 2511. tečta, ocur in conbuacail techta, ocur in cu arais do
nomao cleð on dorup, [ocur ni cuaille c̃rin cuāðā], ocur
C. 2511. dorunn pot in arais iar na ȳeirg, ocur ni tacmaicet a
beoil lap tige, [no conair caemtečta], ocur in cu co t̃raē
co nercaire, coin lan oligēð uile na coin ȳin.

Ին Եւ ալքլտթւր ի նոմատ լե՛տ՝ օն Թօրսլ, օԵւր ին Եւ քաթոնոլ,
օԵւր ին Եւ Եօ Երա՛ժ Եոն ԵրԵալքե, Եօն Լե՛տ՝ Նլլղլ՛ծ ալԼե յա
Եօն րլն.

Coin do rinnet poganil pua dainib ant rin; ocur dama
 daine do net poganil pua conaib, cia mas pe herba no pe
 bec deitdirur no beic ac tul ar amur in con he, yr amail
 tonbad he ac tiaetain uaidi.

Mana caemnacair tul on čoin lan inolišteč can a

dog, *and there is half fine due* from it for *injuring* the profitable worker who has a weapon, one-fourth from it for the profitable worker without a weapon, or for the idler who has a weapon; it is exempt as regards the idler without a weapon.

If it be a dog which has time but not notice, it is a half lawful dog; three-fourths *fine are due* from it for *injuring* the profitable worker who has a weapon, half fine from it for *injuring* the idler *who is* without a weapon.

If it be a dog which has neither time nor notice, there is full fine *due* from it for *injuring* the profitable worker who has^a a weapon, three-fourths *fine* from it for the profitable worker without a weapon, or for the idler who has^a a weapon, ^{a Ir. With.} and one-fourth *due* from it for the idler without a weapon.

The dog that follows a woman, and that has an untested^b muzzle on it, is a dog that is three-quarters unlawful and one-fourth lawful; *and there is* one-third and one-eighth *of fine due* from it for *injuring* the profitable worker who has a weapon, one-half of one-eighth for the profitable worker without a weapon. ^{b Ir. A muzzle without testing its muzzle.}

The dog that follows a woman, (*i.e.* for it is half lawful on account of following a woman), and that has on a tested muzzle, and the dog that *follows* on the red track of a stark naked man in the wood, and of horses in the plain, and the lawful hunting dog, and the lawful stag-hound, and the lawful shepherd's dog, and the dog that is tied to the ninth stake from the door, and not a withered hollow stake, and the length of the tie when contracted is a hand, and its (*the dog's*) mouth does not reach to the floor of the house, or to the thoroughfare, and the dog with time and notice, all these are fully lawful dogs.

The dog that is tied to the ninth stake from the door, and the straying dog, and the dog with time *but* without notice, these are all half lawful dogs.

These are dogs that did injury to persons; but if it were a person that did injury to dogs, whether it was in idleness or of little necessity he was going towards the dog, he is as a profitable worker in coming from it.

If he was not able to get away from the fully unlawful

THE BOOK OF AICILL. marbað, irlan a marbað. Mana caemnacair dul on coin lan ðligðeð can a marbað, ır leð ina marbað.

Mana caemnacair dul ón coin leð ðligðeð can a marbað, ır cethruimði ina marbað.

Mana caemnacair dul on coin aca ta teopa cethram-ðana ðligði ocyr cethruimðe inðligði, can a marbað, ır cethruimði ocyr oðtmað ina marbað.

Mana caemnacair dul on coin aca ta teopa cethruimði inðligði ocyr cethruimði ðligði, can a marbað, ır oðtmað ina marbað.

Mana caemnacair dul on conbuaðail techta can a marbað, ır leð ina marbað, uair ır e a la a aoið, ocyr ır i aoið a la.

Mana caemnacair dul on coin fæinðil can a marbað, ır cethruimði ina marbað, uair ır e a lan a leð, ocyr ır e a leð a cethruimðe.

C. 2509. [Maða caomrat] fon dul o cað coin ðib rin uile can a marbað, [cīo a lo cīo a naitcho], ır a lan ðipe aoiðta buðein in cað coin ðib, uair noco beipno ní ða ðipe o coin bið co inðligðeð, aét mað ır moiti uað ırin cinaio ðo ni, cen-moða in cu fæinðil; uair mað eipðe, beipno a leð fmacht uað bið ar fæinðil.

Tri coin fogail fomnaithen and.

1. fomnaithen, no uppoðlithen na tri coin feo co na ðernat fogail .1. foilngit, cu ðo ni foileim, cu con, cu na cuilen, cu loirge, cu rin na gabann ðreim loig.

Lan ðipe ðo penaiten i cinaio na con hi rin; lan fiað a cet cinaio in foilgeða, mað rin ðuine foglait; mað rin rubu, ır leð fiað, ocyr ðreim cinaio gabur in foilgið ðo.

In cu con on muð cetna, mað i naimrin a cuilen imupno

¹ *Whether in the day or in the night.*—The Irish for this is the conjectural reading of Dr. O'Donovan, for "cīo i lán, cīo i naitghin: whether for full *fine* or for compensation," which is found in the MS E. 3, 5 (O'D 1491).

dog without killing it, he is exempt from liability in killing it. If he could not have got away from the fully lawful dog without killing it, it is half *fine* he incurs for killing it. THE BOOK
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If he could not have got off from the half unlawful dog without killing it, it is one-fourth *fine* he incurs for killing it.

If he could not have got off from the dog which is three-fourths lawful and one-fourth unlawful, without killing it, it is one-fourth and one-eighth *fine* he incurs for killing it.

If he could not have got off from the dog which is three-fourths unlawful and one fourth lawful, without killing it, it is one-eighth *fine* he incurs for killing it.

If he could not have got away from the lawful shepherd's dog without killing it, it is one-half he pays for killing it, for its day is night, and its night is day.

If he could not have got away from the straying dog without killing it, it is one-fourth he incurs for killing it, for its full is a half, and its half is a fourth.

If they could have got away from each and all of these dogs without killing them, whether in the day or in the night¹, it is its own full natural 'dire'-fine that is paid for each dog of them, for it does not take away anything of its 'dire'-fine from a dog to be unlawful, (but there is more *due* from it for every trespass it commits), except the straying dog; for if it is he, the fact of his straying takes away half his 'smacht'-fine.

Three dog trespasses are checked.

That is, these three dogs are checked, or attended to so that they do not commit trespass, viz., the springing dog, *i.e.* a dog which makes a spring, a dog of dogs, *i.e.* a dog with whelps, and a crouching dog, *i.e.* a dog against which searching does not avail.

Full 'dire'-fine is paid for the trespass of these dogs; full fine for the first trespass of the springing dog, if it has trespassed against a person; if against animals, it is half fine, and the spring has for it the effect of a trespass.

As to the dog with whelps likewise, if it be while she has^a ^a Ir. In time
of.

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 քա՛ճ քօ Կի՛ծԿո՛ւճ ւրրք։

1ն ցւ Լօրքոյ 1մարքօ, Լան քա՛ճ 1նա ցէտ ցնա՞ծ քօւ, մա՞ծ
 քրօ Ծուրն բօղլա՛ծ, մա՞ծ քրօ քսԵԵ, 1ր աւհոյն; ար ու քաճ-
 աւտըր Լօրք քս քօւ։

ՏրսԽԼանցոյ ցոն մոնալց, օցւր քրքօ ցոն առաւնոյց, օցւր քրօ
 ցոն աքաւտից։

ՏրսԽԼանցոյ ցոն մոնալց; քրսԽԼանցոյ 1մ ա չօԿ 1ն ճօն յօ
 ու մոնոցէ՛տ քօ ԿնաւԻԵ օցւր քօ ԿսանաւԻԵ, օցւր քօ Կըր-
 տրէ՛տաւԻԵ 1ն տիջ։

C. 2510. Օրքոյ ցոն աքաւտի՛ւ, օրքոյ [ԼեաԽ] Լէ՛տար [ժաժաժ]
 ար քսԼԻԵ 1ն ճօն 1նա տաԽար աւհն ար 1ն մսւոնժար քօն քէ՛
 1նա ցոմաւ՛տաւԻԵ։

Քրօ ցոն աքաւտից .1. ցօ տաԽար ցոն մար քօր 1ն քլաւտ
 քօմէ 1րոն քրօ, .1. ա ճւր յօ ցւր 1 քրօ քօր 1ն ցօն 1նա քէտար
 յօքա՛ 1նար ալօ։

Օ Կըտ աւլաւտ քոն տալլ 1ատ, 1ր 1նօլիջէ՛ւճ աւա՛ճ ցա 1ն
 Կըտ տրա՛ճ օցւր քրքաւք օրքօ աւա՛ճ. Մանա քսԼԻԵ աւլաւտ
 քոն 1ատ տալլ, ցօ յօլիջէ՛ւճ աւա՛ճ 1ատ, 1ր 1նօլիջէ՛ւճ 1ատ տալլ, ար
 քօղԼա ցօ Լէ՛տ ցոնա ցոն ցօտա արալց ցա՛ճ յօնն քրոն [.1.] 1ր
 ցաւն քօԿըլիցտըր ցոն 1ն ճօն յօ Լեւո՛ւ 1 Լըւ՛տ 1ն տի քօ արքըր-
 տար Կէ յօն քրանտ քրոն ցա՛ճժա, .1. քօր Կսնաւտ քօ արքըր-
 տար Կէ աո՞ քոն, օցւր արա՛ճ ցօ քր ցտալլար տսւրտար ար,
 օցւր 1ր 1նանտ յօ օցւր 1նա արքըտ 1տր, 1մ Լան քա՛ճ յօւ 1
 ցնաւտ 1ն ճօն. Ու 1ր ցաւն քօԿըլիցտըր, Լէ՛տ ցնա՞ծ 1ն ցոն ար
 1ն տի քօ արքըրտար Կէ յօն քրանտ քրոն ցա՛ճժա։

ժուրն նա՛ճ քօր Կսնաւտ քօտ արքըրտար Կէ աոն քոն Կէ,
 օցւր արա՛ճ ցօ քր ցտալլար տսւ ար, օցւր քօ Կի ա տսւր ցօ
 տսքաւտար արտս յօ, օցւր քսւրոն ա տսւր քս Լէ՛տ յօ. Օցւր ցւ
 Լան յօլիցԻԵ ա՛ճ քր Կսնաւտ Կէ, օցւր ցւ Լէ՛տ յօլիցԻԵ ա՛ճ քր ար-
 ալց, օցւր քլան ցօժնա՛ճ; Լէ՛տ 1Կաւտ մար աւն 1նա ցնաւտ;
 տօրա ցէտքսւմտէ սա՞ծ 1րոն տօրԿա՛ճ ցւ նարմ, Լէ՛տ օ քր

her whelps she commits trespass, to have brought forth whelps is not taken into account in its trespasses, but a fine according to her viciousness *shall be imposed* upon her.

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The crouching dog too *incurs* full fine for its first trespass, if it be against a person it trespassed, if against animals, it (*the fine*) is compensation; for crouching is not the rule for them.

A muzzle for the 'minaigh'-dog, and eye-caps for the 'anaithne'-dog, and a kennel for the 'anfaitigh'-dog.

A muzzle for the 'minaigh'-dog, *i.e.* a muzzle of leather is fastened on the snout of the dog that makes small attacks upon fowl and lambs and the pet animals of the house.

Eye-caps for the 'anfaitigh'-dog, *i.e.* eye-caps, a covering of leather is fastened over the eyes of the dog which does not know its own people from the neighbours.

A kennel for the 'anfaitigh'-dog; *i.e.* the dog's share of food is set before him in the kennel on the *top* of a rod, *i.e.* his mess is put into the kennel to the hound, which cannot be tied after another manner.

When they are so within, it is unlawful to let them out, though there should be time and notice of their being let out. If they are not so within, though they may be lawful out they are unlawful within, for "the trespasses of the dog are charged to him who had tied it to the withered hollow stake," *i.e.* well is it ordained that the trespass of the dog is to be put to the charge of the person who tied it to the withered hollow stake, *i.e.* it was the owner that tied it in this case, and the tying which he made upon it was bad, and he was aware of its defect^a; and it is the same to him as if he had not tied it at all, with respect to paying full fine for the trespass of the dog. Or, well is it ordained that half the trespass of the dog is due from the person who tied it to the rotten hollow tree.

^aIr. A tying with knowledge of defect, he put upon it.

It was a person who was not the owner that tied it in this case, and he tied it, knowing of a defect in the tying, and it was his belief that it would have held the dog, and his belief takes one-half off him. And this is a fully lawful dog with an owner, and a half lawful dog with the man that tied it, and the sensible adult is exempt; they both pay half for the trespass; three-fourths fine is due from it for the profitable worker who has a weapon, half from the man who ties, and

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արա՜յ, օսւր շեղիւմի՜ն օ բն զոն ; Լե՛ զա՛ռ իրոն տօրեալ
զոն արմ ո՛ր իրոն ներեա՛ն զս արմ ; շեղիւմի՛ն օ շեղեալ
ո՛ր, շեղիւմի՛ն զա՛ռ իրոն տօրեա՛ն զոն արմ, օսւր աւերոն տօրեալ
արա՜յ օ աւեր.

Ո՞րոք Լուգա՛նք իմա՛նք զա՛ռ տօրեալ ին զոն ալ ինձիցե՛ն, ա՛նք
իբ մօտի զա՛ռ իրոն բօցալ ո՛ր ո՛ր, զոնմօ՛ն ին զս բաճօն,
զաւր մա եւրոն, իբ Լե՛ զա՛ռ զա՛ռ զա՛ռ զա՛ռ զա՛ռ զա՛ռ.

Ին զս բաճօն ; շեղիւմի՛ն ին մարեա՛ն իրոն Լօ, մանա
զաւմնաւար շեղեալ զա՛ռ զա՛ռ ; օսւր մա զաւմ, իբ Լե՛
բա՛ն զա՛ռ ; օսւր իբ օ բն զա՛ռ բա՛ն զա՛ռ, զաւր իբ օ զա՛ռ
բա՛ն զա՛ռ Լե՛ բա՛ն, օսւր իբ օ Լե՛ բա՛ն շեղիւմի՛ն.

Ո՛ր աւմ զոն աւմ, զոնմօ՛ն ին զս Լան զա՛ռ, մանա
զաւմնա՛նք ին զաւմնա՛նք զաւմնա՛նք զաւմնա՛նք զաւմնա՛նք զաւմնա՛նք,
իբ Լե՛ն բա՛ն զա՛ռ զա՛ռ զա՛ռ Լօ ; օսւր մա զոն շեղեալ
զաւմնա՛նք, իբ զա՛ռ բա՛ն զաւմնա՛նք զաւմնա՛նք.

Ին զս Լան զա՛ռ, զաւմնա՛նք զաւմնա՛նք զաւմնա՛նք Լօ, մանա զաւմնա՛նք
զաւմնա՛նք զաւմնա՛նք զաւմնա՛նք զաւմնա՛նք ; օսւր մա զաւմնա՛նք, իբ
Լան բա՛ն զաւմնա՛նք զաւմնա՛նք.

Ո՛ր աւմ զաւմնա՛նք զաւմնա՛նք զաւմնա՛նք զաւմնա՛նք զաւմնա՛նք,
մանա զաւմնա՛նք զաւմնա՛նք զաւմնա՛նք զաւմնա՛նք ; մա զոն, իբ
Լան բա՛ն զաւմնա՛նք զաւմնա՛նք. Ո՛ր զոն, զաւմնա՛նք, զաւմնա՛նք զաւմնա՛նք
զաւմնա՛նք զաւմնա՛նք, զաւմնա՛նք զաւմնա՛նք, մանա զաւմնա՛նք զաւմնա՛նք
զաւմնա՛նք զաւմնա՛նք զաւմնա՛նք զաւմնա՛նք, զաւմնա՛նք ; օսւր մա զոն, իբ
Լան բա՛ն զաւմնա՛նք զաւմնա՛նք.

Շեղեալ զաւմնա՛նք զաւմնա՛նք զաւմնա՛նք զաւմնա՛նք, .i. զաւմնա՛նք,
օսւր զաւմնա՛նք, օսւր զաւմնա՛նք.

Ո՛րոք զաւմնա՛նք զաւմնա՛նք զաւմնա՛նք զաւմնա՛նք զաւմնա՛նք, զաւմնա՛նք
օսւր զաւմնա՛նք զաւմնա՛նք զաւմնա՛նք զաւմնա՛նք զաւմնա՛նք զաւմնա՛նք.

Ո՛րոք զաւմնա՛նք զաւմնա՛նք զաւմնա՛նք զաւմնա՛նք զաւմնա՛նք զաւմնա՛նք,
օսւր զաւմնա՛նք զաւմնա՛նք զաւմնա՛նք զաւմնա՛նք զաւմնա՛նք.

Ո՛ր զաւմնա՛նք զաւմնա՛նք զաւմնա՛նք զաւմնա՛նք զաւմնա՛նք զաւմնա՛նք,
զաւմնա՛նք զաւմնա՛նք զաւմնա՛նք ? իբ օ զաւմնա՛նք զաւմնա՛նք, զաւմնա՛նք

fourth from the owner of the dog; half *is due* from it for the profitable worker without a weapon, or for the idler who has a weapon; one-fourth from either of them (*the owner and tier*); one-fourth from it for the profitable worker without a weapon, and it was seen by the tier only.

There is not less 'smacht'-fine or 'dire'-fine for its being unlawful, but there is more *due* from it for the trespass which it commits, except the straying dog, for if it be such, its straying takes away one-half from it.

As to the straying dog; *there is but one-fourth fine* for the killing of it in the day, if one cannot get away from it *otherwise*; but if he can, it (*the penalty*) is half fine from him; and that is its full fine, for its half fine is its full fine, and one-fourth is its half fine.

As to all dogs whatever, except the fully lawful dog, if the person could not get away from them without killing them, there is half fine for *killing* them in the day; and if one could get away from them, it is their own full fine *that is paid* for them.

As to the fully unlawful dog, there is exemption for killing it in the day, if one could not get away from it *otherwise*; and if he could, its own full-fine is *paid* for it.

Every dog whatever is lawful in the night as to its own half fine *being due* for it, if one cannot get away from it; if he can, its own full-fine is *due* for *killing* it. Or, indeed, *according to others*, whether it be a lawful dog or an unlawful dog, whether by day or by night, if the person could not get away from it without killing it, he is safe; and if he can, its own full fine is *due* for it.

Three are concerned in letting loose here, i.e. a horse-boy, a door-keeper, and a dog.

The dogs of the chieftain grades are let loose at the time of going to bed, and are tied at the time that the horse-boy lets out his horses.

The dogs of the 'feini'-grades are let loose at the time the cows come to their stalls, and are tied at the rising of the sun.

What is the reason that the time which is *allowed* to the dogs of the chieftain grades is longer than *that to those* of the 'feini' grades? The reason is, there is a greater con-

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Ծայռն օսյր րօճարձի ար ամսր շիջի նա նշարօ քաճա նա ծօ
շիջի նա նշարօ քեռն, օսյր օօր ցեմաօ րա ին քե ծա ցոնի.

Օ Բար ցօռնա՛ ծօ շքա ին շինմուլլեօ ծօ շքեր իրլան ցւ
անօ, օսյր քա՛ թօ աւոնօ ա քաճա քօր ին ցօռնա՛.

Մարա Եօռնա՛, Լե՛ աւիշին քօր ին ցօր, օսյր Լե՛ աւիշին
քօր ին Եօռնա՛, օսյր քա՛ թօ աւոնօ ա քաճա ծօ ծիր, մարա
մա՛ ա րօւի թանն ծօ ծիր. — Շքիւ շքեյմ Լե՛ աւիշինա ցւ
ա՛ մա՛ ին աքր լա՛ Լե՛ ծիր, ցւ ա Լե՛ քե րօճար ցւ ա Լե՛
քե ծայռնի, ցւ Ե ա շէ ցւ ցւ ցօ ԲԵ ; օսյր ուո՛ ճարենն ա՛
մա՛ ին աքր լա՛ աւիշինա, մանա՛ Ե ա շէ ցւ լ Լե՛ քե րօճար ;
օսյր մար Ե, շքիւ շքեյմ Լե՛ աւիշինա ծար ցօնօ ա քաճա
յմա՛ Ե, սար քօ շքարօ ար աջար Բօճին.

Ցւ քօքրա ցօ նշենն շքեյմ Լե՛ աւիշինա ցւ ա՛ մա՛
՝ լաքր լա՛ Լե՛ ծիր, ցւ ա Լե՛ քե րօճար ցւ ա Լե՛ քե
ծայռնի, ցւ ցւ շէշինտա՛, ցւ ցւ Բի՛ Բիւնա՛, օսյր ցօ նա
ճարնն ա՛ մա՛ լ լաքր լա՛ աւիշինա, մանա՛ Ե ա շէ ցւ ա
Լե՛ քե րօճար ? Իր Ե քա՛ քօքրա, ծլիճե՛ ցւ Լեյր ցւ ա՛
ցօռնա՛ լա՛ ցւ ա՛ Եօռնա՛, օսյր նքր Լեյր ծօ Լան ցօ-
նայլ Լան լաքր մա՛ լ լաքր լա՛ Լե՛ ծիր լան Լան լաքր մա՛ լ
լաքր լա՛ աւիշինա.

Ին ցօմա՛ Բար քա՛ լա՛ ցւ ա՛ ցօռնա՛ ա՛ Լե՛ օշիւրք ո՛ Լե՛-
աւիշին ար ա՛ Եօռնա՛.

Ին ցօմա՛ Բեր քա՛ թօ ար ա՛ ցօռնա՛ ա՛ ին քա՛ շէռն
ար ա՛ Եօռնա՛ ; սար ցա՛ ցօռնարօշու լ մԲար քօր ինմուլլե
յր ինծլիճե՛ ցւ, ցա՛ Եօռնարօշու լ մԲար քօր ինմուլլե յր
ծլիճե՛ ցւ.

¹ *The more lawful of the hound.*—In C. 2516 this is reversed.

course of people and hosts to the houses of the chieftain THE BOOK OF AICILL. grades than to the houses of the 'feini' grades, and it is right that a longer time should be *allowed* to their dogs.

When it is a sensible adult that incites *a dog*, the dog is always exempt, and a fine according to the nature of the case *shall be imposed* upon the sensible adult.

If it be a non-sensible person *that has incited the dog*, half compensation *is* upon the dog, and half compensation upon the non-sensible person, and a fine according to the nature of the case *by way* of 'dire'-fine, if he be a youth on whom a share of 'dire'-fine comes. A dog *which is* with a youth at the age of paying half 'dire'-fine, whether in regard of animals or in regard of persons, whether for its first offence or not, incurs *a penalty* of half compensation; and it does not incur it *when* with a youth at the age of paying compensation, unless it be its first offence in regard of animals; and if it is, it incurs *a penalty* of half compensation with respect to its owner, for it would incur it on its own account.

What is the reason that a dog *which is* with a youth at the age of paying half 'dire'-fine incurs *a penalty* of half compensation, whether with respect to animals or with respect to persons, whether it be a dog of first offence, or a dog of *confirmed* viciousness, and that it does not incur it *when* along with a youth at the age of paying compensation, unless it be its first offence with respect to animals? The reason is, a dog with a sensible adult was *deemed* more lawful by him (*the author of the law*) than a dog with a non-sensible person, and he considered the full-fine which a youth at the age of paying half 'dire'-fine pays nearer to the full-fine of a sensible adult than that which the youth at the age of paying compensation pays.

Whenever a dog would be exempt with a sensible adult, there is *a fine* of half sick-maintenance or half compensation upon it with a non-sensible person.

Whenever there is a fine upon it *when* with a sensible adult, the same fine is upon it with the non-sensible person; for the more sensible the inciter is the more unlawful the hound, *and* the less sensible the inciter is the more lawful the hound.¹

Qiler 1 muirbnechaid airm ruanaða dár nae ton-
daib.

1. cío reoit fir fine cío reoit fir anfine, cío reoit fir
bercna cío reoit fir neimbercna, o do bertar tar nae
tonna mara amuis iat, ocur dula daentoirg dár a cenn,
ir a noilri uilí don tí tuc ar iat.

Mar etir nae tonna mara ocur tír tucartar iat, ir
femeo ocur uiraraét fir fine do ruagail riu; uair ir riu
ata fímeo ocur uiraraét na ríneðaire do ruagail
riu [1.] ret do berar a aicenaib, ocur a armaigib, ocur a
coirib cuairtoill, ocur a ræbcoirib, ocur a tíg teineo,
ocur tír nae tonnaib mara ocur tíre. Ocur ma no bí
daicbeile na hoisoida ní fir na tairníc an uiraraét dár
bunaid, ir inano do ocur do beif fímeao ann no uirara-
raet nama.

Mará fímeo ocur uiraraét fir fine, ir a noilri uile
don tí tuc ar iat.

Mará fímeo no uiraraét fir fine, ir díler a da tñan
don tí tuc ar iat.

Mará uiraraét ar aine fir fine, ir díler a tñan don tí
tuc ar iat.

Mará fímeo ocur uiraraét fir anfine, ir díler a da
tñan don duine tuc ar iat.

Mará uiraraét ar aine fir anfine, ir da tñan in tñan,
no a leif in tñan, no a beif can ní.

Canar a ngabar da tñan in tñan ata dár anfine na
uiraraét ar aine, uair naif inoipenn leban? Ir ar
gabar o fir fine; uair 1 baíl ata, a noilér a da tñan dár

¹ 'Fine'-man.—That is, a man of the same sept or subdivision of a tribe;
'anfine'-man, a man not of the same sept or subdivision.

² The refusal or permission.—This means a case in which the owner of the goods

In sea laws, one has a right to what he has brought over nine waves. THE BOOK
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That is, whether *it be* the 'seds' of a 'fine'-man¹ or the 'seds' of an 'anfine'-man, whether *it be* the 'seds' of a person with whom he has a 'bescna'-compact, or the 'seds' of a person with whom he has not a 'bescna'-compact, when they are brought out from across nine waves of the sea by one who went specially for them, they are all the property of the person who has so brought them thence.

If he has fetched them from a place nearer^a to the land than nine waves of the sea, the refusal and permission² of the 'fine'-man are the rule respecting them; for the following are *all* ruled by the refusal and permission of the family, *viz.*, 'seds' that are recovered from oceans, and from battle fields, and from whirlpools, and from vortices, and from houses on fire, and from between nine waves of the sea and the land. And if it was owing to the danger of consenting that the owner did not give the permission, *if then recovered*, it is the same to him as if there had been either refusal *by the owner to go himself*, or permission only *from him to the other to go*.

^a Ir. *Between nine waves of the sea and land.*

If there be refusal and permission from the 'fine'-man, they are all the property of the person who brought them out.

If there be refusal or permission from the 'fine'-man, two-thirds are the property of the person who brought them out.

If there be permission from the 'fine'-man *to another person to go* for his amusement, the third of them is the property of the person who brought them out.

If there be refusal and permission from an 'anfine'-man, two-thirds of them belong to the person who brought them out.

If there be permission for his amusement from an 'anfine'-man, two-thirds of the third, or half the third *belong to the person who brought them out*, or he is to have nothing.

Whence is it derived that two-thirds of the third are *due* in case of the permission of the 'anfine'-man for his amusement, as no book mentions it. It is inferred from *the rule regarding* the 'fine'-man; for, where it is *said*, when two-

refuses to risk his own life in recovering them, and gives permission to another to recover them if he could, and have them.

thirds are due to the 'fine'-man in *case of* his refusal or his permission, one-third is due to the 'anfine'-man in *case of* his refusal or his permission; it is right from this, that as it is one third that is *due* to a 'fine'-man in a *case of* permission for his amusement, there shall be two thirds of the third *due* to the 'anfine'-man in *case of* permission for his amusement.

That he *who brings them out* shall have nothing is derived from this:—If there be permission for his amusement from the 'anfine'-man who has not the permission of the owner, the person who fetches *the property* deserves no share whatever.

"Refusal and permission" mean, that the owner refuses to go for his 'seds' himself, and the other gets his permission to go for them.

"Refusal or permission" means either of them.

"Permission for amusement" means that a person goes for the amusement of himself.

What is cast ashore is the property of the owner of the shore.

That is, whatever comes ashore^a is the property of the owner of the shore, as far as five 'seds,' and when it exceeds them, the partition of a lawful bark is *to be made* of it.

When it was coming towards a certain territory, and did not happen to reach^b it, but an adverse wind blew it into another territory, then^c the partition of a lawful bark is made of it in the territory into which it happened *to be driven*. And that is done thus:—the best 'sed' in her (*the wreck*) is *given* to the king of the territory, and it is to be added to until it (*his share*) amounts to the third of *the value of the cargo of the bark*; and one-third of it *goes* to the territory, and one-third to the owner of the shore; and one-third of the best 'sed' which came to the king of the territory is *given* by him to the king of the province; addition is *to be made* to it until it amounts to one-fourth of the share of the territory; and a fourth of the fourth is *given* by the king of the province to the king of Erinn.

The third which comes to the territory is to be divided by them equally among them to all who are able to perform

^a Ir. *To him.*

^b Ir. *Into.*

^c Ir. *And.*

THE BOOK OF AICILL. coitceinoti. do cað oen toib conic ruba ocur ruba, ocur
biathað ocur congbaíl ocur coimet ločta na baipci.

In trian po roicð ƿip [ƿuipɾ]; noco nuil ni uao do neoð,
ačt mana fuil flaið ƿaep[r]aið aip, ačt in eutpuma beipep
a eclaiƿ bunaro a ƿualgip cotað ƿpiti a manaiğ.

Ip and ata leð a ƿet uaiði ap cennaiğečt do ƿenum ƿia
ƿon leið aili, in tan tainic ƿo tomup tuaiði aipiti hi, ocur
ip inti do ƿala hi. leð a ƿet uaiði ƿon tuaið ap cen-
naiğečt do ƿenum ƿia ƿon leð aile. Ocur noco nupaileno
oligeð uipripi leð a ƿet uaiði ƿoibpium no co ƿoepiaɾ
cennaiğečt ƿia; ocur nocu nupailenn oligeð ap in tuaið
cennaiğečt do ƿenum ƿia no co tuca ƿi leð a ƿet ƿoib
an aipci; ocur o do bepa, ip oligeðeč cenƿačta no ƿenum
ƿia.

Cio ƿoepia leð a ƿet uaiði ap cennaiğečt itip? Ip e
ƿað ƿoepia; ip ƿip do čuaro menma in uƿaip co mberƿaip-
ium ƿimarƿeapio ipin leð ƿeapit ni ip mo ina leð ƿa beapit
in aipci.

Ip ann ata ƿet ƿé ƿepapall uaiði, no ƿet ƿopaiɾi
uigi, in tan tainic ƿo čomup ƿuine aipiti hi, ocur ni na
[p]lepc lama ƿin ƿein do ƿalaiaɾ, ačt a ƿepann ƿuine aile
na comocup; ocur ƿet ƿé ƿepapall do ap connao ocur
uipci do leao ƿi, maƿa ƿeičioa ocur iaƿann ocur ƿalano
ata inoti; no ƿet ƿopaiɾi uigi, maƿa eno ɱiað ocur
cuipno; ocur epcup ƿina no mela, ma ta ƿin no mil
inoti.

Log ƿaečaip, mað o ƿpočaið.

.1. Log ƿaečaip do mað o ƿpočaið in maƿa amuih do
bepa he.

² An 'escup' of wine. In Cormac's Glossary, edited by Whitley Stokes, LL.D.,
p. 67, "Epscop Fina" is explained to mean a vessel for measuring wine among
the merchants of the Norsemen and Franks. The two derivations suggested by
the author appear incorrect. The learned editor's conjecture that "escop fina"

service of offence and defence, and feeding and maintaining THE BOOK OF AICILL. and keeping the crew of the bark.

As to the third, which comes to the owner of the shore ; nothing is given away by him to any one, unless there is a chief of 'daer'-stock tenancy over him, except the portion which the church of his family^a gets as her share of a thing found by her tenant of church-land. ^a Ir. Original church.

The case in which half her 'seds' is taken away from her (*the ship*) on condition of trafficking with her for the other half, is when she came bound for a certain territory, and it is into it she happened to be driven. Half her 'seds' is to be given by her to the territory on condition of trafficking with her for the other half. And the law does not compel her to give half her 'seds' to them, until they engage to traffic with her ; and the law does not compel the people of the territory to traffic with her, until she engages to give half her 'seds' to them gratis, and when she has given them, it is lawful to traffic with her.

What is the reason that half her 'seds' is at all given away by her for trafficking with her? The reason is ; the idea of the author of the law was that they would gain more by the half they sold than the value of the half they would give for nothing.

The case in which a 'sed' of the value of six 'screpalls' is due from her, or a 'sed' which is worth an ounce of silver, is where she came consigned to a certain person, and it was not into his land they happened to be driven, but into the land of another person in his vicinity ; and he (*the other person*) is entitled to a 'sed' of the value of six 'screpalls' for allowing her firewood and water, if it be hides and iron and salt that are in her ; or to a 'sed' worth an ounce of silver, if it be foreign nuts and goblets ; and to an 'escup'-vessel of wine¹ or of honey, if wine or honey be in her.

Reward of labour, if from currents, &c.

That is, the reward of his labour is given to him (*the rescuer*) if he has brought it from the currents of the sea outside.

was probably the true reading, a conjecture founded on analogous forms in Cornish, Gothic, &c., is proved correct by the reading in the text.

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Μαρά τοῦρ προῖα ριν υἱρ, α' cethpυιmῑ ὅαρ ναε
νορβα; α' τριαν αρ ὅα ορβα dec; leṭ o ḗa ριν co ρια in τρι
ριν ιρ neṛa ὅο μυιρ; α' ὅα τριαν μαο anηραιθε; in τριαν
αιε ιρ ρορ cain μαρα.

Ro ρυιδιḡeṭ ceṭheopa coeḡat cubat ρe hoρ τipe α' τοῦρ,
no ὅαρ noe tonna μαρα anall, ciṭ α' τοῦρ ciṭ α' tabairt.

Μαρά τοῦρ in τριαν ριν, α' cethpυιmῑ αρ aen caeḡat,
α' leṭ αρ α' ὅο, α' τρι cethpυιmῑ αρ α' τρι, υἱε αρ α' ce-
thair.

Μαρά tabairt ιτιρ noe tonnaib μαρα ocup τip, pemeṭ
ocup uyiparaḗt ocup pimeḗaipe ὅο ριαḡail ριρ in τριαν.

Μαρά tabairt in προῖα ριν pein, α' τριαν αρ α' τρι, ocup
α' ὅα τριαν αρ α' pe, υἱε αρ α' nae.

Μαρά τοῦρ προῖα ραιε pceo uyce, α' cethpυιmῑ αρ
τρι ορβαιb, α' leṭ αρ α' pe, α' τρι cethpυιmῑ αρ α' noe, υἱε
αρ α' ὅο dec. Al tochoρ ρain.

Μαρά tabairt in προῖα ριν pein, α' τριαν αρ α' ὅο, α'
leṭ αρ α' τρι, α' ὅα τριαν αρ α' cethair, υἱε αρ α' pe.

Μαρά τοῦρ προῖα mupḡabail, inanṭ ocup tabairt
προῖα ḡlain; α' τριαν αρ τρι ορβα, α' ὅα τριαν αρ α' pe, υἱε
αρ α' nae. Al tochoρ ρin.

Μαρά tabairt in προῖα ριν pein, α' leṭ αρ α' ὅο, α' ὅα
τριαν αρ α' τρι, υἱε αρ α' cethair co leṭ.

Leṭ caḗ toḗair ina tabairt, cenmoḗa in tabairt προῖα
ḡlain; ocup in tainmpaḡinṭi ata ina τοῦρ, no ina tabairt

¹ Or a *fetching*. The following is Dr. O'Donovan's note on this obscure passage:—

"If any valuable property has been carried away by a freshwater stream in time of flood over nine townlands, and then cast on the bank, the owner of the land on which it is cast is entitled to one-fourth thereof. If it be carried over twelve townlands, the owner of the land on which it is cast is entitled to one-third thereof. If it has been carried to any further distance, the man on whose land it is found shall have one-half. If it has been carried by the stream to the townland next to

If it be a thing cast up by a freshwater stream, one-fourth THE BOOK OF AICILL. of it is *due to the owner of the land on which it has been cast, when it has been carried over nine lands*; one-third of it *when over twelve lands*; half of it from that until it reaches that land which is nearest to the sea; two-thirds of it if then; the other third is ruled by the law of the sea.

Four times fifty cubits from the margin of the land have been fixed for a thing cast up, or from over nine waves, whether for a thing cast up or a fetching.¹

If that third is *due for* a thing cast up, its fourth is *due for* one fifty cubits, its half for twice fifty, its three-fourths for thrice fifty, and the whole third for four times fifty.

If it be fetching from between nine waves of the sea and the land, "refusal" and "permission" and "family" is the rule for the third.

If it be a carrying by that stream itself, its third is *due for* three townlands, its two-thirds for six, the whole for nine.

If it be a thing cast up by a salt and fresh stream, its fourth is *due for* three lands, its half for six, its three-fourths for nine, the whole for twelve. This is for a thing cast up.

If it be a carrying by that stream itself, its third is *due for* two lands, its half for three, its two-thirds for four, the whole for six.

If it be a thing cast up by a stream of an arm of the sea, it is the same as carrying by a freshwater stream; its third is *due for* three lands, its two-thirds for six, the whole for nine. This is for a thing cast up.

If it be a carrying by that very stream, its half is *due for* two lands, its two-thirds for three, the whole for four and a half.

Half of every thing cast up is *due for* its carrying, except the carrying by a freshwater stream; and the proportion that is for its casting ashore, or for its being carried by

the sea, the owner of that townland shall have the two-thirds; but if it has been carried into the sea the whole of it is forfeited to the proprietor of the shore. The space of four times fifty cubits from the brink of the land or high-water mark, has been determined by law as the distance to which goods carried into the sea are considered as lawful 'jetsam'; and goods cast ashore by the sea, or brought by any person from a distance of nine waves, are adjudged to be the property of the owner of the shore, or of the person who rescues them."

THE BOOK DO զբօժարձ օրսն է ին տառապանոյ ընդ ինս տօժար,
 OF no ինս ճապարտ ա բաժն ին տրոժա ընդ; օրսն ո՛ր բաժն
 AICILL. — մա բօժարի, .i. ո՛ր բաժն լոյսն հե, մարտա բօժա ընդ ո՛ր ար,
 սար բօժարտ զբօժա օրսն ո՛ր բօժարտ բաժն.

Մարտա մարտ ընդ ընդ օրսն ընդ տրե, իր նա բօժա սա ին
 օրսն ընդ օրսն ինսն ո՛ր, ո՛ր ին օրսն տրե. իր ար ճապար, con-
 techta ճոմա ո՛ր տրե.

Մարտ ընդ ընդ ընդ օրսն ընդ տրե, օրսն ընդ օրսն
 օրսն տրե ո՛ր ընդ ընդ.

Մարտիկ ընդ, ո՛ր իր օրսն նա ընդ տառապան
 ար ա ծախար ա ուրտ ընդ, սար տա ընդ տրե նա օրսն
 տառապան ար ա ծախար ա ուրտ ընդ, ո՛րսն ին ո՛ր արտ; սար
 օրսն բաժա ընդ ընդ բարտ ա տրեւումն արտ, օրսն օրսն
 ընդ ընդ ինսն ինսն ընդ ընդ ընդ ընդ ընդ ընդ, ո՛րսն
 ուրտ օրսն ընդ, նա տօժար, նա տառապան սար օրսն, մարտ
 ընդ ա ընդ տառապան, օրսն մա ընդ ա ընդ տառապան, իր ա մարտ-
 առ ընդ տառապան ընդ ո՛ր արտ.

Օրսն ընդ իր նա մարտիկն ո՛ր ընդ, օրսն ա օրսն օրսն
 ընդ տրե օրսն, օրսն ա օրսն ընդ տրե օրսն ա ընդ տրե օրսն
 ընդ տրե; ո՛րսն ար տրեւումն ընդ տրե; օրսն օրսն, իր օրսն
 տօժար օրսն.

Օրսն ընդ ա օրսն օրսն ա տառապան տառապան ո՛ր ընդ, ո՛ր
 օրսն օրսն արտ, ընդ մարտն է ա ընդ տրե ին տրե
 օրսն ընդ տառապան տառապան ո՛րսն ինսն; օրսն մարտն է ա ընդ տրե, ա
 ինսն ո՛ր օրսն ընդ տառապան տառապան ո՛րսն ինսն. Մարտ
 օրսն ընդ հե օրսն ա օրսն ո՛րսն ընդ ա ընդ, իր ա ինսն
 ո՛րսն օրսն ընդ տառապան ո՛րսն, օրսն ընդ ո՛րսն ո՛րսն. Մարտ
 օրսն ընդ հե օրսն ա օրսն ընդ տրե, օրսն ուր տրեւումն
 նա ընդ տառապան ո՛րսն, իր ա ինսն ո՛րսն տրե տրե հե օրսն
 ընդ տառապան ո՛րսն, օրսն օրսն տօժար արտ.

Ուրտ ընդ ո՛ր ո՛ր նա օրսն ինսն օրսն ընդ տրե, օրսն

streams is the proportion that shall be *due* for its casting ashore, or its conveyance by the carriage of that stream; and it is no carriage, if it has been lessened, i.e., it is not a carriage at all, if the stream has detached anything from it, for streams detach *something* and carriage does not detach.

If the finder, and the owner of the land be the same, he has a choice whether it is a finder's share or a land share he shall have. It is derived from, "Equally lawful are deed or lands."

If the finder, and the owner of the land be different, the finder shall have the finder's share and the land share.

These are dead chattels, or they are live chattels which could not escape by means of their own strength, for if the live chattels were able to escape by means of their own strength, there would be nothing for *rescuing* them; for however long the owner may be following after his 'seds,' and *when* he sees them before him the second time, though he may not see them another time, there is no finding share, or *share* for casting ashore, or carrying *due* from him for them, unless he stood in need of carriage, and if he required carriage, it is to be ruled by "the carriage of family-man or stranger."

A finding share is always *given* for the dead chattels, whether in the territory or outside the territory, whether within grazing range or outside grazing range; or *if* they be in the keeping of a thief; and when they are, there is a levying share *due* out of them.

There is a finding share *due* for bees and 'daer'-persons always, or, *in the case of the 'daer'-person*, it may be a detaining share, unless the answer of the 'daer'-person is that he was going to his *master's* house; and if this be his answer, let him prove that it was going to his *master's* house he was. If he was found with his face towards his *master's* house, he is to prove that it was not absconding he was, and *if he does*, there shall be nothing for *arresting* him. If he was found with his back towards the house, and if he did not plead that it was not absconding he was, the person who found him is to prove that it was absconding he was, and *if he succeeds in the proof*, he shall have an arresting share for him.*

* Ir. Them.

There is nothing *due* for the live chattels within grazing

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Եւուից տօբայց Երտիբ թէժար Եւարո Ինցելա. Ոո ծոնօ
ճենա, Իր Եւուից տօբայց Երտիբ ա Եւարո Ինցելա աժտ Եօ մբեւ
ար տարւո ճատօն ; օԵւր օ Եւեւ, Իր Եւուից տօբայց Երտիբ
թէժար Եւարո Ինցելա, աժտ յարաՅ ամլաժ Եւեւ օԵւր ա
նայցաւ ար ա տճ ; օԵւր յար ամլաժ, աժտ յարա Եւոժու օօ
Եւբարտի, ոԵօ ոււլ ու Երտիբ. Մա ԵւոոտաԵարտ Իո Եւ-
բարտի ո ո յա Եւբարտի, Իր Լեժ Եւուից տօբայց Երտիբ. Մարա
Եւոժու յա Եւբարտի, Իր Եւուից տօբայց Եօմլան Երտիբ.

Մարա Եւօժու Եօնի ա ճարտ Եւոժու, Իր Եւուից տօբայց Եր-
տիբ ծօ ճրար. Իո ծուոն ծաթ, Իր ա Եւո ծու ծա ծիցարո ո ո Եօ
նցաԵա յեժ աւ Եա թւլԵ Եօ ար ծայցո աժտայցժ ; օԵւր օ
ճԵւար, Իր ա Եւո ծու ծօ.

Եւո Եեժ.

1. Եւր Իրո Եաճա, ծա Եր Իրո յարԵա ; օԵւր Եւոժու
Լեօն Իո Եր Իո յաճաճա, օԵւր ու Եւոժուոն ծա Եր Իրո
յարԵաժ ; աժտ ամալ Իր ծա Եւրոմա յա Եւրու աԵա օ ծուոն
Ի Եաճա Իո ծուոն աԵա աԵո [Իո յարԵաժ], Եւր ո ո ծարԵ, Ե-
Եա ծա Եւրոմա յա Եւրու աԵա օ Եեժ Իո յաճաճա, Եաժ Եօ
ծօ Եւեւ Իո յարԵաժ.

Ճարժ Եր ծօ ուլ Իրո ԵւլԵցաժ, ԵւԵօ յա թաԵա յա
ԵոուԵեւմ, ա ծօրա Եեւրոմժ Իո Եո Եւմ թաԵա թւժ
թօ թաժ, ո ո յա ճար, ո ո յա ա, ո ո յա ծարց ; յար աօ ո ո
Եօժա ծա ուլ աո, Իր ԵւԵօ Եօ Լեժ Եւու ; ԵւԵօ յաժա
Եա Եո Եւմ աւԵոԵա.

Եւր Իրո Երոլ մԵար Եօ յարԵոմոԵա Եալլ, օԵւր յաժա
Եւլ ԵւրոմոԵա Եալլ, Իր Եր Եոնոժա թէժաո ; ա ծա Երաժ
Եա Երոլց Եւմալ ; ա Երաժ յա Իոնօրայց թէ թէ ; Եւրոմա
Եւրո աո ո ո թէժաո Եոնա տաԵարտ Եր Իրո Իոնօրայց
թէժ թէ.

but there is a detaining share *due* out of them outside graz- THE BOOK
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ing range. Or, indeed, *according to others*, there is a detaining share *due* out of them within grazing-range if they are *found* in the keeping of a thief; and when they are *so found*, there is a detaining share *due* out of them outside grazing-range, but so as they are not with their face towards the house; and if so,¹ and if it be certain that they would come *home*, there is nothing *due* for *securing* them. If it be doubtful whether they would come or would not come, there is half a detaining share *due* for them. If it be certain that they would not come, there is a full detaining share for *securing* them.

If they be live chattels (*i.e. slaves*) that can "steal themselves," there is always an arresting share *due* for them. The crime of the 'daer'-person is to be paid for by his master until another person takes him into his possession for the purpose of making an agreement *with him*; and when he has *so* taken him, his crime is to be paid for by him (*the latter*).

Injuries in the case of bees.

That is, a hive *is the fine* for the blinding, and two hives for the killing of a person; and a book mentions the hive for the blinding, and it does not mention two hives for the killing; but as there is twice the 'eric'-fine *due* from a person for killing a person that there is for blinding him, it is right from this, that it is twice the 'eric'-fine which is *due* from a bee for blinding him that should be *due* for killing him.

A man's full meal of honey *is the fine* for drawing blood; a fifth of the full meal for an injury which leaves a lump,^a ^a Ir. A
lump-blow. three-fourths of it for a white blow which leaves a sinew in pain, or green, or swollen, or red; if it be one or two of these injuries that are present, it (*the penalty*) is one-fifth with half one-fifth; one-fifth only for his natural white wound.

A hive *is the fine* for the death-maim necessitating^b the ^b Ir. With. removal of a limb, but if there be no removal of a limb, it (*the fine*) is a hive, less one-seventh; two-thirds of it for a 'cumhal'-maim; one-third of it for a tent-wound of six 'seds'; one-sixth or one-seventh part *is* to be added to it for the tent-wound of seven 'seds.'

¹ And if so.—That is, if they have their faces towards their house.

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O na bečaiḅ ata řin iř na ōainoib.

Cřet biaiř o na ōainoib iř na bečaiḅ? Ma po mařḅ in ōuine in beč aca caečao, no ac řerčain cneiri aiř no co řia řuiluřač, iř cutřuma na řačā ōeřme na cneiri ōo ōul ře lař ann; o čā řin amač ōic ōo tizerḅa in beič řiř in ōuine.

Mař ac řerčain ban beime ař in ōuine po mařbuřtar in beč, iř a mbič aiřiŋ in aiřič.

Mařa ac řerčain cnočbeime ař in ōuine po mařbuřtar ře in beč, iř cetheora cuicri ōo ōul ře lař, ocuř cuičeo ōic.

Mař ac řerčain banbeime řacaiḅ řeič řo řaeč, no řlar, no at, no ōeř, iř tři cuicri ōo ōul ře lař, ocuř ōa cuičeo ōicc.

Mař ac řerčain ain no ōeo ōib, co leič cuicri ōo ōul ře lař, ocuř cuicri ōic.

O na bečaiḅ ata řin iř na ōainoib, ocuř o na ōainoib iř na bečaiḅ.

Cřo biaiř o na bečaiḅ iř na řoḅaiḅ, ocuř o na řoḅaiḅ iř na bečaiḅ? Ma po caečuřtar no ma po mařbuřtar in beč in řoḅ, cřet biaiř aňo? In taiḅmḅaiḅi ŋeber in cęř ata o bečaiḅ a caečao in ōuine, no in ōa ciř ata uao ina mařbač i coipřoiři aičinta in ōuine, cuřub e in taiḅmḅaiḅi řin řabar i lan ōiře aičenta in řuib in ni biaiř o bech ina caečao no na mařbač. Leč a řuil ina mařbač [ina caečao], no na cřoli baiř co neitřimḅoibi baiłl; maňa řuil eiitřimḅoibe baiłl, iř leč cenmočā leč a cuicri, mařa řoḅ cęčarḅa; no leč cenmočā leč a leče, mařa řoḅ ōiab- alčā. Č ōa třiān řin ina cřoli cumaiḅe; a třiān in ināňořaiř řē řet; cutřuma řeiřiŋ no řečtmaič co na contabaiřt řiř iřiň niňāňḅaiř řečt řet, řeč a mbiā iřiň ināňḅaiř řē řet.

From the *owners of the bees* these *finés* are *due* for the persons.

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What shall be *due* from the persons for the bees? If the person has killed the bee while blinding him, or inflicting a wound on him until it reaches bleeding, a proportion of the full meal of *honey equal* to the 'eric'-fine for the wound shall be remitted in the case; the remainder is to be paid by the owner of the bee to the person *injured*.

If the person killed the bee while inflicting a white wound upon him, they (*the finés*) shall be *set off* against each other.*

* Ir. *Facs*
to *face*.

If the person killed the bee while inflicting a lump-wound on him, four-fifths of *the fine* shall be remitted, and one-fifth paid.

If it was while inflicting a white wound which left a sinew under pain, or green, or swollen, or red, *he killed the bee*, three-fifths of *the fine* are to be remitted, and two-fifths paid.

If it was while inflicting one or two of them (*the wounds*) *he killed the bee*, half one-fifth is to be remitted, and one-fifth paid.

From the *owners of the bees* these *finés* are *due* for the persons, and from the persons for the bees.

What shall be *due* from the *owners of the bees* for the animals *injured*, and from the *owners of the animals* for the bees? If the bee has blinded or killed the animal, what shall be *the fine* for it? The proportion which the hive that is *due* from the *owners of the bees* bears to *the fine for their* blinding the person, or which the two hives that are *due* for their killing him bear to the natural body-fine of the person, is the proportion which the full natural 'dire'-fine of the animal shall bear to that *fine* which shall be *due* from the bee for blinding or killing it (*the animal*). One-half of what is *due* for killing it is *due* for blinding it, or inflicting a death-maim which necessitates^b the removal of a limb; if there be no removal of a limb, it (*the fine*) is one-half, less half one-fifth, if it be a quadruple animal; or one-half, less the half of one-half, if it be an animal of double. Two-thirds of this are *due* for a 'cumhal'-maim; one-third for a tent-wound of six 'seds'; and an equivalent of a sixth or seventh part is to be added to it for a tent-wound of seven 'seds,' over and above what shall be *due* for the tent-wound of six 'seds.'

^b Ir. *Widh*.

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—

Crét biar o beč i fuiliugað in fuib ? In tainmpainoe gabur in trair do mil ata o beč i fuiliugað iuin ceiraiğ ata uao ina marbað, corub é in tainmpainoi iuin gabur in eric caeðra no marbða in fuib in ní biar ó beč ina fuiliugað .i. ceðeora cuicir in tainmpainoi na cnoicbeim, atri cuicir na ban beim facair feið fo raeth, no na glar, no na at, no na derg.

Mar aen no deora oib, iu da cuicet co leð cuicir. Da cuicet nanmpainoi ina ban beim aicenta.

O na bečair ata iuin iu na robair. Crét biar o robair iu na becharb ? Ma no marburtar in rob in beč ica çaeðað, no ica marbað, no ic ferðain cneidi air no co ria fuiliugað, iu curpuma raða deiric na cneidi do uil ne lar, ocur a fuil aho o ða iuin amach oic do tigeirna in beid ne tigeirna in fuib.

Mar ac ferðain fuiliğði ar in rob no marburtar fe in bech, iu a mbith aigið in aigið .i. fuiliugað in fuib ocur marbað in beid ; no dono čena, in deiðbir atá iuir fuiliugað in uoine ocur fuiliugað in fuib corub e in deiðbir iuin icter o tigeirna in fuib ne tigeirna in beich.

Mar ac ferðain cnoicbeime air, iu cethruimði cuicir do uil ne lar, iu cuicet oic, in deiðbir.

Mar ac ferðain bain beime facair feið fo raeth, no glar, no at, no derg, iu a tri cuicir do uil ne lar, iu da cuicir oic iuin deiðbir.

Mar ac ferðain ain no deora oib, iu da cuicir cu leir do uil ne lar, iu da cuicet co leð oic iuin deiðbir.

Mar ac ferðain banbeim aicenta air, iu cuicet do uil ne lar, ocur [ceiðru] cuicir oic iuin deiðbir.

¹ *Two-fifths and a half.*—The MS. E. 3, 5 here reads "two-fifths of a fifth," which is manifestly wrong. Accordingly Dr. O'Donovan substituted "cu léit, and a half" for "cuicir, of a fifth."

² *And four-fifths.*—The Irish for four has here been put in as an emendation needed to make sense.

What shall be *due* from a bee for making the animal bleed? The proportion which the full meal of honey that is *due* from a bee for making a *person* bleed bears to the hive that is *due* from it for killing him, is the proportion which the 'eric'-fine for blinding or killing the animal bears to that which will be *due* from a bee for making it bleed, i.e. four-fifths is the proportion for its lump-wound, three-fifths for its white wound which leaves a sinew in pain, or green, or swollen, or red.

If it be one or two of them *that are inflicted*, it (*the fine*) is two-fifths and half one-fifth. Two-fifths is the proportion for a natural white wound.

From the *owners of the bees* these *fin*es are *due* for the animals. What shall be *due* from the *owners of animals* for the bees? If the animal killed the bee while *in the act of* blinding it, or killing it, or inflicting a wound upon it until it reaches bleeding, a proportion of the 'eric'-fine for the wound equal to a full meal of *honey* shall be remitted, and the remainder shall be paid by the owner of the bee to the owner of the animal.

If it was while *in the act of* causing the animal to bleed it (*the animal*) killed the bee, they i.e. the bleeding of the animal and the killing of the bee, shall be *set off* against each other; or else, indeed, *according to others*, the difference which is between causing a person to bleed and causing an animal to bleed is the difference that shall be paid by the owner of the animal to the owner of the bee.

If it was while inflicting a lump-wound on it *the bee was killed*, four-fifths shall be remitted, and one-fifth, the difference, paid.

If it was while inflicting a white wound which left a sinew in pain, or green, or swollen, or red, *the bee was killed*, three-fifths shall be remitted, and two-fifths, for the difference, paid.

If *the bee was killed* while inflicting one or two of them (*the wounds*), two-fifths and a half¹ shall be remitted, and two-fifths and a half, for the difference, paid.

If *the bee was killed* while inflicting a natural white wound on it (*the animal*), one fifth shall be remitted, and four-fifths,² for the difference, paid.

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Ma no bátaṛ gaṛḁaḁa imṛa aṇn, no ma no bátaṛ beĩḁ
imṛa, ȳ cṛaṇṭḁuṛ ḁo ċuṛ ce in gaṛḁa o ṇḁeṛṇaṭ in ṛogaĩl;
ocuṛ o ṛa ṛiṇṭṛaĩteṛ, aċt ma no bátaṛ ṛelba imṛa ȳṛṇ
gaṛḁa ȳṛṇ, ȳ cṛaṇṭḁuṛ ḁo ċuṛ oṛṇo co ṛiṇṭṛaṛ in ṭṛelb
o ṇḁeṛṇaṭ in ṛogaĩl; ocuṛ o ṛa ṛiṇṭṛaĩteṛ, aċt ma no
bátaṛ [ceṛa] imṛa ȳṛṇ ṭṛeĩlb ṛṇ, ȳ cṛaṇṭḁuṛ oṛṇo co
ṛiṇṭṛaṛ in cȳ aȳuĩtĩ o ṇḁeṛṇaṭ in ṛogaĩl. Ocuṛ ȳ e ṛaċ
aṛ a ṇḁeṛṇaṭ ṛṇ, ṇaṛab ṭṛoċ cȳ ȳ ṇṇaṭ ḁeĩḁceṛaṭch,
ocuṛ ṇaṛab ḁeĩḁcȳ ȳ ṇṇaṭ ṭṛoċceṛaċ; aċt cuṛub ȳ in cȳ
o ṇḁeṛṇaṭ in ṛogaĩl ḁeċ ȳṛṇ cȳṇaĩḁ.

Maṛ ṭṛṇ comṛaĩtĩ no ṭṛṇ aṇṭoṭ ṛeĩṛḁi ṇḁeĩḁṛṇa ṛo
maṛb in ḁuĩne in beċ, ṛaĩċ ṛṇ ḁo mĩl aṛ ṛon aĩḁḁĩṇa, ȳ
ceĩḁṛṇ ṛaċa aṛ ṛon ṭṛṇe.

Maṛ ṭṛṇa aṇṭoṭ ṛeĩṛḁi ḁeĩḁṛṇa, ṛaĩċ ṛṇ ḁo mĩl aṛ ṛon
aĩḁḁĩṇa, ocuṛ ḁa ṛaĩċ aṛ ṛon ṭṛṇe.

Maṛ ṭṛṇa ṇḁeĩḁṛṇe ṭoṛba, ṛaĩċ, ṇama aṛ ṛon ṇaĩḁḁ-
ḁĩṇa.

O beċaĩb uṛṛaĩḁ aṭa ṛṇ ȳ ṇḁuĩne; a leċ o beċaĩb ḁeopaĩḁ;
a ceṭṛṇuĩṇtĩ o beċaĩb muṛcuĩṛtĩ; ṇoco ṇuĩl ṇṇ o beċaĩb
ḁaĩṛ, ṇo co ṛṇa oṭṛṇuṛ ṇo aĩḁḁĩṇ, ocuṛ o ṛo ṛṇa. O beċaĩb
uṛṛaĩḁ aṭa ṛṇ in ḁuĩne; a ceĩḁṛṇ ṛeċṭmaĩo o beċaĩb
ḁeopaĩḁ; ḁa ṛeċṭmaĩo ocuṛ in ceṭṛṇuma ṛaṇṭo ḁec o beċaĩb
muṛcaĩṛtĩ; ṇoco ṇuĩl ṇĩ o beċaĩb ḁaĩṛ, ṇo co ṛṇa oṭṛṇuṛ
ṇo aĩḁḁĩṇ, ocuṛ o ṛa ṛṇa. O beċaĩb uṛṛaĩḁ aṭa ṛṇ in
boĩṇ; a leċ o beċaĩb ḁeopaĩḁ; a ceṭṛṇuĩṇe o beċaĩb muṛ-
cuĩṛtĩ; ocuṛ ṇoco ṇuĩl ṇṇ o beċaĩb ḁaĩṛ ṇo co ṛṇa oṭṛṇuṛ
ṇo aĩḁḁĩṇ, ocuṛ o ṛo ṛṇa. O beċaĩb uṛṛaĩḁ aṭa ṛṇ in

¹ *Many lives.* The Irish word for hives has been put in on conjecture, as necessary to complete the sense.

If there were many gardens, or if there were many bees, lots are to be cast *to discover* from which garden the injury was done; and when it shall have been discovered, if there were many possessions in that garden, lots are to be cast on them till the *particular* possession be discovered from which the injury was done; and when it shall have been discovered, if there were many hives¹ in that possession, lots are *to be cast* upon them until the particular hive from which the injury was done shall have been discovered. And the reason why this is done is, that a bad hive may not be *given* in place of a good hive, or that a good hive may not be *given* in place of a bad hive; but that the *very* hive from which the injury was done may go for the injury.

If it was intentionally or inadvertently in unlawful anger the person killed the bee, a man's full meal of honey *shall be given* as compensation, and four full meals as 'dire'-fine.

If it was inadvertently in lawful anger *he killed the bee*, a man's full meal of honey *is given* as compensation, and two full meals as 'dire'-fine.

If it was through unnecessary profit *he killed the bee*, only a full meal of honey *is given* as compensation.

This is *due* from the bees of a native freeman for a person; the half thereof from the bees of a stranger; a fourth of it from the bees of a foreigner; there is nothing *due* from the bees of a 'daer'-person, until it reaches sick maintenance or compensation, or, *according to others*, even when it does. From the bees of a native freeman this is *due* for a person; four-sevenths thereof from the bees of a stranger; two-sevenths and one-fourteenth from the bees of a foreigner; there is nothing *due* from the bees of a 'daer'-person, until it reaches sick maintenance or compensation, or, *according to others*, even when it does. From the bees of a native freeman this is *due* for a cow; the half thereof from the bees of a stranger; a fourth of it from the bees of a foreigner; and there is nothing from the bees of a 'daer'-person until it reaches sick maintenance or compensation, or, *according to others*, even when it does. From the

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 — ech; a leť o bečaub deopauť; a cethruimťi. o bečaub mup-
 čaurťi; ocup noco nuil ni ó bečaub đaur no co rĩa oťpur no
 aithgin, ocup o pa rĩa. O bečaub uprauť atā rin; a ceth-
 ruimťi o bečaub deopauť; leť ocup řeťtmat o bečaub mup-
 čaurťi; cept leť o bečaub đaur.

Cin ceathra.

.1. map e cunnatabairt in nuathaub no nach uaťaub do
 rugeth in mapbať, iř pođa na řelbach apa tairmillteř atā
 in cranđor do ženat no in aithgin icřait; ocup mat he ā
 pođa in cranđur, iř cranndur do čur etarpu, co řertar in
 tořčair orpo no na tořčair; ocup ma do počair orpo,
 ma tait řelba imđā ann, iř cranđur do čur ar cať řelbať
 oib co řertar in řelbať oib ar ā tořčair; iř cranđor do
 [čur] ar cať mil řo leiť in řoilb řin, cu řertar in mil auruťi
 do rugeth in řođa il; ocup lan řo aicneř in mil řin amach
 ann. Ocup đā mat řerř leo aithgin tic cen cranđur
 itir.

Map e ā pođa in aithgin tic cen cranđur itir, map
 acu uile atā in mil comaeř ocup commatť in mil řo map-
 bať and, iř cranđur do čur cu řertar cĩa oib đā řo in
 aithgin tic amach; ocup in ti oib đā řāiníc icatō aithgin
 amach; ocup in eiric o cať eirťi, cenmoťā in cutpuma řo
 řoirřo đā řřoilb butōin.

Manā uil ac neoť oib itir mil comaeř no commatť in
 mil řo mapbat and, iccat uile aithgin amach; ocup đenat
 řeťt řānna đe im đuine, ocup cuic řānna im boin, ocup đā
 řānn im ech.

¹ *The proportion which would fall on his own property.* That is, the other owners
 pay him the compensation he made in the first instance, except his own portion of it.

bees of a native freeman this is *due* for a horse; half thereof from the bees of a stranger; a fourth of it from the bees of a foreigner; and there is nothing *due* from the bees of a 'daer'-person until it reaches sick maintenance or compensation, or, *according to others*, even when it does. From the bees of a native freeman this is *due*; a fourth thereof from the bees of a stranger; a half and a seventh from the bees of a foreigner; an exact half from the bees of a 'daer'-person.

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Injuries in the case of cattle.

That is, if it be doubtful whether it was by them or not by them the killing was committed, the owners who are sued for them have their choice whether they will cast lots or pay compensation; and if the casting of lots be their choice, lots shall be cast between them, that it may be known whether it (*the lot*) falls upon them or falls not; and if it falls upon them, if there be many possessions, lots shall be cast on each proprietor of them, until it is known on which proprietor of them it falls; and lots shall be cast upon each animal separately of that *particular* possession, until the particular animal that did the injury is known; and full *fine* according to the nature of that animal *shall be paid* out for it. And should they prefer to pay compensation without casting lots at all, *they may do so*.

If it be their choice to pay the compensation without casting lots at all, if they have each an animal of the same age and quality as the animal that was killed on the occasion, lots are to be cast that it may be known by which of them the compensation is to be paid out; and he upon whom it has fallen shall pay the compensation out; and the 'eric'-fine *shall be paid* by each of them *to him*, except the proportion which would fall on his own property.¹

If none of them has an animal of the same age and quality as the animal that was killed on the occasion, they all *conjointly* pay the compensation out; and they make seven parts of it *when it is* for a person, and five parts *when* for a cow, and two parts *when* for a horse.

^a Ir. 47.

^b Ir. 10 &.

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Mará cionnti conat uatáib do rigneo in marbað, ocuŕ comat he roġa ná ŕelbað in náithgin ; mar ŕerŕ leir in ŕeichemuin toicheoá in cranócuŕ, iŕ cranócuŕ do tabairt do. Ocuŕ comat he roġa in ŕeiceman in aithgin, mar é a roġa ná ŕelbað in cranócuŕ, iŕ cranócuŕ do beŕat.

Cach uair iŕ é a roġa in cranócuŕ, noco neicen cranócuŕ do ŕir in uatáib no náð uathib ; aét cranócuŕ do cuŕ ar cach ŕelbað, co ŕerŕar in ŕelbað-oib ar a toŕcuŕ ; cranócuŕ do cuŕ ar cað mil ŕo leit ana ŕelb ŕin, cu ŕerŕar in mil aipéti do rigne roġail ; ocuŕ iŕ ní ŕo aicneo in mil ŕin sic amach ant. No, mar ŕerŕ leo aithgin sic [cen] cranócuŕ-oib, maít dóib aŕaen in aithgin ann. Maith don ŕeichemáin toicheoá aithgin inoé sic ŕir, uair mará mil cecintat beít ŕo ŕuachtuáig ŕir, noco bíat aét a ŕuŕ ŕor oiburúo do. Maít do ná ŕelbaðuib aithgin inoé do gabail uatáib, uair mará mil bíbúneé ŕo ŕuachtuáig uatú, ŕo icŕaitir oibŕe ŕe taeb náithgina.

Cað uair iŕ comúeoín leo aŕaen in aithgin sic, ŕenat ŕeét ŕanna oí in úuine, ocuŕ cuic ŕanna in boín, ocuŕ do ŕant in each.

Mará inoille laín, ocuŕ leití, ocuŕ aithgina, ocuŕ in úuine, ŕeét ŕanna ar tuŕ ; teacht co hinóillib lete in tuŕ ŕannaib aile, ocuŕ comúat etarŕu ; tecat inoillí laín ocuŕ inoillí lete co inoille aithgina in an ŕeétmar ŕann, ocuŕ comúat etarŕu.

Mará inoillí laín ocuŕ inoille leti ŕuil ann, ícat inoillí laín tuŕ ŕanna ar ar tuŕ, ocuŕ tecat co inoillí leti in ceitŕi ŕantuib, ocuŕ comúat etarŕu.

¹ *If it be cattle of full.* The manuscript is very defective or corrupt here, and it is not easy to ascertain what sort of cattle is meant by the terms "cattle of full," &c.

If it be certain that it was by them the killing was committed, it should be the choice of the owners *to pay* the compensation ; if the plaintiff prefers the casting of lots, the casting of lots shall be given him. And though the choice of the plaintiff should be the compensation, if the choice of the owners be the casting of lots, they shall have the casting of lots.

Whenever the lot-casting is their choice, it is not necessary to cast lots to know whether it was by them or not by them *the injury was done* ; but lots shall be cast upon each owner, that it may be known on which owner of them it falls ; lots shall be cast upon each animal separately in his herd, till the particular animal *of them* that did *the injury* is ascertained ; and a fine^a shall be paid out according to the nature of that animal. Or, if they prefer paying compensation without casting lots at all, *to have* the compensation is good for them both. *It is* good for the plaintiff that full compensation be paid to him, for if it were an animal of first offence that committed the injury, there would be *nothing* but its going in satisfaction *for the injury done* to him. *It is* good for the owners that full compensation be accepted from them, for if it was a wicked beast of theirs that committed the injury, they should pay 'dire'-fine together with compensation.

Whenever they are both mutually satisfied that the compensation should be paid, they make seven parts of it *when* for a person, and five parts *when* for a cow, and two parts *when* for a horse.

If it be cattle of full,ⁱ and of half, and of compensation *that are concerned*, and for *injuring* a person, seven divisions *are made* at first ; *the cattle of full pay three parts*, they come *into shares* with cattle of half for other three parts, and they pay equally between them ; the cattle of full and the cattle of half come *into shares* with the cattle of compensation for the seventh part, and they pay equally between them.

If it be cattle of full and cattle of half that are in question, the cattle of full pay three parts out of it at first, and come *into shares* with the cattle of half for *the other* four divisions, and they pay equally between them.

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Մարա Ինժիլլի Լաւն օսւր Ինժիլլի աւիցնա սիւ անն, Իստ
Ինժիլլե Լաւն քս քսէտմա՝ ար ար տւր, օսւր տեգաւ Կօ Ինժիլլի
աւիցնա Իմ ան քսէտմա՝ քանն, օսւր Կօմիգաւ Ետարրս:

Մարա Ինժիլլե Լէժ օսւր աւիցնա անն, Կօւժիւ քաննա ծօ
Ծenum ծօն աւիցնոյ ; Իստ Ինժիլլի Լէժ քիւ քանժա ար ար տւր,
օսւր տեգաւ Կօ Ինժիլլի աւիցնա Իմ ան քսէտմա՝ քանն, օսւր
Կօմիգաւ Ետարրս:

Մարա Ինժիլլի Լաւն, օսւր Լէժ, օսւր աւիցնա, Իմ Բօւն, Կուց
քաննա ծօ Ծenum ծօն աւիցնոյ անն ; Իստ Ինժիլլի Լաւն ծա
քանո՞ ար ար տւր, օսւր տեգաւ Կօ Ինժիլլի Լէժ Իմ ծա
քանժաւ Կիւ, օսւր Կօմիգաւ Ետարրս ; տեգաւ Ինժիլլի Լաւն
օսւր Ինժիլլի Լէժ Կս Ինժիլլի աւիցնա Իմ Ին Կուցօ՞ քանժ,
օսւր Կօմիգաւ Ետարրս:

Մարա Ինժիլլի Լաւն օսւր Ինժիլլի Լէժ, Իստ Ինժիլլի Լէժ ծա
քանո՞ ար ար տւր, օսւր տեգաւ Կօ Ինժիլլի աւիցնա Իմ Ին
քիւք քանժ, օսւր Կօմիգաւ Ետարրս:

Մարա Ինժիլլի Լաւն, օսւր Լէժ, օսւր աւիցնա, Իմ Եժ,
Ծա քանո՞ ծաճն քանո՞ ծիւ քիւ ; Իստ Ինժիլլի Լաւն Կէժրսւմի
ար ար տւր ; օսւր տեգաւ Ինժիլլի Լաւն Կօ Ինժիլլի աւիցնա
Իմ Լէժ, օսւր Կօմիգաւ Ետարրս:

Մարա Ինժիլլի Լաւն օսւր Ինժիլլի աւիցնա սիւ անն, Իստ
Ինժիլլե Լաւն Ին Լէժ աժա ար քսա՞ ծիւ ար ար տւր, օսւր
տեգաւ Կօ Ինժիլլի աւիցնա Իմ Ին Լէժ աժա ար քսա՞ աւիցնա,
օսւր Կօմիգաւ Ետարրս:

Մարա Ինժիլլի Լէժ, օսւր աւիցնա սիւ անժ, քիւ քանժա ծօ
Ծenum ծօն աւիցնոյ անժ ; Իստ Ինժիլլի Լէժ քիւան ար ար տւր,
օսւր տեգաւ Կօ Ինժիլլի աւիցնա Իմ ծա քիւան, օսւր Կօմիգաւ
Ետարրս: *

¹ Four parts are to be made of the compensation. The MS., E. 8, 5, is either defective or corrupt here, as while stating that four divisions are made of the compensation in this special case, it speaks immediately after of a seventh part, as if the division had been seven-fold.

If it be cattle of full and cattle of compensation that are in question, the cattle of full pay six-sevenths out of it at first, and they come *into shares* with the cattle of compensation for the *remaining* seventh part, and they pay equally between them.

If it be cattle of half and of compensation *that are* in question, four parts are to be made of the compensation¹; the cattle of half pay three parts out of it at first, and they come *into shares* with the cattle of compensation for the seventh part, and they pay equally between them.

If it be cattle of full, and of half, and of compensation *that are in question*, for *injury to* a cow, five parts are to be made of the compensation then; the cattle of full pay two parts out of it at first, and they come *into shares* with the cattle of half for other two parts, and they pay equally between them; the cattle of full and the cattle of half come *into shares* with the cattle of compensation for the *remaining* fifth part, and they pay equally between them.

If it be cattle of full and cattle of half *that are in question*, the cattle of half pay two parts out of it at first, and they come *into shares* with the cattle of compensation for the third part, and they pay equally between them.

If it be cattle of full, and of half, and of compensation *that are in question*, for *injury to* a horse, two parts *are to be made* of one part of them; the cattle of full pay one-fourth out of it at first; and the cattle of full come *into shares* with the cattle of compensation for *another half part*, and they pay *it* equally between them.

If it be cattle of full and cattle of compensation that are in question, the cattle of full pay the half which is for 'dire'-fine out of it at first, and they come *into shares* with the cattle of compensation for the half which is for compensation, and they pay equally between them.

If it be cattle of half, and of compensation, that are in question, three parts are to be made of the compensation in the case; the cattle of half pay one-third out of it at first, and they come *into shares* with the cattle of compensation for two-thirds, and they pay equally between them.

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Անմանձ ա քսւլ ծիրս օսւր աւիցոյ ին ; օսւր մարա ան-
մանձ ւմոճ ին իմաճիտ օսւր աւիցոյ, աճտ մա լաւտ շէրս
ստքսմայր նա աւիցոյնա ծօ իմաճտ, իր արսոս տքօտ շէտք-
ոճ ; մարա ստքսմայր ա իմաճտ օսւր ան աւիցոյ, իր արսոս
տքօտ ծաւսլա.

Մարա մօ ա իմաճտ անա ին աւիցոյ, օսւր ու քսւլտ շէրս
ստքսմայր նա հաւիցոյնա ծօ իմաճտ անո, ու մարա մօ անաւտ
շէրս ստքսմայր նա հաւիցոյնա սլ անո, ին տանքսմայր
շէրս ին աւիցոյ [1] իմաճտ օսւր ան աւիցոյ, օրսւ Ե ին
տանքսմայր հիրն քսւլ արսոս արսոս ինսլիւն աւիցոյնա ; օսւր ա
քսւլ անո օ ճա ին անաճ ա իօնոս արսոս ; ա լէճ ուս ծոնսլիւն
լաւն արսոս արսոս ; տեւաւ ինսլիւն լաւն օրսոս ինսլիւն լէճ իմ լէճ,
օսւր օրսոս տեւաւ. Տեւաւ ինսլիւն լաւն օսւր ինսլիւն
լէճ օրսոս ինսլիւն աւիցոյնա իմ ին իօնոս սա արսոս իմ
աւիցոյնա, օսւր օրսոս տեւաւ.

Մա լա իմաճտ քսւլ անո, օսւր իմաճտ ան քսւլ ; մա
քսւլ ա ծիրս քսւլ նա իմոճ ւմոճ նա լէճքա ի ստքսմայր
քսւլ նա հաւն քսւլ, օսւր տեւաւ քսւլ նա հաւն քսւլ տեւաւ
ստքսմայր, օսւր ուս ուս իմաճտ ծոնսլիւն արսոս քսւլ նա իմոճ
ա լէճքա ա ստքսմայր ծոնսլիւն, մաճաւ սլ ծօ ստքսմայր ; աճտ
քսւլ նա ան քսւլ ստքսմայր քսւլ նա իմոճ ւմոճ.

Մա լէճքա քսւլ նա իմոճ ւմոճ ա ստքսմայր ծոնսլիւն քսւլ
քսւլ նա հաւն քսւլ, ինսլիւնաւ լէճ օրսոս ինսլիւնաւ ծօ
քսւլ ստքսմայր : ուս ուս իմաճտ քսւլ նա հաւն քսւլ
ստքսմայր քսւլ հաւն քսւլ ա օրսոս ինսլիւնաւ ա քսւլ
քսւլ նա իմոճ ւմոճ.

Մարա ինսլիւն լաւն, օսւր լէճքա, օսւր աւիցոյնա, ա
քսւլ քսւլ քսւլ, շէրս իմաճտ ծօ ստքսմայր ծոնսլիւն
աւիցոյնա քսւլ ; շէրս ստքսմայր օրսոս ծօ ստքսմայր
լաւն արսոս արսոս, օսւր տեւաւ ինսլիւն լաւն օրսոս
քսւլ նա իմոճ ւմոճ օրսոս լաւն օրսոս ինսլիւն լէճ իմ
ստքսմայր օրսոս իմ

¹ *Anraith'-poet*.—"Anruth, nomen secundi gradus poetarum."—*Cormac's Glossary*.

These are animals for which there is 'dire'-fine and compensation; and if they be animals for which there is 'smacht'-fine and compensation, if the 'smacht'-fine be four times the amount of the compensation, they are disposed of like 'seds' of quadruple; if their 'smacht'-fine and their compensation be equal, they are disposed of like 'seds' of double.

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* Ir. They
are gradations
of
'seds' of
quadruple.

If their 'smacht'-fine be greater than the compensation, and the 'smacht'-fine is not four times the compensation in the case, or if more than four times the compensation is in question, the proportion which the compensation bears to the 'smacht'-fine and the compensation, is the proportion to be paid^b for cattle of compensation; and what there is from that out is to be divided in two; the cattle of full pay half out of it at first; and the cattle of full come *into shares* with cattle of half for the other half, and they pay equally between them. Cattle of full and cattle of half come *into shares* with cattle of compensation for the part which is for compensation, and they pay equally between them.

^b Ir. With
thee.

If there be an owner of many cows, and an owner of one cow; if what the owner of the many cows says is, that he will not permit the owner of the one cow to come into shares with him, and the owner of the one cow offers to come into shares *with him*, and the law does not compel the owner of the many cows to allow him to come into shares with him, unless he likes it himself; but the owner of the one cow shall pay as much as the owner of the many cows.

If the owner of the many cows permits the owner of the one cow to come into shares with him, they shall proceed^c to a Brehon to know how they shall pay. What the Brehon says is:—"The owner of one cow pays only a portion equal to *that of any* one cow of the same nature with her which the owner of the many cows has."

^c Ir. Go
with you.

If it be a case of cattle of full, and of half, and of compensation together, killing the chained dog of the 'anraith'-poet,¹ the compensation in the case is to be divided into four parts; the cattle of full pay the fourth and the eighth out of it at first, and the cattle of full come *into shares* with the cattle of half for one-

THE BOOK OF AICILL. — oētmāo, ocup im comīcat etarpu, Tecait·inwille lain ocup inwille leēe co inwilleib aithgīna im an cēthpaman ata ap ƿcaē aithgīna, ocup comīcait etarpu.

Māpa inwile lain ocup inwille leēe, icat inwille lain cēthpawmēi ocup oētmāo ap ap tur, ocup tecait co inwilleib leēe im leiē ocup im ƿēētmāō, ocup comīcat etarpu.

Māpa inwile lain ocup aithgīna uil ann, icat inwile lain teorā cēthpawmēi ap ap tur, ocup tecait co inwilleib aithgīna im in cēthpawmēi ata ap ƿcaē aithgīna, ocup comīcat etarpu.

Māpa inwile leēe, ocup aithgīna uil ann, cuic panna do ōenam don naithgīn ann; icat inwile leēe tƿī panna ap ap tur, ocup tecait co inwilleib aithgīna im ōa pannaib, ocup comīcat etarpu.

Ɔiler 1 noƿbƿeāib.

.1. Ʒeibio Ʒneim ime ocup eƿcaipe ƿe ƿep neolaē cƿiēi ocup ƿēētar cƿiēi do Ʒnep, cīo ap ƿopƿot cīo ap ƿƿimƿot, cīo Ʒlan cīo ƿalaē ƿƿimƿot, can nī inō co bar, na iap mbap.

Nocu Ʒeibenn Ʒneim ime na eƿcaipe ƿƿi ƿep nanēolaē cƿiēi na ƿēētar cƿiēe do Ʒnép, ap ƿƿimƿot na ap ƿopƿot, māpa ƿalaē ƿƿimƿot, cīo Ʒlan cīo ƿalaē ƿopƿot; na ƿopƿ ƿƿimƿot aip buōein, cīo ƿalaē cīo Ʒlan; Ʒeibio imuppo ƿop ƿopƿot, māpa Ʒlan ƿƿimƿot; ocup mā do ēuaro ƿop ƿopƿot, ocup Ʒlan ƿƿimƿot, ƿep tēite ōi ƿot ap ƿcīp imēēta, ƿlan act nī eple aīnim ōe, ƿlan he co bar, ocup tƿian inō iap mbap.

fourth and one-eighth, and they pay *it* equally between them. The cattle of full and the cattle of half come *into shares* with the cattle of compensation for the one-fourth which is for compensation, and they pay *it* equally between them.

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If it be cattle of full and cattle of half *that are in question*, the cattle of full pay one-fourth and one-eighth out of it at first, and they come *into shares* with the cattle of half for one-half and one-eighth, and they pay *it* equally between them.

If it be cattle of full and *cattle* of compensation, that are in question,^a the cattle of full pay three-fourths out of it at first, and they come *into shares* with the cattle of restitution for the fourth which is for compensation, and they pay *it* equally between them.

^a Ir. *In it.*

If it be cattle of half, and of compensation, that are in question,^a the compensation is to be divided into five parts then ; the cattle of half pay three parts out of it at first, and they come *into shares* with the cattle of compensation for two parts, and they pay equally between them.

What is lawful in deer judgments.

That is, fence and notice always take effect against a person having a knowledge of the territory and of the *parts* outside of the territory, whether upon a bye-road or a high-road, whether the high-road be clean or dirty, *and* there is no fine^b for it until death, or after death.

^b Ir. *Thing.*

Neither fence nor notice takes effect at any time against a man who has no knowledge of the territory or of the *parts* outside of the territory, upon a high-road or upon a bye-road, if the high-road be dirty, whether the bye-road be clean or dirty ; nor upon the high-road itself, whether dirty or clean ; it takes effect, however, upon a bye-road, if the high-road be clean ; and if he went upon the bye-road, the high-road being clean (*i.e. if a man goes off the road through fatigue in travelling*), *there is exemption for injuries to him*, but so as his life be not lost—exemption until death, but there is *only one-third penalty* for him after death.

In this case the person who was injured has no knowledge THE BOOK OF AICILL. of the territory, and it is a case of "fence and notice": and there is one-sixth 'dire'-fine for him through his want of knowledge, and another sixth on account of not having heard the notice; so that there is one-third for him after death. *There is one-third of the full 'dire'-fine with compensation from the owner of the unlawful pitfall, or one-third of the compensation from the hunter who owns the lawful pitfall.*^a

Where it is said "he died, one-third of 'dire'-fine for illegality;" he died of it then. One-third of 'dire'-fine is *due* for the illegality which he committed *in* coming over the fence of his neighbour, if it was not in his direct path or in his way. If it was not in his direct path,¹ i.e. *in* the chief road or path where all walk in the green, for he does not die from it then. There is a fence but no notice in the case *then*, and the person who was injured had no knowledge of the territory, and there is one-half 'dire'-fine for him until death, on account of his want of knowledge, so that two-thirds are *paid* for him after death. And the third above *mentioned* is not found in it (*the book*), but is inferred from this sixth; for, as there is the sixth here after death on account of his want of knowledge, it is right that there should be another sixth on account of his not having heard the notice; so that in this way it (*the 'dire'-fine*) is one-third after death. Now, one-third of this 'dire'-fine is *paid* for the set-spear, or two-thirds of the half 'dire'-fine for the pitfall of the unlawful hunter, or two-thirds of compensation for *the pitfall* of the lawful hunter; full 'dire'-fine with compensation for the set-spear in a green, without a fence, without notice, whether for *injury* to a cow or for a horse. *This is* when there is no^b notice, and if ^b Ir. *Without.* there be a fence, it (*the penalty*) is half 'dire'-fine with compensation; if there be both, a fence and notice, it is a *case of exemption*.

If it be a *case of* a set-spear between a green and a wild place, one-fourth of 'dire'-fine with compensation is *due* in the case for *injury* to a person, and one-third of 'dire'-fine with compensation for a cow, and two-thirds of 'dire'-fine

THE BOOK իմ թ՛. Cen իմե cen Երբայրս րոն, օսըր մա տա իմե, ր Լե՛
 OF
 ԱՅՈՒՆ. cachա րաւո՛ւ ; մա տաւտ մարս աւն, իմե օսըր Երբայրս, րլան.

Մարս Բր արոն 1 րլեւո ռո 1 ռոյրաւո, շեթրաւմէ ռա
 շեթրաւմէ տրո Լա տաւո ռաւեղոնա առո իմ տաւո, տրաւ ռո
 տրաւ տրե րե տաւո ռաւեղոնա առո իմ Բոն, օսըր տա տրաւ ռո
 տա տրաւ տրո րե տաւո ռաւեղոնա առո իմ թ՛. Cen իմե cen
 Երբայրս ա՛տա րոն ; օսըր մա տա իմե, ր Լե՛ շա՛ա րաւո՛ւ ; մա
 տաւտ մարս աւն, իմե օսըր Երբայրս, րլան. Լե՛ տրո Լա տաւո
 ռաւեղոնա օն արե՛ղ շա՛աւրս եւե՛տա 1 րաւե, շոն իմե cen
 Երբայրս, արո իմ Բոն, արո իմ թ՛, արո իմ տաւո. Մա տաւտ
 մարս աւն, իմե օսըր Երբայրս, րլան.

Մարս արեղ շա՛աւրս եւե՛տա 1 րլեւո ռո 1 ռոյրաւո, շեթ-
 րաւմէ ռաւեղոնա առո իմ տաւո, օսըր տրաւ ռաւեղոնա իմ
 Բոն, օսըր տա տրաւ ռաւեղոնա առո իմ թ՛, շոն իմե cen
 Երբայրս ; օսըր մա տա իմե, ր Լե՛ շա՛ա րաւո՛ւ ; մա տաւտ մարս
 աւն, իմե օսըր Երբայրս, րլան.

Աւեղոն օն արե՛ղ շա՛աւրս եւե՛տա 1 րաւե, շոն իմե cen
 Երբայրս, արո իմ Բոն, արո իմ տաւո, արո իմ թ՛. Cen իմե cen
 Երբայրս րոն. Մա տա իմե, ր Լե՛ cachա րաւո՛ւ ; մա տաւտ
 մարս աւն, իմե օսըր Երբայրս, րլան.

Մարս արե՛ղ շա՛աւրս եւե՛տա տրո րաւե օսըր տրաւո,
 շեթրաւմէ աւեղոնա առո իմ տաւո, օսըր տրաւ ռաւեղոնա իմ
 ա՛տ. Cen իմե cen Երբայրս ա՛տա րոն ; օսըր մա տա իմե, ր Լե՛
 շա՛ա րաւո՛ւ. Մա տաւտ մարս աւն, իմե օսըր Երբայրս, րլան.

Մարս արե՛ղ շա՛աւրս եւե՛տա 1 րլեւո ռո ռոյրաւո, շեթրաւմէ
 ռա շեթրաւմէ աւեղոնա իմ տաւո առո, օսըր տրաւ ռո տրոն
 ռաւեղոնա առո իմ Բոն, օսըր տա տրաւ ռո տա տրոն իմ թ՛.

with compensation for a horse. This *is the case* when there is neither a fence nor notice, but if there be a fence, it (*the penalty*) is half of each *before mentioned* portion; if there be both, a fence and notice, there is exemption.

If it be *a case* of a set-spear in a mountain or in a wild place, *there is a penalty* of one-fourth of the one-fourth of 'dire'-fine with compensation for *injury* to a person in the case, one-third of the third of 'dire'-fine with compensation for a cow, and two-thirds of the two-thirds of 'dire'-fine with compensation for a horse. This is *the rule* when there is neither fence nor notice; but if there be a fence, it (*the penalty*) is half of each portion; if there be both, a fence and notice, there is exemption. Half 'dire'-fine with compensation *is payable* for the pitfall of the unlawful hunter in a green, without a fence without notice, whether for *injury* to a cow, or for a horse, or for a person. If there be both, a fence and notice, there is exemption.

* If it be a pitfall of an unlawful hunter in a mountain or in a wild place, one-fourth of compensation *is due* for *injury* to a person in the case, and one-third of compensation for a cow, and two-thirds of compensation for a horse, when there is neither fence nor notice;* but if there be a fence, it (*the penalty*) is half of each portion; if there be both, a fence and notice, there is exemption.

* Ir. Without fence, without notice.

Compensation *is due* from the pitfall of the lawful hunter in a green, without fence or notice, whether for *injury* to a cow, or for a person, or for a horse. This is when there is neither fence nor notice. If there be a fence, it is half of each division; if there be both, a fence and notice, there is exemption.

If it be a pitfall of a lawful hunter between a green and a wild place, there is one-fourth of compensation *payable* for *injury* to a person in the case, and one-third of compensation for *injury* to a horse. This is when there is neither fence nor notice; but, if there be a fence, it (*the penalty*) is half of each portion *before mentioned*. If there be both, a fence and notice, there is exemption.

If it be a pitfall of a lawful hunter in a mountain or wild place, a fourth of the fourth of compensation *is due* then for a person *injured*, and a third of the third of compensation for a cow, and two-thirds of the two-thirds for a horse.

THE BOOK OF AICILL. — Cen ime cen epcairi atá rin ; ir ma ta ime ocuip epcairpe, ir lan ; uair nocu neicen imme cun cučairi tečta i rleib no i noipairno. Ocuip ir é aen inao i ngeibenn gneim epcairpe i necmaip imme ; uair geibis gneim ime i necmaip epcairpe, ocuip in geibenn epcairpe i necmaip ime.

• Do gabar in lan uil uaitib i fairi ; ocuip noco nagabar in lan uil uaitib uil, iur fairi ocuip tairaino, no i rleib, no i noipairno atá, áct a gabail on cuiti cučairi etechta.

Canar a ngabar teora ceirpaimti tairi atá on bir airnol iur fairi ocuip tairaino im tuine ? Ir ar gabair, on cuiti cučairpe etechta i fairi ; uair tairi cumala tairpe ocuip cumal aithgina atá uaiti iur fairi im tuine, ir é a ceirpaimti rin in cumal atá uaiti iur fairi ocuip tairainn im tuine ; coir no tairpe, uair ir lan tairi uil on bir airnol a fairi im tuine, cema ceirpaimti tairi do beir uao iur fairi ocuip tairaino im tuine.

Canar a ngabar in tairian tairi uil on bir airnol iur fairi ocuip tairaino im boin ? Ir ar gabair, on cuiti etechta tall i fairi ; uair da ba tairi ocuip bo aithgina atá uaiti tall i fairi im boin. Ir é a tairian rin in bo aithgina atá uaiti iur fairi ocuip tairaino im boin ; coir no tairpe, uair ir lan atá o bir airnol i fairi in bo, cema tairian do beir uao iur fairi ocuip tairaino im boin.

Canar a ngabar in da tairian tairi atá o bir airnol iur fairi ocuip tairaino im eč ? Ir ar gabair, on cuiti cučairi

¹ But if there be a fence and notice.—The Irish for “a fence and” must have been introduced into the MS. by the mistake of a copyist, as appears from the next clause.

This is *the case* when there is neither fence nor notice; but if there be a fence and notice,¹ there is exemption; for a fence is not necessary in the case of the lawful hunter in a mountain or a wild place. And it is the only instance in which notice takes effect without a fence; for a fence takes effect without notice, but notice does not take effect without a fence.

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The full *fine* which is *due* from them in a green is found in law books; but the full *fine* which is *due* from them all, between a green and a wild-place, or in a mountain, or in a wild-place, is not found, but is inferred from the pitfall of the unlawful hunter.

Whence is it derived that three-quarters of 'dire'-fine are *due* from the owner of the set-spear when between a green and a wild-place for *injury* to a person? It is derived from the rule respecting the pitfall of an unlawful hunter in a green; for it is three 'cumhals' of 'dire'-fine, and one 'cumhal' of compensation that are *due* from the owner of it in a green for *injury* to a person, the fourth of that is the 'cumhal' which is *due* from it when between a green and a wild-place for *injury* to a person; it is right from this, that as it is full 'dire'-fine that is *due* from the owner of the set-spear in a green for *injury* to a person, it is the fourth of 'dire'-fine that should be *due* from it between a green and a wild-place for *injury* to a person.

Whence is it derived that the third of 'dire'-fine is *due* from the owner of the set-spear when between a green and a wild-place for *injury* to a cow? It is derived from the rule respecting the unlawful pitfall within the green; for it is two cows of 'dire'-fine and one cow of compensation that are *due* on account of it when within the green. The third of that is the cow of compensation that is *due* on account of it when between a green and a wild-place for *injury* to a cow; it is right therefore, that as full *fine* is *due* from the owner of the set-spear in a green for *injury* to a cow, it is a third of it that should be *due* from the owner of it (the set-spear) when between a green and a wild-place for *injury* to a cow.

Whence are derived the two-thirds of 'dire'-fine that are *due* from the owner of the set-spear when between a green and a wild-place for *injury* to a horse? They are derived from

THE BOOK OF AICILL. — etechta էալլ ա քաճի, սալր capall ալիցոնա օսլր capall տաճա աա սալժի տալլ 1 քաճի 1մ եճ; ա տա քալոն քոն 1մ capall ալիցոնա աա սալժի 1տլր քաճի օսլր տլրալոն 1մ եճ; օսլր ոո ծօլրոթ, սալր 1ան տլրո աա օն Բլր ալրոն 1 քաճի 1մ եճ, ցեմա տա քալոն տլրո ոո Բելժ սաո 1տլր քաճի օսլր տլրալոն 1մ each.

Մալա ծսլոնե ալե քո ճսլրլրտար 1մ ծսլոնե ուոնոելլ ա ալրոն, աճտ մալ Ե 1մ տլոնո ա տսԲալրտ քեր Բսնալո քլր ա 1մոելլ քո 1մոլլլլսլմ Ե, ոո 1մոն 1լր օոմօլլցեթ քլր, 1լր ա օոմո օոլո 1մոլլ օլեցար առո.

Մալա ծլլցեճս 1մ տլոնո ալ 1մոլլլլսլմ 1մոն 1մ տլոնո ա տսԲրոն քլր, 1մ ցլտլսլմա քսլրլր ա ծլլցեթ օօլլսլմ օե ցլրսլո օե քոլո քսլրլր.

C. 1643. Մա քս 1մ քլոն Լոլր 1մ օեր ոո 1մ ցլլճի ալ ա 1մոն, 1լր Լան քո ալոնեթ 1մ 1մոնո 1մ քո մոլլեօ [1մ ցլլճի] ծո 1մո; ոո, ցլմոն Լան քո ալոնեթ 1մ 1մոնո 1մ քո քօլլաճ.

Տա ճսլճի ցլճալրո ալթքեճար; ցլճալրո տեճտա օսլր ցլճալրո etechta.

C. 1642. 1մ ցլճալրե թեճտա; ոո ճո Գսլո 1մ քլոն ճալրմեալ, օսլր տո քոն օն տրաճ օո քալե. Մալ 1լրոն [ցլլճի] ցլճալրո
C. 1642. տեճտա քո քօլլաճ [քլրոն օլր], 1լր 1մոնոն օսլր ոո ոթ 1մ մոլլ օեճ ցլոնաճ 1մ, ալիցոն. Ոո ոոնօ ցեմա, օո քսլրլրեաո մերաճտ ա ցլճալրե Լեճ օե, ալալ քսլրլրե մերաճտ ա Երմա Լեճ ոոն եճ, օսլր օոնոնաճ ոո ոո ա տարօսո մալ առո.

C. 1642. 1մ ցլլճլց [ցլճալրե] etechta; 1լր ցլտլսլմա ճո Գսլո 1մ քլոն ճալրմեր օսլր 1մ քլոնո նա ճալրմոնո.

Մալ ա ցլաճտալոն ալ ալսլրո նա ցլլոնե տեճտա քո քօլլալ 1մ քլոն, 1լր 1մոնոն օսլր քո քօլլաճ 1մոնո.

¹ In which it was damaged. This seems to mean, the place in which the trap was placed when it was damaged, i.e. broken or removed by the deer.

the rule respecting the pitfall of the unlawful hunter within the green, for it is a horse of restitution and a horse of double that are paid by the owner of it when within the green for injury to a steed; the two-thirds of these is the horse of restitution that is due from the owner of it when between a green and a wild-place, for injury to a steed; hence it is right, that as there is full 'dire'-fine from the owner of the set-spear in a green for injury to a steed, two-thirds of 'dire'-fine should be paid by the owner of it when between a green and a wild-place, for injury to a steed.

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If it was another person the man sent to set his trap, and if he set it in the place where the owner desired him to set it, or in an equally lawful place, they (*the owner and setter*) shall pay equally what is incurred on account of it.

If the place where he set *the trap* is more lawful than the place where he was told to *set it*, the portion of *fine* which its *more* lawful position^a takes off him is taken off himself^a *Ir. Law. only.*

If the deer has carried off the stock or the trap out of its place, full *fine* is to be paid for it according to the nature of the place in which the trap was injured; or, *according to others*, it may be full *fine* according to the nature of the place in which it was damaged.¹

Two traps of hunters are taken into consideration; *those of the lawful hunter, and of the unlawful hunter.*

As to the lawful hunter; there comes not to him but the deer which he rouses, and it comes from one time to another. If it was in the pitfall of the lawful hunter the injury was done by the deer, it is the same as if an animal of first trespass did it, as regards compensation. Or indeed, according to others, the excitement of being hunted takes half off it, just as the excitement of its being ridden takes half off the horse, when^b it is a sensible adult that excites both.

^bIr. And.

As to the pitfall of the unlawful hunter; the deer which he rouses and the deer which he does not rouse come equally to him.

If it is in coming towards the lawful pitfall the deer has done the injury, it is the same as if he had done the injury in it (*the pitfall*).

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Mar ac tiaðtain ar amur na cuiði eteðta, iræp fep na cuiðe ar a cintoib, no co raib na cuiðe; ocur o bïar, ir lan po aicneð na cuiðe ðic anð.

C. 1648. In ðuine tainic ðo gait in fïaða ar in cuiðig, ir lan ðrip na cuiðe cia foglað in [fïað no in] cuiðec rir; ocur ðia-blað feola inðraici, ocur enecclann ðic ðo pë fep na cuiðe.

C. 1648. Mar ar tarann po foglað [in fïað] aët ma tar[τ]ur he, ir inano ocur ðo neið mil leð cintoach ar inigile, im leð ðic, ocur mepaðt a taraino rcuiper leð ðe. Mana tarur itir, ir lan can ni ðic anð.

Andrum ðipe tpeibðipe.

1. æen enecclann ðec aithpegtar ann; enecclann ðrip in tiðe, ocur enecclann ðrip in tpeoit, ocur enecclann ðrip na lepta, ocur enecclann ðon ti ðar eirceð in lepað, ocur enecclann ðo cað taipeð ðo na peðt taipeðaið ðam ir uairli tainic ar ðamrað ar amur in tiðig; ocur in naenmað pann fichit ðo cað enecclainn ðib ðrip in tiðig, cenmoða fep in tpeoit, ocur fep in peoit ocur fep na lepta; ocur lepað ðiler uil aici ann, uair mun buð eð ðo bïað ni uað. Ocur ir ar gabair; in naenmað pann fichit cað enecclainni ðib ðrip in tiðe. ðert ðe rét gabla ar muin ðiri ðo cað tuilteð, .i. bpeithemnaiçter rét ðo gabluğað for muin a enecclainni ðon ti rir in toltanað bið ina tpeð; in rin in æenmað pann fichit enecclainni o cað rir ðibpum ðrip in tiðig, cenmoða fep in tpeoit. Ir ar gabair a beið co morpeirear ina turogðain enðac enge, [.i.] arpen enecclann caða pum-

Sic.

1 *A beast of half trespass.*—C. 1648 has "a beast of first trespass."

2 *And that of the owner of the 'sed.'*—C. 1644 reads here, "uair mað eirðe ir ðor ðo a ret ðo gait uað cin co raib ni uað; for if it be he, it is enough for him that his 'sed' has been stolen from him, without anything being paid by him."

3 *And that of the owner of the 'sed.'*—The Irish for this phrase in the MS. must have been repeated by a mistake of some copyist. It contradicts line 25 of page 460, and seems to have no meaning.

4 *A blameless theft.*—That is, it would appear a theft for which the owner of the house was not in any way to blame.

If it is in coming towards the unlawful pitfall *he did the* THE BOOK OF AICILL.
injury, the owner of the pitfall is exempt from *liability* for its trespasses, until it is in his pitfall; and when it is, full *fine* according to the nature of the pitfall shall be paid for it.

As to the person who came to steal the deer out of the pitfall, the owner of the pitfall is exempt *from liability*, though the deer or the pitfall should injure him; and double the worth of the flesh, and honor-price, are to be paid by him to the owner of the pitfall.

If it is while being chased the deer did the injury, and if it be caught, it is the same as if a beast of half trespass¹ while grazing had done it, as regards paying half *fine*, and the excitement of its being chased takes half off it. If it be not caught at all, there is exemption from paying anything for it.

The 'dire'-fine for *stealing from* a house is a difficult 'dire'-fine.

That is, eleven honor-prices are considered in it, *viz.*, honor-price to the owner of the house, and honor-price to the owner of the 'sed', and honor-price to the owner of the bed, and honor-price to the person to whom the bed was given, and honor-price to each chief of the seven noblest chiefs of companies who came on a visit to the house; and the one and twentieth part of each honor-price of them *is due* to the owner of the house, except *he be* the owner of the 'sed,'² and *that of* the owner of the 'sed,'³ and *that of* the owner of the bed; and it is his own bed that he has in this case, for if it were not there would be part⁴ of the honor-price due from him. And ^{*Ir. A thing.} hence is derived; "the one-and-twentieth part of each honor-price of them *is due* to the owner of the house." There is taken from him (*the thief*) a 'sed gabhla'-heifer in addition to 'dire'-fine for each person willing to remain in his (*the owner's*) house, i.e. there is adjudged to the person who is willing to remain^b with him in his house, a 'sed-gabhla'-heifer, along ^{*Ir. To be.} with his honor-price; and this is the one-and-twentieth part of his honor-price from each man of them to the owner of the house, except the owner of the 'sed.' Its being *extended* to seven persons is inferred from its being a blameless theft,⁴ i.e., the honor-price of each chief person that is in the ban-

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 C. 1644. perran ar a miodchuir co ruici morpheire; ocyr ma tait
 ní ír lia na rin do tairédaib dam ar in damruib, ír tairé-
 tain doib fon réct neneclainne, ocyr rairnoit eapru po
 comairto no po leic airto. [Ocyr] in eutruma daim na
 fuil; don po roich do cach duine oib fon, a leé do budoib,
 ocyr a leé da daim; ocyr do neoé na fuil da daim ina
 farrao, ír eirium berur a cuicis, dailí ír e po icrao a cuicis
 trebtoire.

C. 1645. No dono, cona beicé aét do triur; ocyr ír ar gabur rin
 .1. mun or mun do gneá, [cuirter co teora para pu-
 baill bí] 7rte.

C. 1645. Cio fodepa co fuil in aenmaé rann fichit da eneclainn
 o caé fir oib fon tpir in tigi cenmoéa fer in treoit? .1. a
 dualgur fir in tigi ata ní doibrium; [ocyr] ír eo fodepa in
 aenmao rann fichit da eneclainn o caé fir oib tpir in
 tigi; ocyr nocon a dualgur fir in tigi ata ní tpir in treoit,
 aétmao a dualgur a reoit budoib; ocyr íreo fodepa can
 ní uao tpir in tigi.

C. 1645. Ocyr lepaio rin po eirced do cliamain, no du t[r]uatrué,
 no do duine airé; ocyr mun buo eé, noco bio ní anó aét-
 má do oir .1. tpir in tigi, ocyr tpir na lepta, no tpir in
 treoit.

Ní bí caiteé nach cuitech.

.1. in ret coitcenn foraino; rlan don duine a cuic fein
 do caiteam de, cio ne deitbriuur cio ne inoitebriuur, éia po
 bí in fer aile 1 baile 1 roirpo in cocar cen co raib; aét
 aithgin ineich ír eirbaóá tre na roinó a hic do rir in fer
 aile. Aét na caitea cuicis in fir aile, ocyr da caitea, ír

¹ *If thy horses are removed from the hill of meeting, &c.*—This is Dr. O'Donovan's revised translation of this very obscure phrase.—*Vide* "Senchus Mor," vol. i., p. 165.

² *Or of the owner of the 'sed.'*—C. 1645 has some more paragraphs relating to this subject, which appear to be misplaced. They are rather fragmentary, and from defects in the MS. are very obscure.

quet-house until it reaches seven persons shall be paid; and if there are more than this *number* of chiefs of companies at the banquet, they come under the seventh of honor-price, and they divide it between them equally or unequally. And *as to* the part that is for the company; of that which comes to each of them, the half is for himself, and the half for his company; and as to the person who has no company with him, it is he that shall have their share, for it is he that would pay their share of the house 'dire'-fine.

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Or indeed, *according to some* it is *extended* only to three persons; and this is inferred from; "If thy horses are removed from the hill of meeting,¹ it is put to the three best chiefs of the pavilion," &c.

What is the reason that the one-and-twentieth part of his honor-price is *due* to the owner of the house from each man of these except the owner of the *stolen* 'sed'? That is, it is in right of the owner of the house that anything is *due* to them; and this is the reason that the one-and-twentieth part of his honor-price is *due* from each man of them to the owner of the house; but it is not in right of the owner of the house that anything is *due* to the owner of the *stolen* 'sed', but in right of his own 'sed'; and this is the reason why nothing is *due* from him to the owner of the house.

And that bed *above referred to* was given to a son-in-law, or to a soldier, or to a particular person; and if it were not, there would be nothing *due* for it except to two persons, viz., to the owner of the house, and to the owner of the bed, or, *according to others*, to the owner of the 'sed'.²

No one should be a spender who is not a sharer.

That is, *as to* the common easily divisible 'sed'; a person is exempt in spending his own share of it, whether with necessity or without necessity, whether the joint-owner^a was at a place where he could have come to him to consult him or whether he was not; but the compensation for whatever is deficient in consequence of dividing it is to be paid by him to the joint-owner.^a He must not, however, spend the share of the joint-owner,^a and should he spend it, it is to

^a Ir. *The other man.*

THE BOOK OF AICHLA. α αιριυε υαο co lan ριαδαιβ ζαιτι, ατ mun bu ουινε ολιγιυρ
 ειρεδ το ζαβαιλ τα εοιλε he ; ocyr map eo, ιρλαν το α βειτ
 αιτι ρε ρε ιν ειρις.

C. 1648. In pet coitceenn ποραινωσι ; ιρλαν τον ουινε α εοιτ ρειν το
 αιτεm δε ρε οειδβιριυρ, ocyr νο ραιβι ιν ρερ αιλε ι bail ι
 ροιρπο ιm cocar ; [no cé ρο βοί, ocyr ρο ριαρραιο δε, ιρ ρλαν
 το] ; ατ αιτηγι ινειδ ιρ ερβαοαδ δε τρια να ροινο τοι το
 ριριν ρερ αιλε, cen ριαδ ζαιτε.

Map ρε ινδειδβιριυρ ρο αιτειυρταρ he ιμυρπο, ce ρο bi
 ιν ρερ αιλε ι bail ι ροιρπο ιm cocar cen co ροιβι, no ci ρε
 οειδβιριυρ, μα ρο bi ιν ρερ αιλε ι bail ι ροιρπο ιm cocar,
 ocyr νο οερναο, ιρ αιτηγι ινειδ ιρ ερβαοαδ δε τρι να ροινο
 τοι το, co lan ριαδαιβ ζαιτι ριριν ρερ αιλε. Ocyr ροιρ αιτ
 εοιτις ιν ριρ [αιλε] ανη ριν ; ocyr μα ρο αιτ, ιρ α αιριυε
 υαο co lan ριαδαιβ ζαιτι.

Ir eo ipet coitceenn ποραινωσι ανη, οειτε το beoailib no
 το μαρβοιλιb, no aen map naδ μειρτι λογ α ροινο.

Ir eo ipet coitceenn ποραινωσι ανη, aen beoail no aen
 μαρβοιλι ιρ μειρτι λογ α ροινο.

Indeircech caδ moρcuiteδ.

.1. map ac compeppain το ραλα ιm ιν pet, ατ μα τα τοιb
 νεδ ιρ mo cuit να εοιλε, ιρ ινο ειρις υαο αρ.

Mapa cuρpuma α cuit ανο, ιρ ερανοδυρ το κυρ εταρρυ,
 no ιρ ροινο αρ το.

Mapa cenn ocyr memap ατα ιm ιν pet, ατ μαρα mo cuit
 ιν εοινο, no μα cuρpuma ρε cuit ιν memair, ιρ αν ειρις υαο

be paid by him with full fines for theft, unless he is a THE BOOK OF AICILL. person who is entitled to take a forced exaction from his tenant; and if he is, he is exempt in having it during the time of the forced exaction.

As to the common not easily divisible 'sed;' a person is exempt in disposing of his own share of it, in case of necessity, when the joint-owner^a was not at a place where he could have consulted him; or though he was, and was consulted, he * Ir. The other man. (*the spender*) is safe; but he must make compensation to the joint-owner^a for whatever is deficient in consequence of the sharing of it, without fine for theft.

If, however, it was without necessity he spent it, whether the joint owner^a was at a place where he could have consulted him, or whether he was not, or though *he did so* of necessity, if the joint-owner^a was at a place where he could have consulted him, and if he did not *consult him*, he shall make good to the joint-owner^a whatever is deficient in consequence of the dividing of it, with full fines for theft. And he did not spend the share of the other man in that case; and if he spent *it*, it should be repaid by him, with full fine for theft.

A common easily divisible 'sed' means, two live chattels or dead chattels, or one dead *chattel* the value of which is not lessened by its being divided.

A common chattel not easily divisible means, one live chattel, or one dead chattel the value of which would be lessened by its being divided.

Everyone who has the great share pays the 'eric'-fine.

That is, if two persons of equal rank are concerned about the 'sed,' and if there be one of them who has a larger share of *it* than the other, he pays the 'eric'-fine for it.

If their shares in it be equal, lots are to be cast between them, or it is to be divided in two.

If it be a chief and a member of a tribe that are concerned about the 'sed', and if the share of the chief is greater than or equal to the share of the member, the 'eric'-fine is

THE BOOK OF AICILL. can cranṭocur. Maṛa mo cuiṭ in memair, iṛ cranṭocur etarpu.

Ca deiṭbir etarpu ṛin ocuṛ in bail ata : in ti dia mbi caime in cethra, iṛ é inepen ní ar dia raile. Iṭir lanam-ain ata in ṛet anṭ ṛin, ocuṛ ar comluga lanamnair etarpu inṭo ti dib ṭana deiṛci in cenel inṭoile ṛin in eiric uat ar cen cranṭocur. Sunn imurpo iṭir cenn ocuṛ memar ata in ṛet anṭ ; ocuṛ ṭorpuairli ata ṭon činṭ, cemāt mo cuiṭ in memair iṛin ṛet na cuiṭ in cinṭ, iṛ cranṭocur etarpu. No maṛa cutpuma a cuiṭ mar aen, in eiric on činṭ ar can cranṭocur.

Oḡoileṛ cač nanpečtaio.

C. 1649. .1. ṛlān in ḡataioe ṭo marbaṭ can ṛlainṭoiuṭ can aične, can caemačtu arṭaiṭe in uair denma na ṛoḡla ; ocuṛ ṛlan cač ṭuine marbčair in a ṛičṭ. [Ma ṭa caomačtain ṛarcaiḡčṭi, iṛ ḡo ṭrian nupana iṛ ṛlan e buṭein, ocuṛ lan ṛiač iṛin ti ṛo marbaṭ in a ṛičṭ.] Inṭoiṭeam arṭaiṭi ṛucaṭ čuici ann ṛin ; no maṛa inṭoiṭeam marbčṭa ṛucaṭ čuici, ma ṛo bi caemačtu arṭaiṭe cen co ṛoibi, iṛ co ṭrian iṛlan he buṭein, ocuṛ lan ṛiač no leč ṛaič iṛin ti ṛo marbaṭ in a ṛičṭ.

In uair denma na ṛoḡla ṛin ; ocuṛ ma ṛečtar uair denma na ṛoḡla, ciṭ ṛun marbčṭa ciṭ ṛun arṭaiṭi, iṛ co ṭrian nupana iṛlan he buṭein, ocuṛ leč ṛiač iṛin ti ṛo marbaṭ in a ṛičṭ. In uair denma na ṛoḡla ṛin ; ocuṛ ma ṛečtar uair denma na ṛoḡla, ačṭ ma ṭarar ḡait in a laiṁ, iṛ amuil ḡataioi he in uair denma na ṛoḡla, ṛo aicneṭ in inṭoiṭim ṛucaṭ cuiṭi, ciṭ inṭoiṭem marbčṭa ciṭ inṭoiṭem arṭaiṭi.

¹ *Lots are to be cast between them.*—O'D. 2003 and C. 1654 add two paragraphs here, which appear to be out of place.

² *On account of every person killed in his guise.* The Irish words translated "in his guise," do not imply a third party supposed to have been the thief, but the thief himself not taken in the fact but believed by the slayer to have committed the theft.

to be paid by him without casting lots. If the share of the member be greater, lots are to be cast between them.¹

What is the difference between these cases, and where it is said; "the person who has fewest cattle is he who pays out of it to the other"? The 'sed' is between a related pair in that case, and it is to equalize the connexion between them that the person who has fewest of this species of cattle pays 'eric'-fine for them without casting lots. Here, however, the 'sed' is between a chief and a member; and it is on account of the rank of the chief, that, although the member's share in the 'sed' is greater than that of the chief, lots are to be cast between them. Or if the share of both be equal, the 'eric'-fine is *due* from the chief without casting lots.

The life of every law-breaker is fully forfeited.

That is, it is lawful to kill the thief without name, who is not known,* when there is no power of arresting him at the time of committing the trespass; and he (*the slayer*) is exempt on account of every person killed in his guise.² If there is power to arrest him, he is exempt as far as one-third of the excess on account of the man himself, and there is full fine on account of the person killed in his guise. It was his (*the slayer's*) intention to have arrested him^b in that case; or if it had been his intention to kill him, whether he were able to arrest him or not, he is exempt as far as one-third on account of the man himself, but he pays full fine or half fine on account of the person killed in his guise.

* 11. Without knowing.

^b 11. An intention of arresting him was brought to him.

This was at the time of committing the trespass; but if it were at a time different from that of committing the trespass, whether he intended to kill him or to arrest him, he is exempt as far as one-third of the excess on account of the man himself, but there is half fine due on account of the person who was killed in his guise. This was at the time of committing the trespass; and if it were at a time different from that of committing the trespass, and if the stolen property^c was found in his possession,^d he is considered as a thief at the time of committing the trespass, and the fine shall be according to the intention that was brought to him, whether intention of killing or intention of arresting.

^c 11. Theft.
^d 11. Hand.

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Μαγα ρεῖταρ υἱαρ denma na poḡla, ocuy ní tapar gait in α λαιm, ciō pun marbtha ciō pun artaiṭi rucaō ēuici, iṛ co tṛian iṛlan he, ocuy lan pīaḥ iṛin ti po marbaḥ na pīcṭ.

Μα ταρυρ γαιτ in α λαιm, iṛ comarougaḥ itir tṛi na γαιτi ταρυρ in α λαιm ocuy in ḡa tṛian coiṛpṛiṛi uil ino; ocuy ciō be tṛib ac α mbe imarcpaiṛo icaō pē ḥeile.

Μuna ταρυρ γαιτ in α λαιm, iṛ comarougaḥ itir pīaḥ maigne no imṛaiṛo[ne] na γαιτi ocuy in ḡa tṛian coiṛpṛiṛi; ocuy ciō be tṛib ac α mbe in imarcpaiṛo icaō pē ḥeile.

Μα ταρυρ ανιm ανo buḡein, α imṛenun ḡo in γαιτ pṛi α ταιuic, ocuy comarougaḥ itir pīaḥ maigne no imṛaiṛo[ne] na γαιτi pṛi i τάinic, ocuy in ḡa tṛian coiṛpṛiṛi uil ino-ṛiṛum; ocuy ciō be tṛib ac α mbe in imarcpaiṛo icaō pē ḥeile.

Μana ταρυρ ανum ανo buḡein, ac ma ta pēp comḡnima aici, α imṛenun ḡo in γαιτ pṛi i ταιuic; ocuy comarougaḥ itir pīaḥ maigne no imṛaiṛo[ne] na γαιτi pṛi i ταιuic, ocuy in ḡa tṛian coiṛpṛiṛe uil anḡ; ocuy ciō be tṛib ac α mbe in imarcpaiṛo icaō pē cheile.

- C. 1650. Μana uil pēp comḡnima aici itir, [ocuy nṛ tapṛuy ανιm ανo buḡein], cpandocuy ḡo cup etarṛu co pērtar in γαιτ
C. 1650. pṛi i ταιuic; ocuy [o po pērtar], comarougaḥ itir pīaḥ
C. 1650. maigne no imṛaiṛo[ne] na γαιτi ḡo poḥaiṛ aiṛ, ocuy in ḡa tṛian coiṛpṛiṛe uil inoṛiṛum; ocuy ciō be tṛib ac α mbe in imarcpaiṛo icaō pē ḥeile.

Μα pē pṛecṛa in γαταιḡe co na paḥaō iṛ in baile α paiḡe,

¹ *Has the excess.* That is, has incurred the greater fines.

² *From.* For 'iṛ' of the text, C. 1650, reads 'pēch,' beyond.

If it were at a time different from that of committing the trespass, and *if* the stolen property^a was not found in his possession,^b whether he intended to kill him or to arrest him, it is as far as one-third he is exempt, but the full fine is payable for the person killed in his guise.

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• Ir. Theft.
• Ir. Hand.

If the stolen property^a has been found in his possession,^b there is a balance to be struck between the 'dire'-fine for the stolen property^a which was found in his possession^b and the two-thirds of body-fine which is *due* for it (*the injury to the thief*); and whichever of them has the excess¹ pays *the difference* to the other.

If the stolen property^a has not been found in his possession,^b there is a balance to be struck between the fine for precinct or the intention of stealing, and the two-thirds of body-fine; and whichever of them has the excess pays *the difference* to the other.

If he has himself been found still alive, he shall prove the *particular* theft for which he came, and a balance shall be struck between the fine for precinct or the intention of the theft for which he came, and the two-thirds of body-fine which is *payable* to him; and whichever of them has the excess pays *the difference* to the other.

If he has not been himself found alive, but if he has an accomplice, he (*the latter*) is to prove the *particular* theft for which he had come; and a balance shall be struck between the fine for precinct or the intention of the theft for which he came, and the two-thirds of body-fine which is *payable* for it; and whichever of them has the excess pays *the difference* to the other.

If he has not an accomplice, and was not himself found alive, lots shall be cast between them that the theft for which he had come may be known; and when it is known, a balance shall be struck between the fine for precinct or the intention of the theft which has fallen on him *by lot*, and the two-thirds of the body-fine which is *due* to him; and whichever of them has the excess pays *the difference* to the other.

If it be the answer of the thief that he would not have gone from² the place where he was, he has to prove that he

THE BOOK OF AICILL. 17 α ιμθενυμ το co να παῖατο αρ ιν βαίλε ι ροιβι; ocyr τοα τριαν coirpτοιρι τοιc ινω.

Μαρ ε α ρρεcρα co να παῖατο ρεοῖ ιν clαῖ no ρεοῖ ιν coραιο ι7 ηε7α το, α ιμθενυμ τον τι ροβι ινα δεῖατο co να ροιβε caemaḗτα αρταιῖ αιοι; ocyr 7λαν can ní ινω, uαιρ achт ειτῖοι το ροινε.

17 το ι7λάν ιν ῡαταιῖε το μα7βαο, τον ουινε ρο7 α τανιc το ῡαιτ, no ολιῡε7 ει7ιc ι7ιη ηῡαιτ.

Μάρ ε ιη ουινε ρο7 να τανιc το ῡαιτ, no να ολιῡοι ει7ιc ι7ιη ηῡαιτ, ι7 λαν coirpτοιρι ιη α μα7βαῖ, ce βειῖ caemaḗту αρταιῖ cen co be. No, cumao τ7λαν το caḗ ουινε α μα7βαο, O'D. 2001. ιοι7 ουινε ρο7 α τανιc [το ῡαιτ], ocyr ουινε ρο7 να τανιc.

17 αηο ι7λαν ουινε το μα7βαο α ριῖτ ιη ῡαταιοε, ιη ταν ατce7 ηε ac ῡαιτ να ρετ, no ρ7ιῖ α 7λιῖτ να ηαιοι7βε ταρ α ει7ε.

Muna ρaca7 ηε α ῡαιτ να ρετ, no mana ρ7ιῖ 7λιῖτ να αιοι7βε ταρ α ει7ι, ι7 λαν coirpτοιρι ιη α μα7βαο, ce βειῖ caemaḗту α αρταιῖ cen co ροιβι.

1η ουινε τανιc ο7ρε7ῖαιη cηειοι ρο7 co7p, 7λαν α μα7βαο cen αιῖηe cen τ7λοιηοι, cen caemaḗту αρταιῖ ιη uαιρ oηημα να ροῡλα, ocyr 7λαν caḗ aηη μα7βετα7 ιη α ριῖτ. Μα τα caemaḗту αρταιῖ, ι7 co τριαν ι7λαν ηε buoειη, ocyr leḗ 7ιαḗ ι7ιη τι ρο μα7βαῖ. 1ηοειῖem αρταιῖ ρucaο ḗιαι αηο 7ιη, ocyr μα7α ιηοειῖem μα7βεῖα, ce be cen co be caemaḗту αρταιῖ, ι7 co τριαν ι7λαν ηε buoειη, ocyr leḗ 7ιαḗ ι7ιη τι ρο μα7βαο ιη α ριῖτ.

1η uαιρ oηημα να ροῡλα 7ιη; ocyr μαο 7εḗτα7ι7 uαιρ

¹ For it was but 'eitgid'-trespass he committed. For the Irish of this, C. 1651, reads "ι7 ac τειτхе ρο bui, it was running away he was."

would not have gone from the place in which he was, and THE BOOK OF AICILL. if he does so, two-thirds of body-fine are to be paid for it (the charge).

If it be his answer that he would not have gone beyond the fence or beyond the stone wall nearest to him, it is to be proved by the person who was pursuing^a him that he had not the power of arresting him; and *he is free from paying anything for him, because it was but "eitgid"-trespass he committed.*¹ *Ir. After.

The person who is exempt *from liability* for killing the thief is he from whom he came to thieve, or who is entitled to 'eric'-fine for the theft.

If he (*the slayer*) be the person to whom he did not come to thieve, or to whom 'eric'-fine is not due for the theft, full body-fine is *due from him* for killing him, whether there was or was not power to arrest him. Or, *according to others*, it may be lawful for any person to kill him, whether the person to whom he came to thieve, or the person to whom he did not come *to thieve*.

It is then there is exemption for killing a person in the guise of the thief, when he is seen stealing the 'seds', or when the track of the particular thing *stolen* was found after him.

If he was not seen stealing the 'seds', or if the track of the particular thing *stolen* was not found after him, there shall be *paid* full body-fine for killing him, whether there was or was not power to arrest him.

The person who came to inflict a wound upon the body may be safely killed when unknown and without a name, *and* when there was not power to arrest him at the time of committing the trespass, and there is exemption for everyone killed in his guise. If there be power to arrest him, there is exemption *to the slayer* as far as one-third for himself (*the man slain*), and there is half fine *due* for the person who was killed *in his guise*. An intention of arresting him was brought to him in that case, but if it had been an intention of killing him, whether there was power to arrest or not, he (*the slayer*) is exempt as far as one-third *for the man himself*, but half fine *is due* for the person killed in his guise.

This was at the time of committing the trespass; but if

THE BOOK **denma** na pōgla, cū pun artaiṭi cū pun marbēa pucāo dā
 OF **raiḡi**, īr co tṛian īplan hē bōvōin, ocūr leṭ rīaḥ īrin tī
 AICHL. — **no** marbāo in α pichē.

Cū pōvērā co nā pūil aḥṭ leṭ rīaḥ īrin tī nō marbāḥ α
 O'D. 2002. pūḥṭ in [tūine] tainic ṭpēṭain cneīḥi pōr corp, ocūr
 co pūil lan rīaḥ īrin tī nō marbāḥ α pūḥṭ in ḡataiḥi?

O'D. 2002. īr ē rāṭ pōvērā; [ṭliḡṭecu] ocūr pūiṭi-ī laiṛ in nuḡōar,
 ocūr mō īr imraiḥne dēiḥḥiṛe leiṛ tūine dō marbāo ī
 pūḥṭ in tī tainic ṭpēṭain cneīḥi pōr corp, ina tūine dō
 marbāḥ ī pūḥṭ in tī tainic dō ḡait nā pēṭ.

Cū pōvērā co pūil dā tṛian coiṛpōiṛe īrin tī tainic
 ṭpēṭain cneīḥi pōr corp, ocūr co nā pūil aḥṭ leṭ rīaḥ īr-
 in tī nō marbāḥ in α pūḥṭ? īr ē rāṭ pōvērā; pūiṭaiḡiḥi ī
 leiṭ pūrin cēṭ pēṛ, ocūr imraiḥne ī leṭ pūrin pēṛ nōvōenāḥ;
 ocūr īr ē aicneḥ nā pūiṭaiḡe bēiḥ α tṛiun, ocūr īr ē aicneḥ
 nā imraiḥne bīḥ α leṭ.

ḡegār pūiḥṭ oṭhṛuṛa ṭṛḡnaitēṛ.

Cū tṛia comṛaiti cū tṛia anṛōṭ, cū tṛia ēṛṛa cū
 tṛia in dēiḥḥiṛe ṭō[r]ba pēṛṛaitēṛ nā cneḥa, īr ē aipēṭ
 pēiṭēṛ ṛmāḥṭ mēṭa co pūiṭi lan coiṛpōiṛi nā cneīḥi com-
 ṛaiti conā pēṛṭain tṛia pōṛōaḥ; uaiṛ īr comṛaiti in pōlla-
 uḡāo.

Ṭupṛāḥ aṭa ṛmāḥṭ mēṭa co comlan, ocūr α leṭ dō vōo-
 ṛaiḥ, ocūr α cēṭhṛuimṭi dō mupḥaiṛṭi; ocūr noco nuil
 ṛmāḥṭ mēṭa dō dāṛ, ocūr noco nuil uāḥ aḥṭ manāb dāṛ
 α αṭa in cuic raiṭ cēṭach hē; ocūr māṛ ēḥ, īr α bēiḥ amuīl
 in luāḥ mupḥaiṛṭi im cēṭhṛuimṭi dō, ocūr im cēṭhṛuimṭi
 uāḥ.

Ṭinnṛaic dō nī māiḥ dā ṭōṭṭuṛ aṭa ṛmāḥṭ in mēṭa

¹ *Is to be one-half.* That is, when the person assailed returns the blow, only one-third of 'eric' fine is due for killing him; a man who kills another in a mistake pays only half 'eric'-fine.

² *The consequence of sick maintenance is sued and provided.* There is a good deal more of matter which seems to relate to the subject of this article in C. 1655, *et seq.*, and C. 1800, *et seq.*, also in O'D. 2003, *et seq.*, but the passages have not

it were at a time different from that of committing the trespass, whether there was brought to him an intention of arresting him or of killing him, he is exempt as far as one-third *on account of the man* himself, but half fine is due for the person killed in his guise.

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What is the reason that there is but half fine for the person who was killed in the guise of the person who had come to inflict a wound upon the body, and that there is full fine for the person killed in the thief's guise? The reason is; it was deemed by the author of *the law* a more lawful and justifiable and a more pardonable offence to kill a person in the guise of one who came to inflict a wound upon the body, than to kill a person in the guise of one who came to steal the 'seds'.

a Ir. A mistake of necessity.

What is the reason that there are two-thirds of body-fine for the person who came to inflict a wound upon the body and that there is but half fine for the person who was killed in his guise? The reason is; *there was* retaliation as regards the former man, and mistake as regards the latter man; and the nature of the retaliation is to be one-third, and the nature of the mistake is to be one-half.¹

The consequence of sick maintenance is sued *and* provided,² &c.

Whether it is intentionally or through inadvertence, whether through idleness or for unnecessary profit the wounds are inflicted, the 'smacht'-fine for failure of *providing sick maintenance* extends to full body-fine for the intentional wound when inflicted in anger; for the negligence is intention.

To a native freeman the 'smacht'-fine for failure is *due* in full, and the half of it to a stranger, and the fourth of it to a foreigner; but there is no 'smacht'-fine for failure *due* to a 'daer'-person, neither is it *due* from him unless he be a 'daer'-person who possesses five raths of hundreds; and if he be, he is to be as the nimble foreigner as regards one-fourth *due* to him, and as regards one-fourth *due* from him.

It is to a worthy person who does good with his property that the 'smacht'-fine for failure is *due*, and *also* to an

been translated. They appear also to belong to a different "recension," and could not well be interpolated here.

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ocur Եւրոնորաւ Ծօ ո՛ր մա՛ւ Ծա Ծո՛ճւր; ocur ոօօ ուլ ու
ժոնորաւ նա Եւրոնորաւ նա Ծնանն մա՛ւ Ծա Ծո՛ճւր; ocur
նօօ ուլ Լօճ օժըրս Բէտ Ին Լօճ օժըրս Իր Լսճ Բօճաբար
1 Լիբար .1. Ին cumal, ocur Բ Եթըրսմէի սա՛ճաւ Ծօ Լիաճ; նա
Ծօրա Եթըրսմէի ալե, Ծնա բէ՛տ բանձա Ծ; Եւթըր բանձա
ժի՛ւ Ծըր մա՛մա մօժ Բ Բնար, Ծա բաւոժ Ծօ Բիւր, ocur բան
Ծըր օճա Ծօճաւ, Բմաւ Բժա օ ճըժաւ բնե.

C. 1656.

[Ին Երօլի Բար Բժա Ին cumal բո, ocur Բ Ծա Երան Ին Բ
Երօլի cumale, Բ Երան Ին Բ ոնոնորաւ ս Բ բօտ; ocur Եւթ-
ըրսմը բըրոժ Ին օcur բէ՛տմա՛ Ծօ նա Ծաբար բըր Ծոմ-
բօրբար Իր Ինոնորաւ բէ՛տ բօտ բե՛ Ին Ինոնորաւ բ
բօտ.]

Ա մե՛ Երօժ Ին Երօլ Բար, Բօ մօր Եա՛ նաժի՛ Ծօ Ենն
նա՛ նաժի՛. Ա մե՛ Ծօժ, Ծա Բա մօրա Եա՛ Երբըր Ծօ
Ենն Ծօրա նաժի՛ Ծօ Ծօ Լե՛ աժի՛. Ա մե՛ նաւ, Բօ մօր
Եա՛ Երբըր Ծօ Ենն բէ՛տ նաժի՛ բի՛.

Ա մե՛ Երօժ Ին Երօլ cumale, Բօ մօր Եա՛ նաժի՛ Ծօ
Ենն բօ նաժի՛; Բ մե՛ Ծօժ, Ծա Բա մօրա Եա՛ Երբըր Ծօ
Ենն նա՛ նաժի՛. Ա մե՛ նաւ, Բօ մօր Եա՛ Երբըր Ծօ Ենն
օ՛տ նաժի՛ Ծօ.

Ա մե՛ Երօժ Ին Ինոնորաւ բօ բօ, Բօ մօր Եա՛ նաժի՛ Ծօ
Ենն Եր Բաժի՛; Բ մե՛ Ծօժ, Ծա Բա մօրա Եա՛ Երբըր Ծօ
Ենն Եւթըր Բաժի՛ Ծօ Լե՛ աժի՛; Բ մե՛ նաւ, Բօ մօր Եա՛
Երբըր Ծօ Ենն նա՛ նաժի՛.

Ա մե՛ Երօժ 1 Ինոնորաւ բէ՛տ բօ, Բօ մօր Եա՛ նաժի՛
Ծօ Ենն Եր Բաժի՛ Ծօ Լե՛; Բ մե՛ Ծօժ, Ծա Բա մօրա Եա՛
Երբըր Ծօ Ենն Եւթ Բաժի՛ Ծօ Եթըրսմէի աժի՛; Բ մե՛ նաւ,
Բօ մօր Եա՛ Երբըր Ծօ Ենն նա՛ նաժի՛ Ծօ Լե՛.

¹ *The man who acts as his nurse-tender.*—That is, the man who is employed to lift him up and lay him down.

² *This 'cumal' is for a death-maim.*—Some remarks as to the differences between the wounds and maims here referred to may be found in C. 304 (H. 8-18, p. 167).

unworthy person who does good with his property; but there is nothing *due* to the worthy or to the unworthy person who does not do good with his property; and there is no allowance for sick maintenance *made to them* except the smallest sick maintenance which is found in a book, viz., the 'cumhal,' and one-fourth of it *is paid* by them to the physician; *as to* the other three-fourths, make of them* seven parts; four parts thereof *are given* to the man who supplies his place, two parts *are* for food, and one *goes* to the man who acts as his nurse-tender,¹ as it is from the Feini grades.

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* Ir. *Of u.*

This 'cumhal' is for his death-maim,² and two-thirds of it are for his 'cumhal'-maim, a third of it for a tent-wound of six 'seds'; and a proportion of a sixth or a seventh is to be given for the tent-wound of seven 'seds' more than for the tent-wound of six 'seds'.

For the failure of three things *in case* of a death-maim, *the penalty* is a great cow every night to the end of nine nights. For the failure of two things, *it is* two great cows every third *night* to the end of thirteen nights and a half. For the failure of one thing, *it is* a great cow every third *night* to the end of seven and twenty nights.

For the failure of three things *in case* of a 'cumhal'-maim, *the penalty* is a great cow every night to the end of six nights; for the failure of two things, *it is* two large cows every third *night* to the end of nineteen nights. For the failure of one thing, *it is* a large cow every third *night* to the end of eighteen nights.

For the failure of three things *in the case* of a tent-wound of six 'seds', *the penalty* is a great cow every night to the end of three nights; for the failure of two things, *it is* two great cows every third *night* to the end of four nights and a half night; for the failure of one thing, *it is* a great cow every third *night* to the end of nine nights.

For the failure of three things *in the case* of a tent-wound of seven 'seds', *the penalty* is a great cow every night till the end of three nights and a half; for the failure of two things, *it is* two great cows every third *night* to the end of five nights and a fourth of a night; for the failure of one thing, *it is* a great cow every third *night* to the end of nine nights and a half.

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Տմաճտ մեժա քօ անար; օսւր լօց յա տինւիրն քօ քիր: Ծա
բէժտ cumal քօլիցի Կաճ քից, օսւր Կաճ քրքու, [օսւր Կաճ
քսաճ, օսւր Կաճ օլլաման, օսւր Կաճ արքնօճ, օսւր ին
արքի քօրցալլ իր քարք] Կօ յա Կօմքրօսալ.

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Տեժտ cumalա Կօ լեժ քօլի Կաճ արքի արքօ օսւր Կաճ քր
արքու, ին Կարք քօրքիլլ մեքօնաճ, յօ ին Կարք քօրքիլլ իր
Կարք; Կեժքի cumalա [քօլիցի] Կաճ արքեժ քրքա օսւր Կարք;
քրքա cumalա քօլիցի Կաճ քօարքեժ օսւր Կաճ օքարքեժ; Ծա
cumal քօլի Կաճ քիր միքքալոժ; cumal քօլի Կաճ քրքքալ
օսւր Կաճ մօջա քար.

Լօց ա միքօ օսւր ա լեջա քին, օսւր ա քիր մամա մօք, օսւր
ա քիր օքալ տօքալ ի տինւիրն.

Ին Ծա բէժտ cumalա քօսքքքմար օ Կանալ, քեն քե քա տի
նօքա ար տիճելլ լեջա յօ ար քքքքար քալնօ; օսւր յօքօ
տիճելլ քօ լիաջ ի քալ ար յա տիցիժ նի Կեն Կօ քրքքք յօ ար.
Ատալ օճտ մքա քեք քօ քօ քստ քնքին; Կաքար օճտ մքա
քեք տի քքիր մամա մօք ա քենք; քալալ օճտ մքա քեք քալ
քստ քնքքին; Կաքար լաք քին քօ լիաջ օսւր քքիր օքալ
տօքալ, օսւր քօ քիւ; Կօնք Կեժքի քա օսւր քաքարք քստ
քեժտար քե, օսւր յաք մքա քօ քիւք ա քենք.

Մա քե քա քօ քենար ար օ Կանալ ար տիճելլ լեջա յօ ար
քքքար քալնօ, քենա բէժտ քաքնա տի քնօքա, Կեժքի քաքնա
քքիր մամա մօք, օսւր Ծա քալնօ քօ քիւք, օսւր քաքն քքիր
օքալ տօքալ.

Ալք քօքքքա Կեժքի բէժտար քքիր մամա մօք քնօքա, օսւր
նա քօլի աճտ լեժ քօ օ Կանալ? Իր ք քաժ քօքքքա; լիաջ
քստ իմ ա քքքքնօ օ Կանալ, օսւր յօ սլ քնօքա; աճտ ին
քալնքքալնօ ի քալի ի լեժ քիր օ Կանալ իր քօ քա քնօքա,
օսւր ին քալն[մ]քալնօ ա քօլի քքր օքալ տօքալ օ Կանալ
ի քեքքքքքի իր քօ քա քնօքա.

¹ For concealment from the physician. What was the nature of the concealment, or fraud attempted to be practised on the physician, it is impossible to define.

The above are the 'smacht'-fines for failure; and the following are the allowances for attendance:—twice seven 'cumhals' for the maim of every king, and every bishop, and every professor, and every chief poet, and every 'airchin-nech'-person, and every best 'aire-forgill' chief, and for every one who is of the same grade with them.*

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* Ir. With
their co-
grades.

Seven 'cumhals' are allowed for the maim of every 'aire-ard'-chief and of everyone who is higher, *i.e.*, the middle 'aire-forgill'-chief, or the lower 'aire-forgill'-chief; four 'cumhals' for the maim of every 'aire-desa'-chief and 'aire-tuise'-chief; three 'cumhals' for the maim of every 'bo-aire'-chief and every 'og-aire'-chief; two 'cumhals' for the maim of every 'fer-midbaidh'-person; a 'cumhal' for the maim of every 'flescach'-person and every 'daer'-workman.

These are the allowances for food and a physician, and for a substitute, and for a man to act as nurse-tender.

From the twice seven 'cumhals' which we mentioned a while ago, take now six cows for concealment from the physician¹ or for facility of division; (and it is no concealment from the physician, where he is entitled to nothing, that he should get nothing out of it). You have then twice eighteen cows: give eighteen cows of them to the substitute alone; you have then eighteen other cows remaining: divide these among^b the physician, the nurse-tender, and the *procuring* of food; so that four cows and a 'samhaisc'-heifer is the share of each of them, and nine cows are for food alone.

^b Ir. Give
these to.

Of the six cows which you deducted a while ago for concealment from the physician or for facility of division, make now seven divisions, four divisions for the substitute, and two divisions for food, and one division for the nurse-tender.

What is the reason that four sevenths are due to the substitute here, while he had but one-half in the former case? The reason is; you had the physician in equal shares with him in the former case, and here he is not so; but the proportion which was allowed for him in the former case^c is that which is allowed here, and the proportion which the nurse-tender had in the former case^c in a fourth is that which he has here.

^c Ir. A
while ago.

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C. 1660.

Քե օրրօրի տօմաւեր ցւոյնք Լէճա օ ոյցօւ զօ յա զօմ-
քաճօւ, օսը զօ քաճօւ քաճա, օսը զօ Լօճ օճըքա յօտը.
Շո իւ յիւ յի Լէճա, օրրօրի յա զնիւ յա Լօճ օճըքա, յի
քիւ տօմաւեր օ քաճօւ քիւ, օսը զօ Լօճ յի օճըքա [յօտը]
Քօ իւ Լէ, յօ իւ տըք, յօ իւ զօքիւքի.

Շւոյնք Լէճա օրիւ յօ քիւ; յօ իւ Լէ օ ոյցօւ զօ յա զօմ-
քաճօւ, յօ իւ տըք օ քաճօւ քաճա, յօ իւ զօքիւքի օ
քաճօւ քիւ.

Շիւք իւ օսը քիւքիւ զւոյնք Լէճա ա զօլիքի իւք, օ
ոյցօւ զօ յա զօմքաճօւ; տըք իւ ա զօլի զօմալ, իւ օսը
քաճիւ ա յաքիւքի յի յի, իւ օսը օճ յիքիւքի զօ ա
յաքիւքի յի յի.

Տըք իւ զւոյնք Լէճա ա զօլիքի իւք, օ քաճօւ քաճա; զօ
իւ ա զօլի զօմալ, իւ ա յաքիւքի յի յի, իւ օսը
քիւքիւ զիւքիւ յաքիւքի յի յի.

Տօ իւ օսը զօքիւ յի յիքիւքի զւոյնք Լէճա ա զօլի իւք,
օ իւքիւքի օսը օ զօքիւքի; իւ օսը քաճիւ ա զօլի
քաճիւ, օճ յիքիւքի զօ ա յաքիւքի յի յի, յիքիւքի
իւ քիւքիւ ա յաքիւքի յի յի.

իւ օսը քաճիւ զւոյնք Լէճա ա զօլիքի իւք, օ յիքիւքի
քիւքիւ; իւ ա զօլի զօմալ, զօ յիքիւքի զօ ա յաքիւքի
քիւքիւ յի յի, զիւքիւքի զօ ա յաքիւքի յի յի.

Օճ յիքիւքի զօ զւոյնք Լէճա ա զօլիքի իւք, օ յիքիւքի
օսը օ յաքիւքի; օսը զօ յիքիւքի զօ ա զօլի զօմալ,
քիւ յիքիւքի ա յաքիւքի յի յի, յիքիւքի ա յաքիւքի
քիւքի.

Շո յօքիւքի յաճ յիքիւքի յիքիւքի յի, օսը յիքիւքի զօքիւքի
իւքիւքի? յի օ քիւքի յիքիւքի; Շո յիքիւքի յիքիւքի յիքիւքի օ

According to body-fine is calculated the physician's share THE BOOK OF AICILL,
 from kings and their co-grades, and from the chieftain grades, and it is paid out of the allowance for sick maintenance. Whichever of them is smaller, the body-fine for the wound or the allowance for sick maintenance, it is thereby it is calculated what the 'Feini' grades pay,* and * Ir. From the 'Feini' grades.
 it is paid out of the allowance for sick maintenance. It may be one-half, it may be one-third, it may be one-fourth.

The physician's share from these following; it is one-half from kings and their co-grades, it is one-third from chieftain grades, and it is one-fourth from 'Feini' grades.

Four cows and a 'samhaisc'-heifer is the share of the physician for a death-maim, from kings and their co-grades; three cows for a 'cumhal'-maim, a cow and a 'samhaisc'-heifer for a tent-wound of six 'seds,' a cow and eighteen 'screpalls' for a tent-wound of seven 'seds.'

Three cows is the share of the physician for a death-maim, from the chieftain grades; two cows for a 'cumhal'-maim, a cow for a tent-wound of six 'seds,' a cow and a 'dairt'-heifer *of the value* of four 'screpalls' for a tent-wound of seven 'seds.'

Two cows and a 'colpach'-heifer *of the value* of six 'screpalls' is the physician's share for a death-maim, from 'bo-aire'-chiefs and 'ogaire'-chiefs; a cow and a 'samhaisc'-heifer for a 'cumhal'-maim, eighteen 'screpalls' for a tent-wound of six 'seds,' twenty-one 'screpalls' for a tent-wound of seven 'seds.'

A cow and a 'samhaisc'-heifer is the physician's share for a death-maim from 'fer-midbaidh'-persons; a cow for a 'cumhal'-maim, twelve 'screpalls' for a tent-wound of six 'seds,' fourteen 'screpalls' for a tent-wound of seven 'seds.'

Eighteen 'screpalls' is the physician's share for a death-wound from 'flescach'-persons and from 'daer'-workmen; and twelve 'screpalls' from a 'cumhal'-maim, six screpalls for a tent-wound of six 'seds,' seven 'screpalls' for a tent-wound of seven 'seds.'

What is the reason that the 'smacht'-fine for failure is triple, and the attendance quadruple? The reason is; however great may be the *number of 'seds'* stolen from a

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 ԾԱՆՈՒՅ ԻՆ ՎԵՆԱԾԷ, ՆՈՇՈ ՆԱՒԼ ԱԾԷ ԼԱՆ ՏՈՐԻ ՕՇՄԻ ԼԵ՛Ծ ՏՈՐՆԵ ՕՇՄԻ
 ԵՐԻԱՆ ՏՈՐԻ Ա ԵՐԻ ՇԵՐ ԴԵՏԱԻԲ ՏԻԲ, ՕՇՄԻ ՇԵՐԷ ԱՅԻՇԻՆ ՇԱԾԱ
 ԴՅՈՒՄ Օ Ե՛Ա ԴԻՆ ԱՄԱԾ; ՕՇՄԻ ԻՐ ԱՄԼԱԻԾ ԴԻՆ ԱԵԱ; ՇԱ ԵՐԵ՛Ծ ԱՅՐ-
 ՈՒԼԵ ԻՄԵԱ Ի ԵՆՇԻՐԻՆ, ՆՈՇՈ ՆԱՒԼ ԴՄԱԾԷ ՄԵԺԱ ԱԾԷ Ա ԵՐԻ
 ԵՐՈՒԼԻԲ ՏԻԲ.

ՇԻՐ ԴՈՇԵՐԱ ԴԵՐ ՄԱՄԱ ՄՈՇ ՈՇ ԵԵ՛Ծ Ի ԼԵ՛Ծ ԴԵ ԵՆՇԻՐԻՆ,
 ՕՇՄԻ ՆԱԾ ՄՈ ՆԱ ՄԵԺ ԵՐՈ ՆԱ ԼԵՂԱ? ԻՐ Ե ՔԱԾ ԴՈՇԵՐԱ; ՇԵ ՆԱ
 ՃԱԵԱՅԾԱ ՏԱ ՇԼԵՒԻ Օ ԾԱՆՈՒՅ Ի ՆԱՅԵՆԱԾԷ, ՇԼԵՒԻ ԵՇՇ ՕՇՄԻ
 ՇԼԵՒԻ ՄՈՐ, ՇԵՄԱՇ ՄՈ ԴԵ ԽԻՇ ՆԱՅԻՇԻՆԱ ԻՆ ՇԼԵՒԻ ՄՈՐ, ՈՒ
 ՄՈ ԴԵ ԻՇ ԴՄԱԾԷԱ ՆԱ ԵՆԵՇԼԱՆՈՒ ԻՆԱ ԻՆ ՇԼԵՒԻ ԵՇՇ. ԻՐ ԱՄ-
 ԼԱԻԾ ԴԻՆ ԱԵԱ ԴԵՐ ՄԱՄԱ ՄՈՇ; ՇԵՄԱՇ ՄՈ ԻՆԱ ԵՆՇԻՐԻՆ, ՆՈՇՈ
 ՄՈ ԻՆ Ա ՄԵԺ ԻՆԱ ՄԵԺ ԵՐՈ ՆՈ ԼԵՂԱ ՆՈ ԴԻՐ ՕՇԱ ԵՇԱԻԲ.

Cach ԴԻԱԾԱԾ ԴՈՂՈ.

1. ԻՐ ԼԱՐ ԻՆ ԵՐ ԴԻԱԾԱՅԾԻԵՐ ԱՆՆ Ա ՐՈՂԱ ՈՇ ԴԵ ԴԵՐ ԴԵՐ-
 ԵՆԱ ՆԱ ՇՆԵՐԻ, ԻՆ Ե ՔԵԱՐ ՕՇԱԻԲ ԵՇԱԻԲ ՈՇ ԵՐԱ, ՆՈ ԻՆ ՆԵ Ա
 ԼՈՂ; ՕՇՄԻ ԻՐ Ե՛ ԴԻՆ ՎԵՆ ԻՆԱՇ ԱԵԱ Ա ՐՈՂԱ ՈՇ.

C. 1664. [1]Ի ԵՐՈՒՇ ՈՇ ՏՈՂՅԵԱԼ. ԻՐ ԵՐՈՒՇ ԱՐ ՆԱ ՏՈՂՅԱԲԱՐ.
 ՕԲԱՄԴԵԱ ՄՈ ՏՈՂՅԵԱԼ, ԱՐ ԻՆ ԴԵՐ ԱՄԱԻԾ, .1. ԱՐ ԻՆ ԴԵՐ ԴՈՐ
 ԱՐ ԴԵՐԱՇ ԻՆ ՇՆԵՇ. ՕԲԱՄԴԵԱ ՇԱՆ ՆԱ ՏՈՂՅԵԱ, ԱՐ ԻՆ ԴԵՐ ԵԱԼԼ
 ՈՇ ԴԵՐԱՅԵԱՐ ԽԻ.

C. 1664. ԴՈՐՆԱԵԻՐ ԵՐԻԱՆ ՏՈՐԻ [.1.] ԵՐՈՒՇԵՐ [ԵՐԻԱՆ] ՆԵՆԵՇԼԱՆՈՒ
 ԱՆՈ ԱՐ ԻՆ ՇԵՐ ԱՅԾԻ, ՕՇՄԻ ԵՐ ՈՇ ԴՄԱԾԷ.

C. 1809. ՃՐԱՇ ԴԻՆ ՈՇ ՈԼԻՂ Ա ԵՐԵ՛Ծ ԱՄԱԾ ԴՈՐ ՔՈԼԱԾ ՆՈԾԻՐԱՐԱ, ՕՇՄԻ
 ԱՆԱՆՆ [ՃՈ ՆԱՅԻՂ Ա ԵԵ՛Ծ] ԵԱՐՃՄԻ ՈՇ Ա ԵՆՇԻՐԻՆ, ՕՇՄԻ ՄԵՐԻԵ ՈՇ
 Ա ԵԱՐՇԻՐԻՆ; ԵՐ ՈՇ ԴՄԱԾԷ ԱՆՆ ԱՐ ԻՆ ՇԵՐ ԱՅԾԻ, ՕՇՄԻ ԵՐԻԱՆ

C. 1809. ՆԵՆԵՇԼԱՆՈՒ; ՕՇՄԻ ԻՆ ԵԱՆՄԻՐԱՆՈՒ ՔԵՐԵՐ [ՈՇ ԴՄԱԾԷ ՄԵԺԱ]
 ԵՐՈՐԱՄ ԱՐ ՇԱԽ ՆԱՅԾԻ Օ ԴԻՆ ԱՄԱԾ, ՇՈՐՈԲ Ե ԻՆ ԵԱՆՄԻՐԱՆՈՒ
 ԴԻՆ ՔԵՐԵՐ ՈՇ ՏԱ ԵՐՈՒԲ ՆԱ ԵՆԵՇԼԱՆՈՒ.

¹ The person on whom he has inflicted the wound.—For the reading in the text which appears to mean, “the person who inflicted the wound,” Dr. O'Donovan conjectured, “ԴԵՐ ԴՈՐ ԱՐ ԴԵՐԱՇ ԻՆ ՇՆԵՇ,” as seemingly required by the sense.

² I give you notice to keep off. This part of the article is given somewhat differently in C. 1664, and C. 1809. It seems to consist of glossed fragments.

person at the same time, there is only full 'dire'-fine and half 'dire'-fine and one-third of 'dire'-fine *due* for the three first 'seds' of them, and just compensation for every 'sed' from that out; and it is the same *with respect to attendance*; though there are many divisions of attendance, there is no 'smacht'-fine for failure except in three divisions of them.

What is the reason that the substitute is *calculated* at one-half as to attendance, and *that* there is no more *due for failure as regards him* than for failure as regards food or a physician? The reason is; though two animals should be stolen from a person at the same time, a small animal and a large animal, though there is more to be paid as compensation for the large animal,^a there is not more to be paid as 'smacht'-fine or honor-price than for the small animal. It is thus *it is as regards* the substitute; though more *is allowed* for his attendance, there is not more for failure as regards him^b than for failure as regards the food or the physician or the nurse-tender.

^a Ir. *Though the large animal be greater, as to paying compensation.*
^b Ir. *His failure.*

Every defendant^c *has* his choice.

^c Ir. *Debtor.*

That is, the person who is sued in the case has his choice with respect to the person on whom he has inflicted the wound,¹ whether he will give him a nurse-tender, or the price of one; and this is the only instance in which he has his choice.

"I give you notice to keep off."² "I insist I will not be kept off." "I refuse to be kept off," says the man outside, *i.e.* says the man on whom the wound was inflicted. "I refuse that you be not kept off," says the man within who inflicted it.

One-third fine is paid, *i.e.*, one-third of honor-price is paid for it the first night, and a cow as 'smacht'-fine.

This is *one of* a grade who was entitled to be carried out into sick-maintenance, and it was over at his *own* house he was offered to be attended, and this offer was of disadvantage to him; there is a cow as 'smacht'-fine for it for the first night, and one-third of honor-price; and the proportion of 'smacht'-fine for failure which runs for him for every night from that out, is the proportion which runs for him of the *other* two-thirds of the honor-price.

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No dono, cena, na bu meirai a taireriu do itir. Cret po deiwdein? Innotraiḡ re ret po ferat ant, ocur meč tpeoa uil ann; bo do rmačt ant ar in cet aotči, ocur tman tpin neneclainni, ocur in tainmpairiwei reičer do da tpeōib in tpin neneclainni.

Diru leč tpe do fine; no polac o fine po fič fur ciō upcaillte.

.1. Diru i leč ineč ir tir do biu ocur do liaiḡ, ir ar eir-ničer a čuit don fir fine ir fer ocaib tocaib.

C. 1665. [No polac o fine po fič fur ciō upcaillti.

.1. no a fulang o fine in ti po puačtnaiḡertar rir, ciamat ḡrat buo upčuilti uma breič amač e for polac noč-rura; ocur ir e rin aon inat ata a roḡa tpir perpana na cneoe in a loigideč tpir ocaib tocaib do bepa, no in fer ocaib tocaib uab bučein.]

O bur tpe compaiti, no tpe anpot peirḡ inweičbiru per-paithep na cneoa, ir cutpuma ata log na tinciriu o cač tuine uile itir paep ocur paep, ciō i torbač ciō i nerbač; ocur o na paepaib tpi anpot peirḡ deičbiru i torbač ocur i nerbač; ocur o na paepaib [uile] tpi anpot cen peirḡ i torbač; ocur o uprač tpi na epa i nerbač; ocur o uprao i torbač tpi inweičbiru torba.

C. 1662. [Cret biar ó paopaib i anpot peirḡ weičbiru? .1. pečt-mat ocur cutpumat pečtmait leč tiru na cneoe ce bar i

¹ *Idler*; "epbač" seems to mean a mere gazer or looker-on, who had no business at the place.

Or else, indeed, *according to others, this is the case*, when the offer is of no disadvantage to him at all. What then? *It was* a tent-wound of six 'seds' *that* was inflicted in the case, and there is a failure of three things therein: a cow for 'smacht'-fine *is paid* for it on the first night, and a third of the third of honor-price, and the proportion which runs *for him* of the two-thirds of the third of honor-price.

'Dire'-fine of half 'dire'-fine to the family; or support from the family who injured him though prohibited.

That is, it is out of the 'dire'-fine respecting what is due for food, and to the physician, that his share is paid to the man of the family who acts^a as nurse-tender.

^a Ir. *la*.

Or support from the family who injured him though prohibited.

That is, or he is to be supported by the family of the person who attacked him, though he may be of a grade which it is prohibited to bring out into sick maintenance; and this is the only instance in which the person who inflicts a wound has his choice whether he will give the price of the nurse-tender, or whether a nurse-tender *shall be given* by himself.

When it is intentionally, or inadvertently in unlawful anger the wounds are inflicted, the allowance for attendance is the same from each and every person both free and bond, whether for a profitable worker or for an idler; and *it is the same* from the freemen *for wounds inflicted* inadvertently in lawful anger upon profitable workers and idlers; and from all the freemen *for those inflicted* inadvertently without anger upon profitable workers; and from a native-freeman *for wounds inflicted upon* an idler *who was present* in idleness; and from a native freeman *for wounds inflicted upon* a profitable worker *in a case of unnecessary profit*.

What shall be *due* from 'daer'-persons for wounding inadvertently in lawful anger? i.e. a seventh, and a portion equal to the seventh of half 'dire'-fine for the wound to death in

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տորձաճ օսւր 1 ներքաճ; ցեւթն թէճմաւո յաւիցնա 1 ցեճար
ժե յար մԲարր, ցւո 1 տորձաճ ցւո 1 ներձաճ; սար ուոո ոքսւ
ժեճար [տորձաւ] ու ցրձաւ ժո ճրք ո Բար քար, աճ մաճ
յր Լսճա յրո քրք ուճեճար ու յրո քրք ուճեճար.]

Շրք Բար ո ու Բարաւ քրա աքոտ ցո քրք ժեճար 1
տորձաճ օսւր 1 ներձաճ? Շէճմաւ օճար ցո Բար,
թէճմաւ օսւր ցարմար թէճմաւ ո թէճմաւ Լէ Բար,
օսւր ցոո 1 ուճար ժո քրքարք 1 տորձաճ թէ ցրձաճ;
ցեւթն թէճմաւ աւիցնա յար մԲար 1 ցեճար ժե, ցւո 1 տոր-
ձաճ, ցւո 1 ներձաճ.

- C. 1663. Օճար ցոմաւ ո սրաւ 1 ներձաճ քրա ու ցրձաճ; ժե
ցեւթն օճար օ ժեճար 1 ներձաճ քրա ու ցրձաճ; [ժա]
թէճմաւ օսւր ո յարմար թո ժե օճար օ ուրքար-
ճ 1 ներձաճ քրա ու ցրձաճ. Շէճմաւ օսւր ցարմար թէճմաւ
Լէ Բար ո ցեւթն, օսւր ցոո 1 ուճար ժո քրքարք, ցո
Բար 1 տորձաճ թէ ցրձաճ; [ցեւթն] թէճմաւ աւիցնա յար
մԲար 1 ցեճար ժե, ցւո 1 տորձա, ցւո 1 ներձա.

Օճար ցոմաւ ո սրաւ 1 տորձաճ քրա ու ուճեճար
տորձա, օսւր Լէ օճար ու 1 ներձաճ; ցեւթն թէճմաւ
օճար օ ժեճար 1 տորձաճ քրա ո ուճեճար տորձա; ժա
թէճմաւ ու 1 յար ցրձաճ; ժա թէճմաւ օսւր ո ցեւթն
թո ժե օ ուրքարճ 1 տորձաճ քրա ո ուճեճար
տորձա; թէճմաւ օսւր ո ժեճմաւ թո թիւ ու 1 յար
ցրձաճ.

- Շէճմաւ օճար օ ժե 1 տորձաճ քրա ո ուճեճար
C. 1663. տորձա. [ո ցարմար թո ժե ու 1 ներձաճ; ո ու, ո
ցարմար Բար 1 ներձա թե ցրձա, ճար ցճ Բար 1 տորձա

¹ *Three-fourths of sick-maintenance.*—C. 1663 and 1808 have here "three-sevenths."

² *Four-sevenths.*—O'D. 1527 has here "seven-sevenths," which appears a mistake.

³ *For unnecessary profit.*—That is, in cases where the man injured was not obliged to be present, but his being present was profitable to him.

the case of a profitable worker and an idler; four-sevenths of compensation for either after death, whether for a profitable worker or an idler; for there is no difference of profitable worker or idler any time when there is anger, only there is less for the lawful anger than for the unlawful anger.

What shall be *due* from 'daer'-persons, *in case of wounds inflicted* inadvertently without lawful anger, for profitable workers and idlers? A seventh of sick-maintenance till death, a seventh and the equivalent of a seventh of the seventh of half 'dire'-fine, (and it is in sick-maintenance it increases for a profitable worker more than for an idler); four-sevenths of compensation after death for either of them, whether for a profitable worker or for an idler.

Full sick-maintenance is *due* from a native freeman for an idler *injured* through his idleness; three-fourths of sick-maintenance¹ from a stranger for an idler *injured* through his idleness; two-sevenths and the one-fourteenth of sick-maintenance from a foreigner for an idler *injured* through his idleness. *There is* one-seventh and a portion equal to one-seventh of half 'dire'-fine for the wound till death for a profitable worker more than for an idler, (and it was in sick-maintenance it was increased); four-sevenths² of compensation after death for either a profitable worker or an idler.

Full sick-maintenance is *due* from a native-freeman for a profitable worker *injured* for unnecessary profit,³ and half sick-maintenance from him for an idler; four-sevenths of sick-maintenance from a stranger for a profitable worker *injured* for unnecessary profit; two-sevenths from him for the idler; two-sevenths and one-fourteenth from a foreigner for a profitable worker *injured* for unnecessary profit; one-seventh and one-twenty-eighth are *due* from him for the idler.

One-seventh of sick maintenance is *due* from a 'daer'-person for a profitable worker *injured* for unnecessary profit. The fourteenth part is *to be paid* by him for an idler *injured*; or else, *according to others*, the proportion which is *paid* for an idler *injured* in idleness is what

shall be *paid* for a profitable worker injured in a case of unnecessary profit; and of the proportion which is *due* for a profitable worker in a case of unnecessary profit, the half shall be *due* for the idler injured in a case of unnecessary profit.

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Thou shalt not kill a captive unless he be thine.

That is, the captive who is condemned to death. It is lawful for the person who had him in custody^a to kill him; and the person who assisted him is exempt, if the person in whose custody he was, were not able to kill him; but if he was, fine for an unjust death is *due* from the person who assisted him; this is obtained by the family of the captive.

If it was in the absence of the person in whose custody he was, and without his leave, another person killed him, he (*the slayer*) shall pay half honor-price to him in whose custody he was, and shall pay half honor-price and half body-fine to the family of the captive; or indeed, *according to others*, he may be exempt on account of him, for it is the fate intended for him that was brought on him, *viz.*, death.

If it was in pledge for debts he was *in custody*, and if it was the person who had him in custody that killed him, he has to pay body-fine and honor-price to his family, and the debts for which he had been *in custody* are to be paid by his family; or if they prefer to get nothing and pay nothing,^b they have their choice.

^bIr. *Nothing to them and nothing from them.*

If another person assisted him in killing him, body-fine and honor-price are to be paid by them both conjointly or by each separately to his family, and the debts for which he had been *in custody* are to be paid by his family; or if they prefer to get nothing and pay nothing,^b they have their choice. And the part which the person who assisted should pay to the family of the captive is to be paid by him to the person with whom he (*the person slain*) had been in custody.

If it was in the absence of the person by whom he was *kept* in custody, and without leave from him, another killed him, he (*the slayer*) shall pay body-fine and honor-price to the person in whose custody he had been, and shall pay body-fine and honor-price to the family of the captive; and the debts for which he had been *in custody* are to be paid by

THE BOOK OF AICHEL. **mao** perr. **leo** can nî toib ocyr can nî uačib, ıf **leo** a poğa. Ocyr cač nî po icpač in ti po marb he pe fine, ıf a ic to rırin ti i poib i laim he; ocyr ıf cetraro, cıo mō in nı rıri mbeč he, comao a ic tofum, uarı ıf e puc a gell uao; ocyr in eutpuma po icpač in duine ut imač pe fine, ıf a ic uatpom anora.

No puatach po tairırin.

.1. **Slan** in terrač to gabail aenačt cacha bliatna pe vıečbirıur, ocyr da ngaba in pečt tanairti, ıf eneclanı, ocyr da ngaba in tper pečt, ıf eneclanh ocyr toıı ocyr aıthgin. Ocyr damao pe inıvıečbirıur to gabao po cetoır he, to bıač rıač eırııg inıvıečbirı uao, .ı. [eneclanı] toıı ocyr aıthgin.

[**Slan**] a gabail to cept točur in rır fine, ocyr nı ruıl peın ina cept točur; no toponeraro točura ıf rır fine ocyr nı ruıl peın ina forperao točura.

Má po gaburıarım to cept [t]očur in rır fine, ocyr ata peın ina cept [t]očur, no toponeraro točura in rır fine, ocyr ata peın ina forperaro točura, ıf rıač eırııg inıvıečbirı uao.

ıf e aıpet ırlan [in tıırnech] a gabail co ruıci tııan

C. 1668. loğ eneč in ġıaro dia ngabar he, no in ġıaro gabur; cıo beo toib bur luğ, corab e gabar ano, ačt na gaba imarperaro tairıı; ocyr da ngaba, ıf rıač eırııg inıvıečbirı, [ocyr lan rıach ġıarı] uao. Ocyr ıf ano ata rın to

C. 1669. gabail [co tııan loğ eneč], in tın po vlečt in eutpuma rın

C. 1669. to, no nı ıf mo inar; ocyr mara luğ ina rın in nı po vlečt to, očur da ngaba, ıf rıač eırııg inıvıečbirı uao.

the family; and if they prefer to get nothing and pay nothing^a they have their choice. And whatever the person who killed him should pay to the family, he shall pay to the person with whom he had been in custody; and it is the opinion of *lawyers* that, though that for which he had been in custody was greater than the 'eric'-fine for killing him, it should be paid by him (*the slayer*), because it was he that took his pledge from him; and the portion which that person should pay out to the family is to be paid by him now.

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^a Ir. Nothing to them and nothing from them.

Or carrying off under compact.

That is, it is lawful in case of necessity to take an additional levy once every year, but if it be taken the second time, honor-price is *due*, and if it be taken the third time, honor-price and 'dire'-fine and an equivalent shall be *paid for it*. And if it had been taken without necessity the first time, there would be *due* for it the fine for an unnecessary exaction, i.e. honor-price 'dire'-fine and restitution.

It is lawful¹ for him to take it from the proper wealth of the family man when^b he is not himself in *the enjoyment*^b Ir. And. of his proper wealth; or from the excess of wealth of the family man, when^b he is not in excess of wealth himself.

If he has taken it from the proper wealth of the family man, when^b he is himself in *the enjoyment* of his proper wealth, or from the excess of wealth of the family man, himself having excess of wealth, it is a fine for an unnecessary exaction *that is due* from him.

The extent to which there is exemption for taking a forced exaction is to the third of the honor-price of the grade of the person from whom it is taken, or of the grade of the person who takes it; whichever of them is the smaller is to be taken, but he takes not anything over and above it; and if he takes it, it is the fine for an unnecessary forced exaction, and full fine for theft *that are due* from him. And it is then this is to be taken to the extent of a third of honor-price, when so much was due of him, or more than it; and if what was due of him was less than that, and if he takes it (*the forced exaction*), the fine for an unnecessary forced exaction is *due* from him.

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AICILL. **Slan a gabail do cuic fep na geilfine, ocur do taebfine
geilfine, ocur do cač fine buđein.**

**Slan a gabail do čul co poiđ comlin fine na pečt fep
nođe ar uo aňo, ocur noco olegar a gabail tapir.**

**Comlin fine na pečt fine rin : ocur rlan a gabail
do čaib co rla cuic fep iar nimcein rlaupa for cač leč.**

C. 1670. **[Slan a gabail iar nimchian rlaupa ar gač leč, cen co
poiđ comlin na pečt fep deđ ann do cač fine ino ti
buđein.]**

**Slan a gabail do goirtib, ocur do clemnaib, ocur doirtib,
ocur do buimaib, ocur do comaltaib, ocur do cairtoib
caemcluča, ocur tapilluđ fine ocur anrine uile.**

C. 1670 **[Iť uođ iť rlan in teirpeč do gabail, do clemnaib, ocur
do comaltaib, ocur do combraičriđ, ocur do cul, ocur do
taib, ocur iar fup, ocur do cuigir na geilfine, ocur do
geilfine taoiđfine, no co rla comlin pečt rin deđ iar
fup ann ; ocur o biať, na geiđeđ fine uođ řa ceile, ačť
geiđeđ-řač fine ino ti buđeirin, uair geilfine řač fine
ino ti buđeirin, ocur taibfine řač fine in ře buđein.]**

**Slan a gabail, ciro i naiđiđ, ciro i necmať, ačť na gabtar
tar řarugađ a řađođire ; ocur řa ngabtar, iť řiač eirriđ
nođeđiri uđo .i. řiač řađi .i. enecłann ocur řiri ocur
nithgin.**

¹ The 'taeb-fine'-division.—The MS. E. 3, 5, (O'D. 1530) has here "geilfine
ocur do cač fine," which are not in the corresponding place in C. 1669, and
which appear to render the passage unmeaning. For some of the divisions of the

It is lawful to take it from the five men of the 'geilfine'-division, and from the 'taebhfine'-division¹ of the 'geil-fine' division, and of every 'fine'-division itself.

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It is lawful to take it from the 'culfine'-division *and the 'taebhfine'-division* until the whole seventeen men of the family are included,* but it is not lawful to take it beyond that.

* Ir. In it.

That is the number of the family *consisting* of the seven 'fine'-divisions; and it is lawful to take it from the 'taebhfine'-division till it reaches five men in distant relationship on each side.

It is lawful to take it from distant relatives on each side, though the full number of the seventeen men may not be extant of each family-division of the person himself.

It is lawful to take it from gossips, and from sons-in-law, and from foster-fathers, and from foster-mothers, and from foster-brothers, and from mutual friends, and from all the best of the family and the people not of the family.

It is from these persons it is safe to take the forced exaction, viz., from people-in-law, and from foster-brothers, and from *kinsmen* of the 'culfine'-division and 'taebhfine'-division, and to the whole extent of *the seventeen men*, and from the five persons of the 'geilfine'-division, and from the 'geilfine'-division of the 'taebhfine'-relations, until it reaches the whole seventeen men completely; and when this is *reached*, let not one family of them take from the other, but let each family take the person himself, for the person himself is a 'geilfine'-relation of each family, and the person himself is a 'taibhfine'-relation of each family.

It is lawful to take it either in a person's presence or in his absence, but so as it is not taken by violence in his presence; and should it be so taken, there would be for it a fine for unnecessary forced exaction, i.e. the fine for theft,² i.e. honor-price and 'dire'-fine and restitution.

¹ "fine" or family, vid. *supra*. page 380. The word "taebhfine" means literally "side-family," and the word "cul-fine," means "back-family."

² *Fine for theft*.—The words "ῥιὰς ἑστῆς" are an underlined gloss on the word "eneclann ocuṛ ῥιṛe".

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Cerc—civ do gena in ti gebur in terrac? Denao apac
ocur tropearo, ocur gabao atchabail in atchgin co na let-
gabal diabulta; ocur each uair aiviro in atchgin uao
aiviro in letgabal diabulta; no dono čena, ce na aiviro
in atchgin uao cuna aiviro i letgabal diabulta, uair ir
eivie fogla hi .i. vauz ir elot do porpmačt; ocur ir anu ir-
lan a gabail co trian log eneč, in tan ir mo na peič na
trian log eneč no ir cutruma nır. Mara luga na peič,
noco teit dar cutrumar piach.

C. 1670. Mara pet aca ta lačt no gnumaro no gabao irin erpac,
irlan in cet cuicte i comloguo [če]; ocur atchgin lačta
ocur gnumaro ar in cuicči tanairte, co na toračtain pein
a porba na cuicči rin; ocur mana toirpet, ineoč ir peoit
cecharpa vob ir tairgilli do pič nıu ar va laičib dec;
ocur ineoč ir peoit diabulta, ir tairgilli do pič nıu ar
treiri, o dečmario amach.

Mara peoit ac na fuil lačt na gnumaro no gabao irin
erpac, irlan in cet treire vob i comluga, co na toračtain
pein a porba na treiri rin; ocur maine toirpet, ineoč ir
peoit cecharpa vob, ir tairgilli do pič nıu ar va laičib dec
o dečmario; ocur ineoč ir diabulta vob, ir tairgilli do pič
nıu ar treiri.

Mara peoit pmačta no eneclainni no gabao irin ner-
pach, ir cutrumar trin atchgina do pič Leo ar cač laiči
naicenta, corab ar tri laiči do poič cutrumar a colla
leiř amach.

Čt epocairi in erpig, a eneclainni i compit pe tairgilla;

¹ *One-third of compensation.*—For "atchgina" of the text, C. 1672, reads
"na colla, of the body."

Question—What shall the person do who takes the forced exaction? Let him give notice and fast, and let him take distress for compensation with double half-seizure; and whenever he returns the compensation from him he returns *also* the double half-seizure; or, indeed, *according to others*, when he does not return the compensation he returns not the double half-seizure, for it is 'eric'-fine for trespass, i.e., because it is evasion that increased it; and the case in which it is lawful to take it as far as one-third of honor-price is, when the debts are greater than one-third of honor-price or equal to it. If the debts be less, it does not go beyond the proportion of debts.

If it be animals that have milk or *are capable* of work that were taken in the forced exaction, the first five days of them are free in case of set off; and compensation for the milk and for the work *shall be made* on the second five days, with the return of themselves (*the animals*) at the end of those five days; and if they are not returned, such of them as are quadruple animals shall have additional interest accumulate* on them for twelve days; and *as regards* such of them as are animals of double, additional interest shall accumulate on them for three days, from ten days forth.

If it be animals which neither have milk nor *are capable* of work that were taken in the forced exaction, the first three days of them are free in case of set off, when they are themselves returned at the end of those three days; but if they be not returned, *as to* such of them as are quadruple animals, additional-interest shall accumulate* on them for twelve days, from ten days forth; and *as to* such of them as are *animals of* double, additional interest shall accumulate* on them for three days.

If it be animals of 'smacht'-fine or honor-price that were taken in the forced exaction, an equivalent of one-third of compensation¹ accumulates on them for every natural day, so that it is in three days the equivalent of the animal^b would become due^c to him *from whom it has been taken*.

The severity of the forced exaction is, that the honor-price and the interest accumulate for the same time; its leniency,

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* Ir. Run.

^b Ir. Body.

^c Ir. Would reach.

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α ερεοαιρε ιμουρρο, ιν ρε αρ α ρειθεον α ταιργιλλι, ευρυβ
α διαβλαδ να ρε ριν ρειθερ α ενεεclann.

Ιn baıl atά, ιμουρρο; ταιρciτ ρcena ρειρ, ταιρciτ ρleξα
τρειρ, ταιργιτ claiοim cuicēi, ταιργιτ ρcειθ deēmato, ρε
comloigthe ρin acu naiino denmaiτο do ρειρ ιαρmbρεταιρ,
ocuy biato uito ιci ρε taeб.

Ι cor no ι cunτοpαo tucaτο anτο ρin ιατ; ocuy damato ι
nepriaδ ρo zabθα ιατ, ρo buo anuo ρo aicneo ρeοit co ngnim-
pato no cen gnίmpato; ocuy damato ι nathgabail ρo zabθα
ιατ, ρo biato anato opyu ρo aicneo nopaim no nemnepaim.

Αταit α τρι doρliat ταιργιλλι ι ρaill οin co aige.

.1. capc no nollac .ι. ιρlan aδt co topa ιρ na laiτιb ρin
hi, ocuy mana topa, ιρ ταιργιλλι do ριθ ρια o ρin amach.

Αιρlecat co αιmpir.

.1. ιn ταιρlicuo co αιmpir epriγ no hogmaiρ. ιρlan aδt
co topa ιρin lό deiτιnαch don epriαδ no don nogmaiρ he;
ocuy mana topa, ιρ ταιργιλλι do ριθ ρiu o ρin amaδ.

O'D. 558. Ocuy ciuto αιγι αιριti [ατα] opno anτο ρin, uair mane
beit, ce be uair tiob do neθap α τιmgaiρε ιρεto oλεγaiρ α
naiρic; uair ιn ni ρopρ na ρuiρmιθερ αιγι, ιρ e αιγι α τιm-
gaiρε.

Deitbir ιτιρ anpaitciuy na hona ocuy anpρ ιn αιρlicθe.
Αnρaitciuy na ona, ni ριτιρ ιn ρε do tiaδtaiн, ocuy ni ιτιρ
co mbeiτιρ ρeιθ αιρ; [anpρ an αιρlicθi, ρo ριτιρ ιn ρε do
tiaδtaiн, ocuy ni ριτιρ co mbeoaiρ ρeιθ αιρ]; no doно, cena,
C. 1668. ρo ιτιρ ιn ρε do tiaδtaiн [ι ceδtapoe.]

C. 1668.

¹ *Knives spend.*—For “ταιρciτ,” C. 1672 reads “ceiγeт.” The quotation
seems to be a fragment of some old poem.

² *After judgment.*—For “ιαρmbρεταιρ,” C. 1672, has “αρmbρεт.”

³ *Neglect of a loan.*—“Oin” and “αιρlecat” both mean a loan:—the former,
the loan of any thing without charge, for a definite time, but for which, if not
turned at the end of that time, interest was charged; the latter means the loan
any thing on hire, for a specified time.

however is, that for whatsoever time the additional interest THE BOOK OF AICILL. accumulates, the honor-price accumulates for double that time.

Where, however, it is said, "knives spend¹ one night, spears spend three, swords spend five, shields spend ten," this is the time of set off during which they require to be proved according to after-judgment,² and there shall be a period of paying besides.

In cases of bargain or contract they were given in this instance; and if it were in a forced exaction they had been seized, there would be a stay on them according as they were 'seds' capable of work or not capable of work;^a and if it were as distress they had been taken, there would be a stay on them according to their nature of necessary or non-necessary articles. * Ir. With work, or without work.

There are three things which require interest for neglect of a loan³ given until a definite day.

That is, to Christmas or Easter, i.e., he (*the borrower*) is exempt provided he returns it on these days, and if he does not return it, interest shall accumulate on it from that out.

A loan for a time.

That is, the loan till the time of Spring or Autumn. He (*the borrower*) is exempt, but so as he returns it on the last day of spring or of autumn; and if he returns it not, interest shall accumulate on it⁴ from that out. And in this case there is a certain time fixed for returning it, for if there were not, at whatever time it (*the thing lent*) may be asked for, it ought to be returned; for as to the thing respecting which no time has been fixed, its being asked for determines^b the time. * Ir. Is.

There is a difference between the inadvertence of the loan and ignorance of the lending. Inadvertence of the loan is, when he (*the borrower*) does not know that the time has arrived, and does not know that interest^c would accumulate upon him for overlooking it; or, according to others, ignorance of the lending is: he (*the borrower*) knew that the time had arrived, but he did not know that interest^c would accumulate^d upon him; or indeed, according to others, he knew that the time had arrived in either case. * Ir. Debs. * Ir. Be.

^a On it.—For "nu, on them," O'D. 558 reads "nu, on it."

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[Աղբաւտքս նա հոնա .1. ոք բլտր ին դե ծօ տաճտն, օսւր ու
բլտր օո մբւտր բլժ ար. Աղբր ին արկւտ; ոք բլտր ին
դե ծօ տաճտն], օսւր ծօ տր օո մբւտր բլժ ար, օսւր ու
տր օո բլժ ծօ Բաժ ար.

Coregat pæglann floged.

.1. րմաճ ար ծաբճեւի շրտ բոյն ին նեմուլ ին, օսւր
1 տաճտն ար; ծաբլաժ դշոմբաւ ար բաբճեւի շրտ
բոյն 1 նեմուլ ին, օսւր Ենեւլանն ա տաճտն ար.

Մարա շրտ վաճ օո նա ծաբճեւի շրտ ար, ոք Եւ յա
նա ճեւի շրտ ար, մարա Երմ ա ծաբաւք րիւ, Իր Ենեւլանն
Եւ ան, օսւր Ենեւլանն րմաճ Եւ օո նա Բ Եր Երաւ ար;
ա Լժ ծօ դշ ին Եւ Եւ, ա Լժ Եւ ծօ դշ 1 Եր, ա Երաւ
Եւ դշ Իր Երաւ րաւ ծօ դշ ին Եւ Եւ, ա Երաւ ծօ դշ դա
Երաւ Եւ օրքսրմ Եր, օսւր ա Երաւ ծօ նա վաճ օսւր
Եւ նա Երաւ Եւ Եւ Երաւ ար մեծ.

Մարա շրտ վաճ օսւր Եւ ճեւի շրտ ար, Ենեւլանն Եւ
ան Եր; օսւր ին Երքաւ ոք Երաւ ին Եւ օո մբժ նա
Եւ Եւ Եւ ան, Երք Եւ Եր, օսւր ա Եւ ան օ Եւ Եր
Եւ Եւ Եւ Եւ. օսւր ին Երքաւ Եւ Եւ ար ա Լժ ծօ
դշ ին Եւ Եւ, օսւր ին Լժ Եւ ծօ դշ 1 Եր.

C. 1675.

C. 1675.

Մար յա նա ճեւի շրտ Եւ ան Եւ Եւ Եւ, [Եւ]
րմաճ ոք Ենեւլանն [Եւ] ան, [Իր ա Եւ Եւ]; օսւր Երքաւ
րմաճ Եւ օո նա Բ Եր Երաւ ար; ա Երաւ ծօ դշ ին
Եւ Եւ, օսւր ա Երաւ Եւ շրտ վաճ ար Եւ ճեւի շրտ ար,
օսւր ա Երաւ Եւ ծօ դշ 1 Եր : ա Երաւ ծօ դշ դա

¹ He did not know what debts would accumulate upon him.—This seems to mean, that he did not know the rate of interest.

² Where there is no owner of property.—For "օ", of the text, C. 1675 reads "ա".

³ Where there is no owner of property.—For "օո նա Բ", of the text, C. 1675 reads "օո ա մի, where there is."

Inadvertence of the loan: *i.e.*, he knew that the time had arrived; but he did not know that debts would accumulate^a upon him. Ignorance of the lending; *i.e.*, he knew that the time had arrived, and he knew that debts would accumulate^a upon him, but he did not know what debts would accumulate^a upon him.¹

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—
^a Ir. *llc.*

A chief may enforce a hosting.

That is, *there is* a 'smacht'-fine upon a 'daer'-tenant of the 'feini' grade for not going to it (*the hosting*), and for coming away from it; *there is* double work upon the 'saer'-tenants of the 'feini' grade for not going to it, and *they pay* honor-price for coming away from it.

If it be a *man of* chieftain grade with his 'daer'-tenants that came away from it (*the hosting*), or if it be the tenants that came away from it, if ordered by him (*the chief*), honor-price shall be paid for it, and it is to be divided like the 'smacht'-fine for violating the 'cain'-law where there is no owner of property:² half of it goes to the king of the province, and the other half is divided into three parts; of which one-third goes to the king who is nearest to the king of the province in upward gradation,^b one-third to the king of the territory who is over those below, and one-third to the chiefs and intermediate chiefs who are between them in the middle.

^b Ir. *Upward.*

If it was a *man of* chieftain grade, and one tenant that came away from it (*the hosting*), honor-price is to be paid for it (*the desertion*) also; and the share which the tenant should pay, if all the tenants had been concerned in the case, is what he is to pay now, and the remainder is to be paid by him (*the person of chieftain grade*). And the same division is made of the half for the king of the province, and the other half is divided into three parts.

If it was the tenants themselves that came away from it (*the hosting*) without his (*the chief's*) leave, the 'smacht'-fine or the honor-price which is due for it are to be paid by them; and the division of the 'smacht'-fine for violating the 'cain'-law is to be made of it where there is no owner of property:³ one-third of it goes to the king of the province, and one-third to the *man of* chieftain grade whose tenants came away, and the other third is to be divided into three parts; one-third of which goes to the king of the district

THE BOOK OF AICILL. uil orpupum ap, ocup a tpuan do na plačaiḃ ocup do na etarplačib uil etarpu ap meṣon.

Ma tancatar lučt pmačta ocup eneclainni ap, can cuibduip do gabaḃ atarpu, ačt cač oib oie a lana ap a aiḡiḃ buṑein. Noco ngaba cuibduip itip lučt pmačta ocup eneclainni, noco ngaba itip lučt diabulṭa neč oib itip.

Cach uair ipmačt ietār ann, ip a ic po aicneṑ in ti icap; ocup cač uair ip eneclann, ip a ic po aicneṑ in ti pūp i metar.

C. 1674. Cio poṑera conaṑh mo āp na gpaṑaib plača [cen uil ipin ploiḡiḃ] na ap na gpaṑaib peine? Ip e pač poṑera; mo ip turpuroṑ don tṑloiḡeṑ no don duṑaṑ na gpaṑo plača na ecmaip inait na gpaṑo peine, ocup mo pecaip a leṑ iat, ocup coip ciamaṑ mo no beith orpo.

Cio poṑera conaṑ mo orpo i tiačtain ap ina neamṑul ino? Ip e pač poṑera; aicbeile don pūḡ a pacbaḃl amaič a cpič neamṑerena ina nemṑul leiṑ amach po četoir.

Cach uair ipmačt pin, ip po aicneṑ in ti icap; cač uair ip eneclann, ip po aicneṑ in ti pūp i metar.

Ma lučt pmačta ocup eneclainni tainic ap, ačpeḡtar cuibduip etarpu pṑe, .i. in lučt ip mo lan oie na imarcpaiṑ; ocup tecaṑ a cuibṑer ap amup in ločta buṑ luḡa lan, ocup comicaṑ etarpu.

Maṑa lučt pmačta ocup diabulṭa gṑimṑaiḃ; ocup eneclainni ocup diabulṭa gṑimṑaiṑ, tainic ap, noco načpeḡtar cuibṑer etarpu, ačt cač oib oie a lanṑa ap a aḡaiḃ buṑein; uair ačpeḡtar cuibṑer itip lučt pmačta ocup eneclainni;

who is over them, and one-third to the chiefs and interme- THE BOOK OF AICILL.
diate chiefs who are in the middle between them.

If persons incurring^a 'smacht'-fine and honor-price came away from it (*the hosting*), they are not to be taken conjointly, but each of them is to pay his full share for himself. Persons incurring^a 'smacht'-fine and honor-price, or persons incurring^a double of either of those, are not to be taken conjointly.

Whenever it is 'smacht'-fine that is paid, it shall be paid according to the rank of the person who pays it; and whenever honor-price is paid, it shall be paid according to the rank of the person to whom it is paid.

What is the reason that there is a greater fine upon the chieftain grades for not going to the hosting than upon the 'feini'-grades? The reason is; the hosting or the fort-making suffers a greater loss from the absence of the chieftain grades than from that of the 'feini' grades, and they are more needed, and it is right that there should be a greater fine upon them.

What is the reason that there is a greater fine imposed upon them for coming away from it (*the hosting*) than for not going into it? The reason of it is; it is more dangerous for the king to be deserted outside in an enemy's territory^b than that they (*the tenants, &c.*) should not go out with him at first.

^b Ir. A non
-besna'
territory.

Whenever that penalty is 'smacht'-fine, it is regulated according to the rank of the person who pays it; whenever it is honor-price that is due, it is regulated according to the rank of the person to whom it is paid.

If it be persons incurring^a 'smacht'-fine and honor-price that came away from it (*the hosting*), equalization is considered between them, i.e., they who have the greater full fine pay the excess; and they come into shares with the persons who have less full fine, and they pay equally between them.

If it be persons incurring^a 'smacht'-fine and double-work, and honor-price and double-work, that came away from it (*the hosting*), equalization is not taken into account between them, but each of them pays his full share on his own account; for equalization is taken into account between persons from whom 'smacht'-fine and honor-price are due;

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օսյր ոսոսո յաճիցար յար լսէր իմաճա օսյր յաբալա
հոմարաճ, ոս յար լսէր Եսեկայոս օսյր յաբալա հոմարաճ,
աճ ճաճ յոս յոս ա լառա ար ա ագարոս Եսեկայոս.

Բալլ յոսո շոն իմոմետ շոմոս.

C. 1876.

.1. Ին շոմոս, աճ մա յո աճայց շոմոմետ ալիճի ալի, [օսյր]
մա ին շոմոմետ ին յոսոս ալի, ոս շոմոմետ ին յոսոս
ալի, ոս ին շոմոմետետ ին, շոն ին Եսեկայոս շոմոմետ
իլան յոն տի ի իալի ի Լայմ Ե ճա յոս Եսեկայոս.

Մա յո աճայց ին շոմոմետ ալիճի, օսյր յոն շոմոմետ ին
ալի, շո ին Եսեկայոս, ոս շոմոմետ ին իլան ալի, շոն ին
Եսեկայոս, օսյր յո Եսեկայոս շո յոսոս Եսեկայոս, ին Լեճ
իաճ ին շոն ին ի իալի յոն տի ի իալի Լայմ Եսեկայոս, օսյր
Լեճ իաճ ճաճ շոն տի յոն յոն շոն տի ին Եսեկայոս.

Մա յո աճայց շոմոմետ ալիճի, ոս շո շոմոմետ, մա շոմոմետ
շո ին Եսեկայոս յոն ալի, օսյր յո Եսեկայոս Լայմ յոն տի
Եսեկայոս, ին Լան իաճ ին շոն ին ա իալի յոն տի ի
Լայմ Եսեկայոս, օսյր Լան իաճ ճաճ շոն տի յոն շոն տի ին
Եսեկայոս.

Մա յո աճայց շոմոմետ ալիճի ալի, օսյր յոն յոսոս
ին շոմոմետ ին ալի, ոս շոն յոսոս, մա յոն շոն յոն շոն
Եսեկայոս ա յոն տի, Եսեկայոս Լան իաճ ին շոն յոն
օսյր Լան իաճ ճաճ շոն տի յոն շոն տի ին Եսեկայոս.

Մա յո աճայց շոմոմետ ալիճի ալի յոն, աճ ա շոմոմետ
ճոն, շո Եսեկայոս յոն տի յոն իալի Լայմ Եսեկայոս,
ո յոն յոն յոն Եսեկայոս, օսյր օն յոն յոն յոն
Եսեկայոս ա յոն տի, իլան յոն շոն յոն յոն.

Մա յոն յոն յոն ա շոմոմետ յոն, աճ ա շոմոմետ ճոն, իլան
յոն շոն յոն յոն, օն յոն յոն յոն շոն յոն. Ոս

but it is not taken into account between persons from whom THE BOOK OF AICIL. 'smacht'-fine and double-work, or honor-price and double-work are due, but each of them pays his own full share on his own account.

Neglect indeed in not guarding a captive.

That is, *as to* the captive, if a particular fetter was agreed to be put upon him, and if it was that fetter that was put upon him, or a fetter more lawful than it, or equally lawful with it, without knowledge of defect in any fetter of them, the person in whose custody^a he was is exempt even though he should escape from it. *Ir. Hund.

If the particular fetter was agreed on, and if he (*the keeper*) put that fetter upon him, being aware of a defect in it, or a worse^b fetter than it, not being aware of any defect in it, and it was his belief that it would restrain him, he in whose custody^a he was pays half the fine for the offence for which he was in custody, and half the fine for every offence which he shall commit until he submits^c to law. *Ir. Lower.

If he (*the keeper*) did not fetter him at all, or though he did fetter him, if it was a fetter of whose defect he was aware he put on him, and he was certain that it would not restrain him, he in whose custody^a he was shall pay full fine for the offence for which he was in custody, and full fine for every offence which he commits until he submits to law. *Ir. Comes.

If it was agreed to put a certain fetter upon him, and if he did not put that fetter upon him, or though he did put it, if he was certain that it would not restrain him, he shall pay the full-fine for the offence for which he was arrested, and the full fine for every offence which he commits until he submits to law.

If no particular fetter was agreed to be put upon him, but only that he should be fettered; whatever fetter the person with whom he was in custody^a puts upon him, provided he is not aware of its being defective, and it is his belief that it will restrain him, he is exempt though he (*the captive*) should effect his escape.

If he was not ordered to fetter him at all, but to keep him, he (*the keeper*) is exempt though he (*the captive*) should escape, provided he keeps him without neglect. Or, indeed,

THE BOOK OF AICILL. **Dono čena, comaro lan fiač in cinaro rir i raibí uic do, ocup lan fiač cač cinaro do dena co ti ne oligeð; uair nocu comet oligtec he ma po ela ar he, uair ir eð a dubrao rir a coimet, ocup nocu namail coimet he ma po ela ar he.**

Cio pothera lan fiač irin faille reá, ocup co na fuil ačt aithgin ir na failleib aile? Ir e fač pothera; beo [uile] conic a gait busein in duine, ocup daiti in oligto air in ti do pine faille ime; ocup coir cemaio lan fiač air.

C. 1677. [Mana po ačtaig cuibneč airto air itir, ačt a coimeto, ir amail cimio cin ečtuaro cuibrig airthe é, in a rlaioiti do. No dono, co na buo luga leir no ačtuaro cuibrig airiti; uair a dubairt rir a coimet.

Cio pothera co na fuil ačt leč fiach irin aithne po, ocup co fuil lan fiach irin naithne eile? Ir e in fač pothera; in aithne irin inut eile nočt teit ar a hinar i co mbeirenn neč eile, ocup faille do rigne uimpi, ocup coir cemaio moite innte. In aithne po imorpo, hi busein pucurtar (no pur-gat) ann hi, ocup coir cemaio lugaite innte.]

In aithne noco téit ar a hinar hi co mbeirint puine hi, ocup faille do rignoit impi, ocup coir cemaio moiti innti.

Faill dono do connaid cen imcomet cač ecuinio.

C. 678. .1. in coonač dar erbao in teconač do coimet ne ne naen uaire, ir lan fiač uao in cač cinaro ferrait bepa ocup pleaga, [cip ocup clocha], alla ocup oreiminoia, ruib ocup deorađa, ocup aer biobunair na crioi air co rir a mbobunair; ir a ic rin don ti dar erbao a coimet, cia tarur amuič rin, cen co tarčur; no dono čena, ir can

¹ *Neglect in keeping it.*—The words in parenthesis in the Irish are an interlined aliter reading by another hand.

² *Out of its place.*—From this and other passages of a like kind, it would appear that the imprisonment here referred to was not in a regular gaol, but was a sort of *libera custodia*.

according to others, he is to pay the full fine of the offence THE BOOK OF AICILL. for which he was *detained*, and full fine for every offence which he may commit, until he submits to law; for it is not a lawful keeping if he escaped, because he was ordered to keep him, and it is not like keeping if he escaped.

What is the reason *that there is* full fine for this neglect, and that there is only compensation in other *cases of* neglect? The reason is; a man is a live chattel that can "steal itself," and *it is* to punish the person who neglected to *guard* him, for his illegality; and it is right that full fine should be *imposed* upon him.

If no particular fetter has been agreed to be *put* upon him, but that he be kept, he is as a captive without specification as to any particular fetter, in respect of exemption. Or indeed, according to others, there would not be less *due* for neglect in this case than for neglect in the case of specification of a particular fetter; for he was ordered to keep him (*the captive*.)

What is the reason that there is only half-fine *due* for neglect of this charge, and that there is full fine for neglect of the other charge? The reason is; the charge in the other instance would not go from its place until another should remove it, and neglect took place with respect to it, and it is right that there should be more for it. This charge, however, removed itself, or stole itself, and it is right that there should be less *fine* for neglect in keeping it.¹

This charge *i.e.*, *dead chattels*, would not go out of its place² unless some person took it away, and neglect took place respecting it, and it is right there should be greater *fine* for this case.

Neglect indeed by sensible adults in not minding the non-sensible.

That is, the sensible adult who was ordered to mind a non-sensible person for the space of one hour, shall pay³ full fine for every injury which spikes and spears, stocks and stones, cliffs *Ir. Is from him. and precipices, animals and strangers, and the enemies of the territory, he (*the sensible adult*) being aware of their enmity, shall inflict upon him; that *fine* shall be paid by the person who was ordered to mind him, whether it (*the injury*)

THE BOOK OF AICILL. ταρραῖταιν αμυιῖ ἀτα ριν τοις τορῦμ; οκυρ μα ταρῖν
αμυιῖ ἡ, εὐο να ιαρυμ νί ανθ.

Μα ταρῖταιρ νι θε αμυιῖ, οκυρ νι ταρῖταιρ ἡε υιλε, ιν
ταινμραινθι τον λαν ριαῖ να ταρῖταιρ αμυιῖ, εορὸβ ε ιν
ταινμραινθι ριν τον λαν ριαῖ ιαρον.

Μαρ αμαῖ ρο ροῖαιλ ιν τεκοθιαῖ, ἀῖτ μαρα βιῖβινεῖ
ἡε, μα ρο ιτιρῦομ α βιῖβινεῖ αιρ, ρο μα ρο ινθιρθε το, ιρ
λαν ρο αινεθ α βιῖβινεῖ τοις ανθ. Μανα ιτιρῦομ α βιῖ-
βινεῖ ιτιρ, ιρ λαν ρο αινεθ αιρι τοις αν.

Let ριαῖ ρορ α αιτι οκυρ ρορ α μυιμε; οκυρ ιν εαῖ ενειο
ρερραιτ βερα οκυρ ρλεῖα, αλλα οκυρ ρρειμεννα, ρυιβ οκυρ
θεορατα, οκυρ αερ βιοδαναιρ να ερῖε, εὐο ριρ βιοδαναιρ
ορρο. Ιρ α ιε ριν θα αιτι οκυρ θα βυιμε, εια ταρυρ ιμυιῖ ἡε
cen εὐο ταρυρ; ρο τονο ῖενα, ιρ εαν ταρραῖταιν αμαῖ ἀτα
C. 1679. ριν; οκυρ [μα] ταρυρ ιμαιῖ ἡε, ῖειβιθ ῖρειμ θαρ α
centorūm.

Μαρ αμαῖ ρο ροῖαιλ ιν θαλτα α εετ ειν εομραιτι, το
νεοῖ ι ροιῖ ενεεclann ειρῖε τοις τον αιτι α θαλῖγυρ εετ εινανθ;
οκυρ υιλιατυ α εινανθ ρο εὐο νθερνα α ἀῖῖν ρορ α αθαιρ;
οκυρ ο το ῖενα α ἀῖῖν ρορ α αθαιρ, α ειντα βιῖβινεῖ εὐο
ραιλλ τοις τον αιτι, οκυρ α ειντα βιῖβινεῖ cen ραιλλ τοις θα
αθαιρ.

Αῖῖθυρ εινανθ ρε ναιρ τοιαιτρῖ ριν, οκυρ νοεο ναῖῖν αιρῖ;
οκυρ θαματο ἀῖῖν αιρῖ, ρο βοθ ραερ ιν ταιτι αρ α εινανθ.

¹ *Whether it occurred outside.*—The words 'ταρυρ,' or 'ταρῖν,' and the other forms from the same root have been rendered by Dr. O'Donovan here and in a few subsequent instances, 'occurred,' or 'happened.' Elsewhere they are rendered by 'was obtained,' 'seized,' 'recovered,' &c., meanings which appear to suit the present place very well. The sense would then be "whether it (*the fine*) was recovered outside (*i.e., from the parties who actually did the injury*) or not." It has not been thought advisable, however, to alter Dr. O'Donovan's translation.

occurred outside¹ *the territory* or did not occur; or indeed, THE BOOK OF AICILL. according to others, it is when it did not happen outside this is to be paid by him; and if it happens outside, he shall pay nothing for it.

If any part of it (*the injury*) happened outside, and if it did not all happen *there*, the proportion of the full fine for the part of it that did not happen outside, is the proportion of the full fine which he shall pay.

If it was outside *the territory* the non-sensible person committed the injury, and if he be a vicious person, if he (*the guardian*) knew of his viciousness, or had been told of it, he (*the guardian*) shall pay full fine, according to the nature of the viciousness, for it. If he did not know of his viciousness at all, he is to pay full fine according to his age.

On his foster-father and on his foster-mother half fine is imposed on his account; and for every wound which spikes or spears, cliffs or precipices, animals or strangers, or the enemies of the territory when their enmity is known, shall inflict upon him. This fine is to be paid by his foster-father and his foster-mother, whether it (*the injury*) happened outside or not; or indeed, according to others, it is when it has not happened outside this is paid; and if² it has happened outside, a claim takes effect for them.

If the foster-son has committed his first intentional offence outside *the territory*, 'eric'-fine shall be paid by the foster-father for such as would incur honor-price, on account of the first offence; he pays also for all his offences, until he returns him to his father; and when he has returned him to his father, his offences of viciousness arising from neglect are to be paid for by the foster-father, and his offences of viciousness without neglect, shall be paid by his father. Ir. With.

This was a case of returning a foster-son for his offences before the age at which the fosterage is completed, and not returning after³ attaining that age; and if it had been returning after³ that age, the foster-father would be exempt from liability for his offences. Ir. of.

² And if.—For 'ma,' the reading in O'D., 1536 (E. 3-5, p. 57), is 'm' which does not appear to make sense.

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- C. 1680. Cιδ ποθερα co πυιλ lan ριαč ap in coθnač θαρ epbat in
 τεcccoθnač do coimet pe pe naen uairi, ocuy na πυιλ ačt
 leč ριαč ap α αιτι, ocuy ap α buime? 1ρ é pač ποθερα;
 υπρα τον τι θαρ epbat α comet pe pe naen uaire, na θα
 αιτι ocuy θα buime α comet do γner; ocuy coir ce na beč
 C. 1680. lan[ριαč] ap in τι θαρ epbat α comet pe pe naen uaire, o na
 θεpna α comet co oλιγθεč; ooliγi θα αιτι ocuy θα buime α
 C. 1680. comet imuppo, ocuy coir cemao lu [oppo]; no, 1ρ comlu-
 γuo lanamhaiρ čena ιτα ιτιρ in ηαιτι ocuy in θατα, can
 ni 1ρ mo uao na leč.

Ma po ail co aer θiaιltpi, ocuy po ic α cet cin com-
 paiti, 1ρ tpian coirpoupi na cet cneio compaiti po pepao
 aip do bpeič ton αιτι, ciθ aici ciθ iap noul uao po pepao
 aip hi.

- C. 1680. Manap oil co aer θiaιltpi, ocuy nup ic α cet cin compaiti,
 ačt map aici po pep[αč] cneo aip, 1ρ tpian comlan do
 bpeič do; map ap noul uao, noco beipeno nač ni.

Manip ail co haep θiaιltpi, ocuy po ic α cet cin com-
 paiti, in tainmpainoi ton pe po ailetpa cupub e in tainm-
 painoe pin beipen, ciθ aici, ciθ iap noul uao po pepao
 cneo aip. Ocuy map i cet cneo po pepao aip α mapbat, 1ρ
 tpian coirpoupi in epoli baiρ do bpeič do; no dono čena,
 co na beč ní do ιτιρ, uairi nocu namail cneio leiρ in bar-
 uγao.

What is the reason that there is full fine *imposed* upon the sensible adult who was ordered to mind the non-sensible person for the space of one hour, and that there is only half fine *imposed* upon his foster-father and his foster-mother? The reason of it is; it is easier for the person who was ordered to mind him for the space of one hour *to do so* than for his foster-father and foster-mother to mind him always; and it is right that there should be full fine *imposed* upon the person who ~~was~~ ordered to mind him for the space of one hour, when he did not mind him properly; but it is more difficult for his foster-father and his foster-mother to mind him, and it is right that there should be less fine *imposed* upon them; or, *according to others*, it is an adjustment of social connexion that exists between the foster-father and the foster-son, so that there is no more than half fine *required* from him.

* If he fostered him to the completion of the age of fosterage, and paid for his first intentional offence, the one-third of the body-fine for the first wound intentionally inflicted on him shall be obtained by the foster-father, whether it was inflicted on him while with him, or after he had gone from him.

If he did not foster him to the age of completing the fosterage, and did not pay for his first intentional offence, and if it was *while* with him (*the foster-father*) a wound was inflicted upon him, he (*the foster-father*) shall obtain the full third of *the fine*; if it be after he has left him, he obtains nothing.

If he did not foster him to the age of completing the fosterage, and paid for his first intentional offence, the share of *the fine* which he gets is proportional to the time during which he fostered him, whether a wound was inflicted upon him while with him, or after he has left him. And if the first wound inflicted on him killed him,* it is one-third of body-fine for a death-maim that shall be obtained by him (*the foster-father*); or else, *according to others*, nothing shall be *due* to him at all, for putting him to death is not like *inflicting* a wound upon him.

* I.e. By his killing.

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C. 1708.

[Talmaiðech cin imchoimet.

.1. in ðuine ða po herbað in talmaiðeč do čoiñet pe pe naen uaire, leč pjač cača cneide feppait bepa ocur rleğa, cip ocur cloča, ocur alla ocur ðremanna, ruip ocur ðeðpaið ocur aep biððannaiy na cpiče co pyp a mbiððannaiy opna; ocur ceðpuime in leč peič pin ap pellač po bai aca peillcečt. Inano ocur pečtmað in lain; ip a ic pin ðon ti ðap herbað a coiñet in tan nap pet a teparğain gan coñpac pyp; ocur ða peðað a teparğain gan compac pyp, in cutpuma po biað i nemčoiñet a hecoðnaiğ aile, ġurab eð biap uað in a neiñčoiñeðpom.

Ma čarpaiğar pin amuič, ip lan ðoyuñ; mana čarpaiğar, ip a ic ðoran.

Map amač po poğail in talmaiðeč, in cutpuma po ičaðpom i cinað a hecoðnaiğ eile, ġurab he a leč icap in a cinað pom, in tan nap pet a teparğain gan coñpac pyp; ocur ða peðað, in cutpuma po ičaðpoiñ a cinað hecoðnaiğ eile, ġurab eð icap in a cinað pom.

Ceðpaiñe por a aiti ocur por a ðuime in talmaiðe cač cneide feppait bepa ocur rleğa, cip ocur cloča, ruip ocur ðeðpaið, alla ocur ðremanna ocur aep biððannaiy co pyp a mbiððannaiy aip, ocur in tan nap pet a teparğain gan coñpac pyp; ocur ðo peðpaiy a teparğain gan coñpac pyp, in cutpuma po biað uačib i nemčoiñeð in ðalta eile ġurab eð biap uačib in a neiñčoiñeðpom. Ceðpaiñe na ceðpaiñe pin ap in pellač po bai ağa peillcečt. Inann ocur in peipeð pando ðeğ in lain; ocur ce čarpaiğar pin amuič, ip a ic ðorum, uaiy o biap lanamanða ocur ðuine nač lanaiñ-

¹ *An epileptic lunatic.*—In C. 2,895 “talmaiğ” is explained, “a man who has epilepsy, or St. Paul’s disease, i.e., the falling sickness.”

² *If this occurred outside.*—Vide note, page 502.

For leaving an epileptic lunatic¹ unguarded.

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That is, the person to whom orders were given to keep the epileptic lunatic for the space of one hour, *shall pay* half fine for every wound which spikes and spears, stocks and stones, and cliffs and precipices, beasts and strangers, and the hostile people of the territory, if their hostility is known, shall inflict upon him; and one-fourth of that half fine *is imposed* upon a spectator who was looking on at him. It is equal to one-eighth of the whole; this is to be paid by the person to whom orders were given to keep him, when he was not able to save him without fighting with him; and if he should be able to save him without fighting with him, then the same *fine* that would be *imposed* on him for not keeping any other non-sensible person shall be *imposed* on him for not keeping him.

. If this occurred outside² *the territory*, he is exempt; if it did not so occur, it (*the fine*) is to be paid by him (*the keeper*). .

If it was outside *the territory* the epileptic lunatic committed the injury, *whatever be* the proportion of *fine* which he (*the keeper*) should pay for the crime of another non-sensible person, it is half thereof he shall pay for his (*the epileptic lunatic's*) crime, when he was not able to save him without fighting with him, and if he were, he shall pay the same fine for his crime that he would pay for the crime of another non-sensible person.

A fourth of *the full fine* *is imposed* upon the foster-father and the foster-mother of the epileptic lunatic for every wound which spikes and spears, stocks and stones, beasts and strangers, cliffs and precipices, and hostile people, if their hostility be known, shall inflict on him, and when they (*the foster-parents*) could not save him without fighting with him; and if they could save him without fighting with him, they shall pay the same proportion of *fine* for not keeping him, as for not keeping their foster-son. A fourth of that fourth *is imposed* on the spectator who was looking on at him. It is equal to one-sixteenth part of the whole; and though this occurs outside *the territory*, it (*the fine*) is to be paid by him, for when a person with whom there is a social relation,

and a person with whom there is not a social relation, do an injury to one with whom there is a social relation, there is no equal participation of *liability* taken into account between them, but each shall pay his full *fine* on his own account.

If it was outside *the territory* the epileptic lunatic did the injury, *whatever be* the proportion of *fine* which they (*the foster parents*) should pay for the crime of the other foster-son, it is half thereof they would pay for his crime when they could not save him without fighting with him; but if they could save him without fighting with him, they would pay the same proportion of *fine* for his crime, as they would for the crime of the other foster-son.

What is the reason that there is but half-fine *imposed* on the person who was ordered to keep the epileptic lunatic for the space of one hour here, and that full fine is *to be paid* by the man who was ordered to keep the non-sensible person for the space of one hour above? The reason is; on account of the furiousness and dangerous nature of the person here, compared with the person above *referred to*; and he could not be saved without fighting with him; and if he could, there would be full fine due for it (*the neglect*) here, as there is above.

What is the reason that there is only one-fourth of the *fine* upon the foster-father and foster-mother of the epileptic lunatic here, and that there is half-fine upon his foster-father and his foster-mother, *i.e.*, of the non-sensible person above? The reason of it is; owing to the furiousness and dangerous nature of the person here *referred to*, compared with the person above; and they cannot save him without fighting with him; but if they could, there would be full fine *due* for *neglecting* him here, as there is *in the case* above *referred to*. Or indeed, *according to others*, his furiousness, fierceness, or dangerous nature, is not to be taken into account at all for his foster-father and foster-mother in respect to him, but half-fine would be on them here, as it is on the foster-father and foster-mother of the non-sensible person *in the case* above, and on account of the difficulty of keeping him generally.

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Բայն Դոնո Դո Կալեմեթաւ ըն Իմկոմեթ Կերա
Դրուի.

1. Մա թո Կրօպաւ ին Կալալ Դա Լուժ մանճուո շուա
ամախ, օսւր ա շոբաւր Կու արմ Դո Կրեւ լեօ, օսւր շուքրմ,
արմ Դոօի; մանա ղեճաօարքմ ամաճ Իտր, թո Ե թա շուատր,
մանա Կրօրատ արմ Լեօ, Իր Լան Կրաճ Կաճա Կրեւթ Կրօրթ Կր
օսւր Կլօճա, օսւր ալլա օսւր Կուր, օսւր Կեր Կրօբանաւ ար-
քում Իմուճ օսւր Կրա թա Կրմեւթում ինա Կրօրատ Դո
Դոօիքում Կու, Կրա Կրմեւթ արմ Կս, Եօ թո Կատր Կր
ան.

Մա Կուքրտար արմ Դոօի, օսւր թո շոբաւր Կու արմ Դո
Կաբաւր Լեօ Դա Կոմեթ, Լեժ Կրաճ Կաճա Կրեւթ Կրօրթ Կերա
օսւր Կրօճա, Կր օսւր Կլօճա, ալլա օսւր Դրեւմոնա, Կուր
օսւր Կեր Կրօբանաւ ար Դո Դոօիքում.

Մանա Կուքրմ արմ Իտր Դոօի, թո Ե շու, մանա շոբաւր
Կու ա Կաբաւր Լեօ, Իրան Դոօիքում, աժ Եօ ղեճաթ Կր
անթեք; Կաւր Կրեւթ Կրեւթ արմ Դոքում Ի Լեժ Կր Կոնաւ
Կատր, օսւր Կրաւ Կրօբաճ Եօ Կրաւ Կրում, օսւր Կրաւ
Կրօբաճ Են արմ Կատր; օսւր Կուրթ արմ Իր ԵրԿրաճ
Կաժ Ի Լեժ Կր Կոնաւ.

Մա թո շուատր Լեւր ամաճ, օսւր թո Կրօրատար Կր Կրաւ,
ա Կրօթ ին Կր Դեւթում Կր Կր Դեւթում, թո Կր ԵրԿրա թո Կր
ԵԿրեւթում Դո Կրօրատար Կր. Իր Լեժ Կրաճ Կաճա Կրօթ Դո
Կրօթար Կր Կրա Կրմեւթում թա Կրօրատ Դո Դոօիքում.

Մա Կր Դեւթում Դո ԵԿրա, Իրան Կատ; մար Կր Կր Դեւթ-
ում, Իր Լան Կրաճ Կր Կր ԿրԿրաճ, թո Կր ԵԿր Դեւթում.

Իր ԵԿր Կր ԵԿրեւթում Կր, շուա Կրօրատ Կր Կր Կրօթ-
ար ա Լեւր, օսւր Կր Կրօթար Կր Կր. Իր ԵԿր Կր Կր Դեւթում
Դոօի, շուա Կրօրատ ին Կր Կր Կրօթար ա Լեւր.

¹ Little necessity.—C. 1689 adds here, "Necessity happening to them, means to go to seek a thing required and which they could not do without."

Neglect indeed by attendants in not guarding persons of dignity.

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That is, if the chief ordered his servants to go out, and told them to bring arms with them, and gave them arms; if they did not go out at all, or, though they went, if they did not bring arms with them, it is full fine they (*the servants*) shall pay for every wound which spikes and spears, stocks and stones, and cliffs and beasts, and the hostile people of *the territory* inflict upon him out-side, and through their not being with him, or through their not having arms, though they may be there (*in attendance*) themselves.

If he gave them arms, and did not tell them to bring arms with them to guard him, half-fine for every wound which spikes and spears, stocks and stones, cliffs and precipices, beasts and hostile people inflict upon him shall be paid by them.

If he did not give them arms at all, or though he gave *them*, unless he told them to bring them with them, they are exempt, provided that they have gone out themselves on the occasion; for it (*their presence*) has the effect of arms *as regards the fine due* to him in respect of *injuries by dogs*, and he *is regarded* as a profitable worker with a weapon, and they *are regarded* as profitable workers without weapons; and the share of weapons is wanting to them in respect of dogs.

If they went out with him, and separated from him outside, it is to be considered whether it was of necessity or without necessity, or through idleness or of little necessity they separated from him. Half-fine for every injury that is done to him through their not being with him is to be paid by them.

If it was through necessity it happened, they are exempt; if it was without necessity, they pay full fine for the *absence through* idleness, or for the little necessity.¹

Little necessity means,* that they went to seek a thing of which they stood in need, but which they could have done without. Non-necessity for them means* that they went to seek a thing of which they did not stand in need.

Ir. L.

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ƿaill dono do ƿeicheмнаib lecuo a napais do ƿepna
ƿap a cenn.

.1. ma do ƿine in ƿeicheм toicheoа ƿeine toicheoа ap in
mbiobaiw, (ocur ip eo ip ƿeine toicheoа ann, ƿe aipiti do
tabairt ap na ƿiačaiw, ocur dul do ƿa naсpa ƿep in ƿe ƿin),
ocur cinoti leiƿ nap oligteč dul ƿa naсpa in uair ƿin, ip
cuic ƿeoit ino ocur enecлann, ocur ƿilƿi a ƿiač.

Ma ƿobi a ƿuicƿi cor oligteč dul ƿa naсpa in uair ƿin,
ip cuic ƿeoit uao ocur ƿilƿi a ƿiač, ocur noco nuil enec-
лann.

Ma ƿubu cinoti leiƿ cur oligteč, ip cuic ƿeoit uao i
tƿopcao tap oligeo.

Ma do ƿoine in ƿeicheм toicheoа ƿeine toicheoа ƿip
in tƿebuipе, (ocur ip eo ip ƿeine toicheoа ann dul do
ƿacpa ap in tƿebuipи, ƿepиu po leiс in biobuiw elo), ocur
cinoti aici nap oligteč dul ƿa naсpa in uair ƿin, ip cuic
ƿeoit uao ocur enecлann ocur ƿilƿi a ƿiač do nemacpa aip
do ƿep.

Ma ƿubu cinoti leiƿ cur oligteč, ip cuic ƿeoit uao
ocur ƿilƿi a ƿiač, ocur noco nuil enecлann. Ma ƿubu
cinoti leiƿ cor oligteč, ip cuic ƿeoit uao i tƿopcao tap
oligeo.

Ma ƿa ƿine in tƿebuipи ƿeine toicheoа ap in mbiobuiw,
(ip eo ip ƿeine toicheoа ƿi dul ƿip ƿacpa ap in mbiobuiw
ƿepиu ƿainic in ƿeicheи toicheoа ƿa acpa ƿi), ocur a cinoti
aici nap olig dul ƿa naсpa in uair ƿin, ip cuic ƿeoit uao
ocur enecлann ocur ƿilƿi a ƿiaч do nemacpa aip do ƿep
a ƿualƿur a ƿačachair.

Ma ƿobi a ƿuicƿi cor olig ƿul ƿa naсpa in uair ƿin, ip
cuic ƿeoit uao, ocur ƿilƿi na ƿiač do nemacpa ƿip aip, ocur
noco nuil enecлann.

Ma ƿubu cinoti leiƿ cur oligeo, ip cuic ƿeoit uao i
tƿopcuo ƿap oligeo, ocur na ƿeich ƿip i ƿoibi ƿic tap a

Neglect indeed by debtors in violating the contract which was made for them.

That is, if the plaintiff brought a suit with severity^a against the defendant, (and a suit with severity^a means that a certain time was given for *paying* the debts, and that he went to demand them before that time), and he is certain that it was not lawful to proceed to sue for them at that time, five 'seds' and honor-price and the forfeiture of his debt are *the penalty* for it.

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^a Ir. *Seve-
rity of
sueing.*

If it was his belief that it was lawful to proceed to sue for it at that time, five 'seds' and the forfeiture of his debt are *due* from him, but there is no honor-price *due*.

If he was certain that it was lawful *for him to sue*, five 'seds' for fasting against law is *the penalty* from him.

If the plaintiff brought a suit with severity^a against the surety, (and a suit with severity^a means that he went to demand his debt of the surety before the debtor had absconded), and he was certain that it was not lawful to proceed to sue for it at that time, five 'seds' and honor-price and the forfeiture of the right of ever sueing for his debt are *due* from him.

If he was certain that it was lawful *to sue for it at that time*, five 'seds' and the forfeiture of his debt, are *due* from him; but honor-price is not *due*. Or, according to others, if he was certain that it was lawful, five 'seds' for fasting against law are *due* from him.

If a surety brings a suit with severity^a against a debtor, (suit with severity^a means that he went to sue the debtor before the creditor had come to sue himself), and he was certain that he had no right to go to demand it at that time, five 'seds' are *due* from him, and honor-price and the forfeiture of the right of ever sueing him for the debt in right of his suretyship.

If it was his belief that he was entitled to go and sue for it at that time, *the penalty due* from him is five 'seds' and the forfeiture of the right of ever sueing him for the debt, and honor-price is not *due*.

If he was certain that he was entitled *to sue for it then*, five 'seds' are *due* from him for fasting against law, but the

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cenn ne feichemau toicheoda; ocyr tarşur ɔlgeð in cað
inao ɔibɔɔin; uair mane taircða, no baro, in ti loinger nato
ois i ɔeip so tpoɔcaɔ, in ɔep ðall ann.

C. 1681. Ma so ðuaro in feichem toicheoda ɔacpa ap in mbioɔuioð
ina uioi ice coip, ocyr no leic in bioɔuioð eloɔ, ocyr robo
cinɔti leip cor ɔleçt na ɔeic ðe in uair ɔin, ip cuic ɔeoit
uaro ocyr enecclann ocyr ɔiablaɔ ɔiaç, ocyr cumal ɔeçt-
maio maɔbaɔ, [ocyr ɔublaɔ mbio, mana tarşur bioð so;
ocyr ma tarşur bioð so, in ɔuil cumal ɔeçtmað maɔbða,
na ɔublaɔ mbioð].

Mana tarşur ɔlgeð, ocyr cað inao na ɔoic enecclann
comlan a ɔualşur nemtabarða na ɔiaç, ip a [ɔ]uilliuɔ a
ɔualşur nemtabarða in bio, co ɔoib oneclann comlan
ann.

C. 1682. Ma robo a ðuicɔ co nap ɔleçt na ɔeic in uair ɔin, ip
cuic ɔeoit uaro, [ocyr ɔublaɔ na ɔiaç], ocyr ɔeçtmaɔ
C. 1682. maɔbða, [ocyr ɔublaɔ mbioð], ocyr noco nuil enecclann.
Robo cinɔti leip co nap ɔleçt na ɔeic in uair ɔin ɔioɔ, ip
cuic ɔeoit ipin nemtincipin.

Ma so ðuaro in ɔeicem toicheoda ɔacpa ap in tɔebuipin
co coip ap a aɔçli ɔin, ocyr no leic eloɔ, ocyr cinɔti leip
cor ɔleçt na ɔeic ðe, .i. ɔic no so tobaç, ip cuic ɔeoit uaro,
ocyr ɔiablað ɔiaç, ocyr ɔiablað mbio, ocyr noco nuil
enecclann.

Ma ɔubu cinɔti leip co nap ɔleçt ðe in uair ɔin ɔioɔ
iaɔ, ip cuic ɔeoit uaro ina nemtincipin.

Ma so ðuaro in tɔebuipne ɔacpa ap in mbioɔuioð ina uioi
ice coip, ocyr no leic in bioɔuioð eloð, ocyr cinɔti leip cor
ɔleçt na ɔeic in uair ɔin ðe, ip cuic ɔeoit uaro, ocyr ene-
clann, ocyr na ɔeic ɔip i ɔoib ɔic ɔap a cenn, ocyr noco
nuil ɔiablað ɔiaç, uair noco ne cuinger.

¹ *The man within.* This term for the most part signifies the debtor, or defendant
in a suit. The term "man outside," means generally the creditor, or plaintiff in a suit.

debts for which he was *surety* are to be paid for him to the creditor; and he offered to submit to law in each case of these; for if he had not so offered, the man within¹ in this case would be like "the person who refuses ceding its lawful right to fasting."

"If the creditor went to sue the debtor at the proper time for payment, and the debtor has absconded, and he was certain that the debts were then due of him, *the fine due* from him is five 'seds' and honor-price and double of the debts, and a 'cumhal' of one-seventh for killing, and double food, if food has not been offered to him; and if food has been offered to him, there is no 'cumhal' of one-seventh for killing, or double food.

If law has not been offered, and wherever complete honor-price does not accrue in right of the debts having been withheld, it (*the honor-price*) is to be added to in right of the food having been withheld, until it amounts to complete honor-price.

If it was his belief that the debts were not then due of him, five 'seds' are *due* from him, and double the debts, and one-seventh for killing, and double food, but honor-price is not *due*. If he was certain that the debts were not due of him at that time at all, it (*the fine*) is five 'seds' for not having tendered them.

If the creditor went to sue the surety rightly afterwards, and he (*the surety*) has absconded, and he was certain that the debts were due from him, i.e., *that he was bound to pay* or to levy them, five 'seds' are *due* from him, and double the debts, and double food, but honor-price is not *due*.

If he was certain that they (*the debts*) were not due of him at that time at all, *and they were nevertheless*, it (*the fine*) is five 'seds' from him for not having tendered them.

If the surety went to sue the debtor at the proper time for payment, and the debtor absconded, and he (*the debtor*) was certain that the debts were then due from him, it (*the fine*) is five 'seds' from him, and honor-price, and the debts for which he (*the surety*) had been *security* are to be paid for him, but there is no double of debts, because it is not that he seeks.

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Ma robu a tuicrin co nar dlečt na feiđ de in uair rin,
 17 cuic feoit uao, ocu7 na feiđ 77 7 7oib7 7ic 7ap a cenb,
 ocu7 noco nuil diablađ 7iađ, ocu7 noco nuil enecclann.

C. 1682.

Ma rubu cinot7 lei7 nar dlečt na feiđ de in uair rin,
 17 cuic feoit ina neimtinu7rin; ocu7 7i 7ap7u7 d7igeđ 77n
 777 amuiđ 7 7inot 7ib 7in; ocu7 7a 7ap7eđ, 7obu 7i 7i
 77oi7ce7 7ap 7ap77in 7ia7a in 7ep amuiđ ann.

C. 1686.

17 ann at7, 7e7 7op 7a leiđ lan 777ic 7on 7eichem7in
 7oiche7a, in 7an 7o 7u7io in 7eichem 7oiche7a 7ac7a ap in
 77ib7bu7i ina ui7i [ice] co77, ocu7 7o lei7 in 7ib7bu7i elot,
 ocu7 cinot7 lei7 co nar dlečt na feiđ de in uair rin, ocu7
 7o 7u7io 7ac7a ap in 77ebui7u ap a a7li 7in, ocu7 7o lei7
 in 77ebui7u elot; 17 lan 777ic o ceđ7ap 7e 7ib 7on 7eiche-
 main 7oiche7a.

C. 1686.

17 ann at7, 7e7 7op 7a leiđ lan 777ic 7on 7ib7bu7i, in 7an
 7o 77ne in 7eichem 7oiche7a 7e7ne 7oiche7a [ai7], ocu7 7o
 77ne in 77e7bu7u7i 7e7ne 7oiche7a ai7; lan 777ic o ceđ7ap
 7e 7ib 7on 7ib7bu7i.

17 ann at7, 7e7 7op 7a leiđ lan 777ic 7on 77e7bu7u7i,
 in 7an 7o 77ne in 7eichem 7oiche7a 7e7ne 7oiche7a ai7,
 ocu7 7o 7u7io in 77ebui7u ap a a7li 7in 7ac7a ap in
 77ib7bu7i ina ui7i ice co77, ocu7 7o lei7 in 7ib7bu7i elot,
 lan 777ic o ceđ7ap 7e 7ib 7on 77ebui7u.

Ma7a ac7a 7op7lađai7 7o 77ne in 7eichem 7oiche7a ap
 in 77ib7bu7i, ocu7 17 7o 17 ac7a 7op7lađai7 ann, 7iđ ac
 ac7a 7iađ ai7, ocu7 cinot7 ai7i nar d7ig 7i 7e, 17 cuic feoit
 uao, ocu7 enecclann, ocu7 7iađ 7o 7i 7o 7imet.

Ma robu a tuic7i co77 d7ig, 17 cuic feoit uao, ocu7 7iađ
 7o 7i 7o 7imet, ocu7 noco nuil enecclann.

Ma rubu cinot7 lei7 co77 d7igeđ, 17 cuic feoit uao 7
 77op7e7o 7ap d7igeđ.

Ma7 ac7a 7op7lađai7 7o 77ne in 7eichem 7oiche7a ap

¹ *The man outside.* That is the creditor, or plaintiff in a suit.

² *Was certain.*—For 'nar' C. 1686, reads '7o.'

If it was his belief that the debts were not then due from him, it (*the fine*) is five 'seds' from him, and the debts for which he (*the surety*) was *security* are to be paid for him, but there is ~~no~~ double of debts and there is no honor-price.

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If he was certain that the debts were not due from him at that time, it (*the fine*) is five 'seds' for not having tendered them; and there was no offer of law to the man outside¹ in any instance of these; and if it had been offered, the man outside would then be *like* "the person who fasts after tender of his right."

It is then it is a *case of* "full 'eric'-fine goes upon both sides to the creditor," when the creditor went to sue the debtor at the proper time for payment, and the debtor absconded, and he (*the debtor*) at the same time was certain² that the debts were then due from him, and he (*the creditor*) went afterwards to sue the surety, and the surety *also* absconded; there is full 'eric'-fine *due* from each of them to the creditor.

It is then it is a *case of* "full 'eric'-fine goes on both sides to the debtor," when the creditor has brought a suit of severity against him, and the surety has brought a suit of severity against him; full 'eric'-fine *is due* from each of them to the debtor.

It is then it is a *case of* "full 'eric'-fine goes on both sides to the surety," when the creditor brought a suit of severity against him, and the surety went after this to sue the debtor at the proper time for payment, and the debtor absconded; full 'eric'-fine *is due* from each of them to the surety.

If it was an unjust suit the creditor brought against the debtor, (and "unjust suit" means to demand a debt of him, when he (*the creditor*) was certain that nothing was due from him), five 'seds' are *due* from him and honor-price, and fine according to the length he has gone.

If it was his belief that he (*the defendant*) owed him a debt, five 'seds' are *due* from him, and fine according to the length he has proceeded, but there is no honor-price.

If he was certain that he (*the defendant*) owed it, five 'seds' are *due* from him for fasting beyond law.

If it was an unjust suit the plaintiff brought against the

in t'rebuiyn, ocur i'reat i' acra bopblačair ann bič to ac
acra t'rebuipečta air ocur cinotci aici na dečair ne laiñ,
i' cuic peoit uait ocur eneclann, ocur fiač po ni to
nimet.

Μα πῶς εἶπες λέγει εὖ ποιεῖ, ἢ εὖ ποιεῖς καὶ ἀπο-
κρίσας ὁρίσας.

Մա թո՛ւ ա շուրի Ե՛ր ընդ, ի՛ր Եւր թ՛օւտ սա՛ծ, օ՜հր ու
սիւ եղե՛լանն, օ՜հր ու սիւ թա՛ճ թօ ու ծօ ումէտ.

Μα πῶς εἰσὶν οἱ παῖδες αὐτοῦ, ἵνα εὐχόμενοι ὑμῶν
ἐκπαιδεύονται;

Ταψυρ ολιγο, in each mas tob; uair maine ταιρετα, πο
 bat α τα νινολιγο αιζιθ̣ 1 καιζιθ̣.

Муиллуу con.

1. маpa cooHač do pine in inmuilleo, iplan cu aro,
ocur pjač po aienet a pača ap in cooHač, ocur ip e in pjač
pin; lan pjač ina inmuilliuo po epot inoipio i pječ
cpuio inoipig; leč pjač ina inmuilliuo po epot inoipig i
pječ cpuio oipig; ačgin ina inmuilliuo po epot neich
aile i pječ a cpuio booein; ocur mapa in aile po gäburcup,
iplan pep in inmuillti, ocur eipic po bičbinči pop in coin
1. leč pjač po bičbinče pop in coin, ocur pcuipio mepač a
hinmuillti in leč aile de.

Maſa gabaltain in cu, ocur po deiliger piao de, ocur

surety *in the case*, (and unjust suit in the case means to sue THE BOOK OF AICIL. him as having gone security when he (*the defendant*) is certain that he did not go security for him), five 'seds' are *due* from him and honor-price, and fine according to the length he has proceeded.

If it was his belief that he (*the defendant*) was *his surety*, five 'seds' are *due* from him, and fine according to the extent he has proceeded, but honor-price is not *due*.

If he was certain that he (*the defendant*) was *his surety*, five 'seds' are *due* from him for fasting beyond law.

If it was an unjust suit the surety brought against the defendant, (and unjust suit means his seeking securityship of him though he was certain he had not gone *security* for him), five 'seds' are *due* from him, and honor-price, but there is not a fine according to the extent he has proceeded.

If it was his belief that he was entitled *so to sue him*, five 'seds' are *due*, but honor-price is not *due*, and there is not a fine according to the extent to which he has proceeded.

If he was certain that he (*the defendant*) was his security, it (*the fine*) is five 'seds' for fasting beyond law.

Law was offered in each case of these; for if it had not been offered, there would be two illegalities face to face.

Setting on a dog.

That is, if it is a sensible adult that incited it, the dog is exempt in the case, and *there is* a fine according to the nature of the motive upon the sensible adult, and these are the fines;^a full fine for inciting it in pursuit^b of cattle which he had no right to pursue, knowing them to be such;^c half-fine for inciting it in pursuit of cattle which he had no right to pursue, thinking that he had the right;^d compensation for inciting it in pursuit of the cattle of another person thinking them his own; *but if he incited it in pursuit of his own cattle, and if it (the dog) has seized the cattle of another, the man who has incited it in the pursuit is exempt, and 'eric'-fine according to its viciousness is imposed upon the dog, i.e., half-fine according to its wickedness is imposed upon the dog, and the excitement of its being set on takes the other half off it.*

If the dog be a hunter, and a deer was singled out for it,

^a Ir. *This is the fine.*

^b Ir. *after.*

^c Ir. *Cattle of an unlawful person, in the shape of cattle of an unlawful person.*

^d Ir. *Cattle of an unlawful person in the shape of cattle of a lawful person.*

THE BOOK OF AICILL. *ir e in fiaċ po deiligeo do no gab, iſlān in cu ann, ocuſ fiaċ po aicneō a paċa ap in coſnach.*

Maſa gabaltair in cu, ocuſ po deiligeo nī do, ocuſ mī he in nī po deiligiſo do po gab, iſlān ſep inmuilleſi ann, ocuſ lan fiaċ po aicneō a biċbincī ap in coin, [i. leſ fiaċ po a biċbincī ap in coin, ocuſ ſeuirio meſpaċt a hinmuilleſe in leſ eile ſi.]

C. 1697. *Maſa gabaltair in cu, ocuſ nī deiligeo nī do, [no] maſa ċu naċ gabaltair hī, ce pa deiligeo cen coſ deiligeo nī ſi,*

C. 1697. *iſlān in cu ann; [ocuſ] fiaċ po aicneō a paċa ap in coſnaċ. Ocuſ ir e in fiaċh iſlān; lan fiaċ ina inmuilleō po epōo in-ſilriſ i ſiċt epūio inſilriſ, no po epōo inſilriſ ina ſiċt boſein, no po epōo inſilriſ ocuſ epōo inſilriſ aile po gaburſar; leſ fiaċ ina muilleſio po epōo inſilriſ i ſiċt epūio ſilriſ, no po epōo ſilriſ ocuſ epōo inſilriſ po gaburſar. Aicġſin ina inmuilleō po epōo neīċ aile i ſiċt a epūio ſein, no po epōo ſein ocuſ epōo neīċ aile po gaburſar.*

C. 2515, &c. *[Maſa maċ a naiſ iċa leſ ſipe do ſinne in inmuilleō, ceſſaime ſipe ocuſ oſſur comlan ſu bar a ſopbaċ ſin comſnī; ocuſ mā ta comſnī, iſ ceſſaime ſipe ocuſ leſ oſſur.]*

Ceīſnī ſecmaſ oſſur ſu bar a neaſpaċ ſin comſnī, ocuſ mā ta comſnī, iſ ſa ſecmaſ ceſſaime ſipe ne

¹ *For infirring an idler.* The Irish for this paragraph is printed as it was transcribed and lengthened out by Professor O'Curry.

² *If there is no participation: i.e., if the idler had no share in the act.*

and it was the deer which was singled out for it that it caught, the dog is exempt, and *there is a fine according to the nature of the motive upon the sensible adult who set it on.* THE BOOK
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If the dog be a hunter, and a *particular thing (animal)* was singled out for it to pursue, and it was not the thing that was singled out for it it caught, the man who set it on is exempt, and a full fine according to the nature of its wickedness *is imposed* upon the dog, i.e., half-fine for its wickedness on the dog, and the excitement of its being set on takes the other half off it.

If the dog be a hunter, and no *particular thing* was singled out for it, or if it be a dog which is not a hunter, whether anything (*animal*) was or was not singled out for it, the dog is then exempt; and *there is a fine according to the nature of the motive upon the sensible adult.* And these are the fines: full fine for inciting it in pursuit of cattle which he had no right to pursue, knowing them to be such,^a or in the pursuit of cattle which he had no right to pursue, as such,^b or at cattle which he had no right to pursue, and it was other cattle which he had no right to pursue it has taken; half-fine *is imposed* for setting it in pursuit of cattle which he had no right to pursue, thinking that he had the right, or in the pursuit of cattle which he had a right to pursue, if it was cattle which he had no right to pursue, it (*the dog*) seized. Compensation *is to be made* for setting it at the cattle of another person, thinking them his own cattle, or at his own cattle, if it was the cattle of another person it has seized.

^a Ir. Cattle of an unlawful person in the shape of cattle of an unlawful person.

^b Ir. In their own shape.

If it was a youth at the age of paying half 'dire'-fine that caused the incitement, a fourth of 'dire'-fine and complete sick-maintenance until death, *is the fine* for injuring a profitable worker, if there is no participation;^c but if there is participation, it (*the fine*) is one-fourth of 'dire'-fine and half sick-maintenance.

^c Ir. Without participation.

Four-sevenths of sick-maintenance until death *are paid* for injuring an idler,¹ if there is no participation,² and if there is participation, it is two-sevenths of 'dire'-fine, with com-

compensation for either of them *that is due*, whether for *injuring* THE BOOK OF AICILL.
 a profitable worker or an idler who had no share in the deed ;^a
 but if there is participation, it is one-fourth of 'dire'-fine
 that ~~shall be~~ paid, and half compensation.

If it was a youth at the age of paying compensation that
 caused the incitement, *he shall pay* two-sevenths of sick
 maintenance till death for a profitable worker without par-
 ticipation ; and if there is participation, it is one-seventh of
 the seventh of sick-maintenance till death ; for an idler with-
 out participation,¹ *** and if there is participation ; *** it is
 the one-fourteenth part of four-sevenths of compensation after
 death for either of them, whether for a profitable worker or
 an idler, without participation ; and if there be participation,
 it (*the fine*) is two sevenths.

In what crimes wherein the full fine for motive, of the
 youths, extends to sick maintenance or compensation,
 whether respecting a stake or respecting the incitement of
 a dog, does the dog or the stake take off the half of that
 full *liability* from them, and there is not more *imposed*
 upon the dog or upon the stake, than its own half compen-
 sation for a profitable worker, and one-fourth for an idler ?

The dog of first crime gives a claim^b for half compensation
 when with a youth at the age of paying half 'dire'-fine,
 whether with respect to beasts or with respect to persons ;
 and it does not *give a claim*, whether it is worth it (*half*
compensation) or not ; and it does not give a claim when
 with a youth at the age of paying compensation, except
 with respect to beasts only. And the reason of this is, that
 the second youth was seen by fully sensible adults, so that
 the dog is fully exempt.

Or, according to others, it is then it gives a claim with
 respect to a person, when it is worth half compensation,
 and half compensation was not accepted, though he ought
 to accept it. Or, according to others, it (*the dog*) gives
 the claim of half compensation even with respect to a person,
 when it is with a youth at the age of paying half 'dire'-fine ;
 but it gives it not, when with a youth at the age of paying
 compensation, except with respect to beasts only, as if it had
 not been incited ; for the full *fine* which a youth pays at the

^a Ir. With-
 out parti-
 cipation.

^b Ir. Takes
 effect.

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naip ica leč vire na in lan icur mac anaiip ica aicgina,
oir gač cođniadtu i a mbia pēp inmuillio ip vliēiōe cu,
ocur gač egcođniatai a mbia pēp inmuillio ip inuoliēiōe
cu.

Ciō be egcođnač uile po inmuilleo in coin gađaltai,
ocur pēip rin pēin po pođlač, ip pīach po aicne pačā ap
in egcođnač, ačt ni beip cu ōe .i. leč aicgini por coin i
torbač ocur a pob, ocur ceāpaimē oēpura no aicgina a
neapbač.

Munab pūrin po pođlač in cú, ip lan na mic ann,
ocur leč pīach po bičbinchi por in coin; ocur pgiupe mep-
pačt inmuillio leč aile vi.

Munap turhporata na mic vo iur, ip leč aicgini por
coin annrin a torbač ocur a pob, ocur ceāpaimē aicgina
no oēpuiip i neappač; ocur pīač a pačā por na macaib o
trin amāč.

Gađaltaič rin uile, ciō ač cođnač cio ač ecođnač.

Slan imorpo, in cu nač gađaltaič ač cođnač, cia po
heapbač gin gur heapbač, ocur pīach a pačā o trin
amach por cođnač. No ono, cio be ecođnač uile po inmu-
iller in cu nač gađaltaič, cia po heapbač cin gur heapbač,
ip leč aicgini por coin annrin i torbač ocur a pob, ocur
ceithrimē aicgina no oēpuiip i neappač; ocur pīač a pačā
o trin amāč porp an eppač.

Ocur gač cin ip compaite ač na macaib, in ceāpaimē
nač iepa cú no cuaille ime ip por mic tet, ocur ni tet ip
na pođlaib eitg[et] aile, ačt a vūl pe lap.

¹ Upon the non-sensible person. The Irish here is 'an eppač,' 'the idler,' the sense however seems to require 'an ecođnač' 'the non-sensible person.'

age of paying half^{*} dire'-fine is nearer to the full *fine* of a THE BOOK OF AICILL. sensible adult than the full *fine* which the youth at the age of paying compensation pays, for the more sensible the inciter is the more lawful the dog, and the less sensible the inciter is the more unlawful the dog.

Whatever non-sensible person incited the dog of chase, and it committed trespass against that very person, there is a fine according to the motive upon the non-sensible person, except the part of it which the dog bears i.e., half compensation *is paid* by the owner of the dog for *injury* to a profitable worker or a beast, and one-fourth of sick-maintenance or of compensation for *injury* to an idler.

If it was not against him the dog committed the trespass, the youth^{*} is exempt in the case, and half fine according to its viciousness *is imposed* upon the dog; and the excitement of being set on takes the other half off it. * Ir. Youths.

If the youths did not incite it (*the dog of chase*) at all, it is half compensation *that shall be due* from the owner of the dog in that case for *injury* to a profitable worker and a beast, and one-fourth of compensation or of sick-maintenance for *injury* to an idler; and a fine according to the motive *is imposed* upon the youths from that out.

These are all dogs of chase, whether *they be* with a sensible adult or with a non-sensible person.

But the hound which is not a dog of chase is exempt *when* with a sensible adult, whether it was ordered or not ordered, and a fine according to his motive *is imposed* upon the sensible adult from that out. Or else, *according to others*, whatever non-sensible person incites the hound that is not a dog of chase, whether it was ordered or not ordered, it is half compensation *that shall be paid* by the owner of the dog in that case for a profitable worker and a beast, and one-fourth of compensation or of sick maintenance for an idler; and a fine according to his motive *is imposed* upon the non-sensible person¹ from that out.

And *in* every intentional crime on the part of the youths, the fourth which the owner of the dog or of the stake would pay falls upon the youths; and it does not fall upon them in the other 'eitgedh'-trespasses, but falls to the ground.

If the hound is a dog of chase, and it (*the prey*) was singled out for it, and it seized *the prey*, the dog is exempt in the case, and a fine according to his motive *is imposed* on the sensible adult.

If it was for the purpose of killing *he incited the dog*, it (*the penalty*) is full fine. If it was for the purpose of sport, it (*the penalty*) is half fine. If it was for the purpose of killing a particular animal, it is like a case of unnecessary profit with respect to compensation.

If the hound is a dog of chase, and it (*an animal*) was singled out for it, and it was not it (*that particular animal*) seized, the sensible adult is exempt in the case, and a fine according to its viciousness *is imposed* upon the hound, and the excitement of its being set on takes one-half off it.

If the hound is a dog of chase, and it (*the particular animal*) was not singled out for it, or even if it was singled out, unless the hound is a dog of chase, the hound is exempt in the case, and a fine according to his motive *is imposed* upon the sensible adult.

With the knowledge of the owner of the hound another brought the hound with him to kill a beef of the cattle of the man who brings it '

If it was an intentional incitement by* the sensible adult, *he shall pay* full 'dire'-fine for the wound *inflicted* besides sick-maintenance till death, whether for a profitable worker or an idler or a beast; and full body-fine besides compensation for persons, after death; and full 'dire'-fine and compensation for the 'seds' after death. * Ir. of.

If it was an incitement through idleness (*sport*) on the part of the sensible adult, *he shall pay* full sick maintenance till death for *injury* to an idler, and half 'dire'-fine for the wound *inflicted*; and complete sick-maintenance for a profitable worker and a beast, and half body-fine after death, whether for *injury* to a profitable worker or an idler, besides compensation; and half 'dire'-fine with compensation after death for the 'seds.'

If it was an incitement for unnecessary profit *that was made* by* the sensible adult, *the penalty is* complete sick-

THE BOOK comlan a torbač ocyr a nob; ocyr leč očnyr a neryač.
 OF
 AICILL. 50 bar rin, ocyr na ranna ceona aithgin iar mbar.

ḡač baile iřlan cu aḡ cođnač atait řeich řair aḡ eḡcođnač,
 ḡač baile atait řeich řair aḡ cođnač atait na řeie
 ceona řair aḡ eḡcođnach, no řeich iř mo anar.]

Coryc. 7a řiač.

.1. mara cođnač 7o řine in coryc 7o řiač 7ria comřaiti,
 ocyr cinoči co taiřyřea he, iř aithgin ann ocyr 7iablač
 ocyr enecłann. Mara cunntabairt i taiřyřea no na
 taiřyřea, iř leč aithgin ocyr leč 7iablač ocyr leč enec-
 łann. Mara cinoči co na taiřyřea, iřlan a čore.

Mar 7ria eřba, ocyr cinoči co taiřyřea, iř aithgin ocyr
 leč 7iablač. Mara cunntabairt i taiřyřea no na taiř-
 yřea, iř leč aithgin ocyr cečhrymči 7iablač. Mara
 cinoči co na taiřyřea, iřlan a čore.

Mar 7ria inoiečbire 7orba, ocyr cinoči co taiřyřea, iř
 aithgin. Mara cunntabairt in taiřyřea no na taiřyřea,
 iř leč aithgin. Mara cinoči co na taiřyřea, iřlan a čore.

Mara mac in aer ica leč 7ire 7o řine in coryc 7o řiač
 7re comřaiti, ocyr cinoči co taiřyřea he, iř aithgin ann,
 ocyr leč 7iablač, ocyr leč enecłann. Mara cunntabairt,
 iř leč aithgin, ocyr cečhrymči enecłanne, ocyr ceč-

maintenance till death for *injury* to a profitable worker and a beast, and half sick-maintenance for *injury* to an idler. This is until death *ensues*, and the same divisions of compensation are made after death.

Wherever a hound is exempt *when* with a sensible adult, it is subject to fines^a *when* with a non-sensible person; and wherever it is subject to fines^a *when* with a sensible adult, it is subject to the same fines *when* with a non-sensible adult, or to greater fines than they.

^a Ir. Fines
are upon it.

To check it from its deer.

That is, if it be a sensible adult that intentionally checked it (*the dog*) from a deer, and it was certain that it (*the deer*) would have been caught, it is compensation and double and honor-price *he has to pay* for it. If it be doubtful whether it would have been caught or not, it is half compensation and half double and half honor-price *he has to pay* for it. If it be certain that it would not have been caught, it is safe to check it.

If it was through idleness *he checked the dog*, and it was certain that it (*the deer*) would have been caught, it is compensation and half double *he has to pay*. If it were doubtful whether it would have been caught or not, it (*the penalty*) is half compensation, and one quarter of double. If it be certain that it would not have been caught, it is safe to check it.

If it was for unnecessary profit *he checked the dog*, and it was certain that it (*the deer*) would have been caught, it (*the penalty*) is compensation. If it were doubtful whether it would have been caught or would not have been caught, it (*the penalty*) is half compensation. If it be certain that it would not have been caught, it is safe to check it.

If it was a youth at the age of paying half 'dire'-fine that caused the check to *the pursuit* of a deer intentionally, and it was certain that it would have been caught, it (*the penalty*) is compensation, and half double, and half honor-price. If it were doubtful *whether the deer would have been caught*, it (*the penalty*) is half compensation, and one-fourth of honor-price, and one-fourth of double. If it be certain that it

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բաւմէ յաւաթ. Մարա բոտո՛ւ ԵՈՒ յաւաթ, իրան ա
ծօր.

Մար տրօ ինձե՛ծիւր տօրԵ, օսը բոտո՛ւ ԵՈՒ յաւաթ, իր
տօրԵ Ե՛թաւմէ աւհինա ին. Մարա ԵւննԵաԵաւր Ե յաւաթ,
ի՛րԵ ո՛ր յաւաթԵ Ե, իր Ե՛թաւմէ օսը օճԵա՛ծ. Մարա
բոտո՛ւ ԵՈՒ յաւաթ, իրան ա ծօր.

Մարա մա՛ Ե յաւաթ աւհինա յօ քին ին Ե՛րԵ յօ քա՛ծ
ԵրԵ Եոմաւ, իր աւհին օսը բոտո՛ւ ԵՈՒ յաւաթ. Մարա
ԵւննԵաԵաւր Ե յաւաթ ո՛ր յաւաթ, իր Ե՛թ աւհին.

Մար ԵրԵ ԵրԵ, օսը բոտո՛ւ ԵՈՒ յաւաթ, իր Ե՛թօրԵ
Ե՛թաւմէ աւհինա ան. Մարա ԵւննԵաԵաւր Ե յաւաթ
նօ յաւաթ, իր Ե՛թաւմէ օսը օճԵա՛ծ ան. Մարա
բոտո՛ւ ԵՈՒ յաւաթ Ե, իրան ա ծօր.

Մար ԵրԵ ինձե՛ծիւր տօրԵ, օսը բոտո՛ւ ԵՈՒ յաւաթ Ե,
իր Ե՛թ աւհին ան. Մարա ԵւննԵաԵաւր Ե յաւաթ ո՛ր յաւաթ,
իր Ե՛թաւմէ աւհինա ան. Մարա բոտո՛ւ ԵՈՒ
նօ յաւաթ, իրան ա ծօր.

Եւր քօթԵրԵ յօԵա՛ծ ան ին յաւհին քօ յօ, օսը քօ
Եա քա՛ծ իր ին յա՛ծ աւհ: ո՛ր յօԵա՛ծ աւհին օ Եա քա՛ծ
նօ յօ [յա՛ծ Եոմա՛ծ]? Իր Ե քա՛ծ քօթԵրԵ; աւհին
քօն քօ Եա յօ քին [քօ՛ծ աւհ] ԵՈՒ բոտո՛ւ, օսը յա՛ծ
Եա՛ծ ա Եա; օսը Եոմ Են ԵՈՒ Ե՛թ յօԵա՛ծ ան
ին յաւհին ԵՈՒ քա յօԵա՛ծ քօԵա՛ծ յօ յօ քին քին.
Յոմ յա՛ծ, Եա քօԵա՛ծ ին աւհին քօ յօ Ե՛թ Ե՛թ քին,
նօԵոմ քօ յաւաթ Ե մԵա՛ծ Եա յօ, ո՛ր յա՛ծ, օսը

¹ *Three-fourth.*—The MS. has "ԵթօրԵ, four;" which is plainly a mistake for
Եթա, three.

would not have been caught, it is safe to check it (*the hound*). THE BOOK
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If it was for unnecessary profit, and it was certain it (*the deer*) would have been caught, it (*the penalty*) is three-fourths of compensation in the case. If it were doubtful whether it would have been caught or would not have been caught, it (*the penalty*) is one-fourth and one-eighth. If it be certain that it would not have been caught, it is safe to check it (*the hound*).

If it was a youth at the age of paying compensation, that intentionally caused the check to *the pursuit* of a deer, and it was certain that it would have been caught, it (*the penalty*) is compensation. If it were doubtful whether it would have been caught or would not have been caught, it (*the penalty*) is half compensation.

If it was through idleness, and it was certain that it (*the deer*) would have been caught, it (*the penalty*) is three-fourths¹ of compensation. If it were doubtful whether it would have been caught or would not have been caught, it (*the penalty*) is one-fourth and one-eighth. If it be certain that it would not have been caught, it is safe to check it (*the hound*).

If it was for unnecessary profit *the check was caused*, and it was certain that it (*the deer*) would have been caught, it (*the penalty*) is half compensation for it. If it were doubtful whether it would have been caught or would not have been caught, it is one-fourth compensation *he pays* for it. If it be certain that it would not have been caught, it is safe to check it (*the hound*).

What is the reason *that there is* diminution of this compensation at all, and that it is said in the other place: "compensation is not lessened when there is any portion of 'dire'-fine accompanying it"? The reason is; the compensation in that case relates to a thing which a person undoubtedly possessed^a at another time, and of which his hand had been emptied; and it is right that there should be no diminution of the compensation after a portion of the 'dire'-fine has been paid him. Here, however, though it is established that a person should have this compensation *for the deer*, yet it is not known for

^a Ir. *That was a compensation which a person had.*

.1. մար ըսք յա նեւծի տօմբեր լեզար ոտ ցա՛նդ տատ, օգոյր
նի թա բռնայտ, իջան Ծօ Ըն նի սառ աճ՛տ ասիշցոյ.

Σπαινδε λυρθ λατ α λυγαρθ.

Cach oen uib na raibí ar airto noco nartaití orro no co rabat pe pe ntechmaíde i naitiúin, ocu enecclann uic nuu; no donno, o ra biao oen no ueda uib i naitiúin inoed tamra uir in tuirnaíom do uenum, com artaití orru uile o éa ceitíu uaire fichit imách; uair ir aenach cuiriméed comaitiúin hi, ocu gribio gneim uirnaíom o biaí i naitiúin.

ԱՄԻՆՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ.

C. 1695. 1. in nulligū; aēt mā tangatar na cneōa pīr pē pē nū-
balle, ocūr īm mo in cneō deīdīnāē īnā in cet cneō, pīan
aēt bīaō ocūr līaē [ō pīr pēptana na cneōī], ocūr lēger
deolāē ō līaē

¹ *Beer with me; new-mills with a cat.*—C. 1694 adds an explanation of these clauses, which would seem to belong to the next article. The words are said to

certain whether he could have *caught* it or not, and it is right that there should be a diminution of it *according to the probability of his not having caught it*; and its diminution is inferred from, "In every doubtful chase checked by design, its 'dire'-fine and its compensation are to be similarly divided."

• Beer with me; new-milk with a cat.¹

That is, if it was for the things which the book mentions he consumed them, and *if* he did not deny it, he is exempt from *paying* anything except compensation.

If it was for the things which the book mentions they were consumed, and *if* he denied it, or if it was for other things which the book does not mention, whether he denied it or did not deny it, full fine for theft is to be paid in the case.

Grainne eloped with thec, O Lughaidh.

That is, every chief and relative who was present when the woman was taken by a^a man into a wood, or *with him* upon a horse in a plain, or in a ship or in a boat upon the water, is held to have consented^b *unless he objects* within twenty-four hours, and honor-price is not to be paid them, *unless they object*.^c

Every one of them who was not present is not held to have consented until he^d has been cognizant of it for the space of ten days, and honor-price is to be paid to them; or indeed, *according to others*, when one or two of them who are competent to make the contract of marriage are cognizant of it, it is binding on them all from twenty-four hours out; for, it is a case of "an alehouse or a fair are an acknowledgment," and it (*their consent*) has the effect of a contract when they are cognizant of it.

Consequences.

That is, the bleeding; but if the wounds broke out afresh^d during the testing-time, and the last wound is not greater than the first wound, the man who inflicted the wound is exempt, but *he must supply* food and a physician, and the cure *must be gratis* by the physician.

have been spoken by Cormac Ua Cuinn to Lughaidh, son of the King of Connaught, or according to others, by Cairbre Lipheachair, son of Cormac, when defending his foster-brother.

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Maſa mo in cneſo deiſinač ina cet cneſo, ſuilleſo pe
coiſſoſiſe na cet cneiſo co ſoiſb coiſſoſiſi na cneiſo deiſo-
enče ann; ocuſ ſuilleſo pe loſ oſſuſa na cet cneiſo co ſoiſb
loſ oſſuſa na cneiſe deiſenče ann; ocuſ ſuilleſo loiſiſečta
ſo liaiſ. Tre ſuiſſeſo aicbeiſi na cneiſe buſaiſo, na
cneiſe ſeiſtečtaiſi, taiſic ſuiſ ann ſin iat, ocuſ ni tre
ſuiſſeſo oſočleiſiſi co ſuiſ no can ſuiſ ſo liaiſ. Maſ tre
ſuiſſeſo oſočleiſiſi co ſuiſ ſo liaiſ, nočaiſ niſ pe niuſaiſe
ſačſeſaſo ſuiſ, ačt a ic ſo liaiſ ſo ſſeſ, aſaiſ ſo ſeſaſo o
laiſ [buſeiſn].

C. 1536.

Maſ tre ſuiſſeſo oſočleiſiſi cen ſuiſ ſo liaiſ, ačt maſ
pe pe niuſaiſe taſcaſaſi ſuiſ iat, iſ eiſic ſic ſo liaiſ ann
ſo aicſeſo niſſaiſ tečta no eſečta, co treſuiſiſi no cen treſ-
uiſiſi; maſ iat pe niuſaiſe, iſlan.

biſo bliſſaiſn.

ſo tri,
ſſi treſ deiſiſe cino;
Con ſoiſſeſi ſiſunſ
Treſtaſo beſla biſo;
Oen ano ſſi deiſiſe laiſe,
ſo na bi iatſaiſ,
Aſſeſaſi ſſi deiſiſe coiſi
Treſiſiſi ſſi bliſſaiſn.

Naſ niſ ſſi deiſiſe in čuiſſeſo olčena; ocuſ in taiſſiſ-
ſaiſſeſo ſiſaſeſaſo aſa ſo deiſiſe cino no coiſi in ſiſiſe
ſeč deiſiſe in cuiſſeſo olčena, coſaſ e in taiſſiſſaiſſeſo ſiſi
ſiſaſeſaſo beſ ſe deiſiſe cino no coiſi in ſiſiſe ſeč
deiſiſe a cuiſſeſo olčena.

¹ For the full testing of the head.—This seems to mean, that if the skull has been fractured. it will take three years to test whether the physician has made a good cure of it or not.

If the wound be greater than it had been at first,* addition THE BOOK OF AICILL. is to be made to the body-fine for the first wound till it amounts to the body-fine of the last wound; and addition is to be made to the allowance for the sick-maintenance of the first wound till it amounts to the sick-maintenance of the second wound; and an additional fee *is to be given* to the physician. It was in consequence of the dangerous nature of the original wound, the previous wound, that it broke out afresh^b in this case, and it was not in consequence of bad curing, with the knowledge or without the knowledge of the physician. *But* if it had been in consequence of bad curing, with the knowledge of the physician, there is no testing time to be taken into consideration, but it (*the penalty*) is always to be paid by the physician, just as if he had inflicted it (*the wound*) with his own hand.

^a Ir. *If the last wound be greater than the first wound.*

^b Ir. *Came again against him.*

If it was in consequence of bad curing, without the knowledge of the physician, and if it was within the testing-time they (*the wounds*) broke out afresh^b, 'eric'-fine is to be paid by the physician according to his character of lawful or unlawful physician, whether he has taken security or not^c; if it be after testing-time, he is exempt.

^c Ir. *With security or without security.*

There is a year.

*There is a year thrice,
For the full testing of the head ;¹
As teaches concerning it²
A tract of the sweet Berla-speech ;
One year for the testing of the hand,
After which there is no demand ;
There is said to be for the testing of the leg,
A short period along with a year.*

Nine months *is the time* for testing the body generally; and the proportion in which the testing-time for the head or for the leg of a human being exceeds the testing-time for his body generally, is the proportion in which the testing-time for the head or for the leg of an animal exceeds the testing time for its body generally.

¹ *As it is taught concerning it.*—For "con τοις οἰσιν" of the text, C. 1696 has "con τοις οὐ οἰσιν;" for "εἰς ἑκατόν," "εἰς ἑκατόν," for "ἑκατόν," and for "ἑκατόν," "ἑκατόν."

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OF
AICHL.

Cia poic enecclann?

1. Cairi in enecclann no inoraigter ir na cneobab?

Slíct eirgeð aipligter :

• Aicthgin inoraic oðpur.

Tuirim cuir coicertad,

Cia olig ouine ouil

Oi cað rogail inoieðbire

Po feðar ppiur.

Teora eipci aipletar;

Aicthgin oð ina nagar,

Sceo cuir coirpoune cominoraic;

Ocur eneclog,

Iar flectab ræp rernar,

Ino in arail;

Eirapar ina banbeim bpiur;

Oirgter aipar enenar

1 enocbeim col.

Conio aen inoraig cað glar

Enobais gair.

Co ceðramtæin enecclainni

Pertair pola tre ppiur;

Piaðab triun tairilbiter

Cað ninoraig að.

Ailio oðpur iarpai;

Enecclann co leð

In cað cpolig cuair;

Conio cuir coirpoune

Concertar cað nae.

Oll pceo eipic aicthgina

Ni oupanar de;

Muna oerntar oinað

Oime oieðbiri;

Aðt nað troig tuarðabat

Cen trocaine ti.

Slíct eirgeð aipligter .i. enaluanter aipneir na eipci de bepar
ipin cinaro.

¹ The kinds of 'eigedh'-crime are enumerated.—These fragments, which follow consecutively in the MS., without distinction in the writing as to text or gloss, have been arranged here in a sort of metrical order, as they appear to the editors to have

Who gets honor-price ?

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—

That is, what is the honor-price that is sought for the wounds ?

The kinds of 'eitgedh'-crime are enumerated :¹

Sick-maintenance is a worthy compensation.

Repeat quickly the right rule,

As to what a person is entitled to

For every unlawful injury

That is on him inflicted.

Three 'eric'-fines are counselled ;

There is paid full compensation,

And fair honest body-fine ;

And honor-price is paid,

After noble examples,

One end to another ;

Just payment for the white blow ;

Just 'airer'-fine is exacted

For the foul lump-blow.

So it is one that sues for every

Green fierce wound.

At a fourth of honor-price *is valued*

All blood shed through anger ;

Fines of one-third are incurred

For each tent-needing wound.

Sick-maintenance involves after fines ;

Honor-price and a half

For each maim which refesters ;

So that it is proper body-fine

That is adjudged for every one.

The great 'eric'-fine and that for compensation,

Are not to be avoided ;

If defence be not made for one

Whom necessity protects ;

So as they have not taken up wretches

To whom no mercy is due.

* Ir. Unne-
cessary.

The kinds of 'eitgedh'-crime are enumerated, i.e., the 'eric'-fines that are paid for the offence are enumerated.

formed portions of an ancient poem embodying law maxims. If this view be correct, they furnish incidental evidence of the great antiquity of parts at least of the text of the Book of Alcill.

Sick-maintenance is a worthy compensation, i.e., I deem it right THE BOOK
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Repeat quickly the right rule, as to what a person is entitled to for every unlawful injury that is on him inflicted, i.e., tell quickly according to the right rule which thou hast, what a person is entitled to receive for every injury inflicted on him.

Three 'eric'-fines are counselled; there is paid full compensation, and fair honest body-fine, i.e., there are specified for the 'eric'-fine these three things, viz., food and a physician and a substitute; and full compensation and 'recus'-compensation are imposed, and the body-fine which is due honestly according to justice.

And honor-price is paid after noble examples, i.e., honor-price is to be paid him honestly when he declares the indignity that has been put upon him.

One end to another, i.e., the end of the 'eric'-fine for the end of the injury.

Just payment for the white blow, i.e., it is justly ordained that the end of the honor-price is paid for the white blow.

Just mulct is paid for the foul lump-blow, i.e., the mulct is justly fixed at the seventh of honor-price to make amends for the lump-blow which it is unlawful to inflict upon a person.

So that it is one that sues for every green fierce wound, i.e., it is just that it is the same portion of honor-price that is sued for every indignity, or for every injury inflicted through anger. *
Ir. Length.

At a fourth of honor-price is valued all blood shed through anger, i.e., at a fourth of honor-price is estimated the shedding of a person's blood through continuance of anger.

Fines of one-third are incurred for each tent-needing wound, i.e., the fine which is imposed for the wounds which require a tent, is one-third of honor-price in each tent-wound of them.

Sick-maintenance involves after fines; honor-price and a half for every maim which refesters, i.e., these are the additional after payments that are due in the case of the noble relief of sick-maintenance, viz., half honor-price for the 'cumhal'-maim; full honor-price is paid for each maim that refesters, i.e., the full amount of his honor-price is decreed to one after a proper manner in the case of a death-maim inflicted upon him.

So that it is proper body-fine that is adjudged for every one, i.e., so that every honor-price which we mentioned is adjudged for each wound besides their body-fine according to justice.

The great 'eric'-fine and that for compensation are not to be avoided, i.e., the 'recus'-compensation, and no deduction of it is made, but compensation is to be paid besides the great 'eric'-fine, i.e., sick-maintenance or fine for failure unless performed.

If defence be not made for one whom necessity protects, i.e., unless necessity existed to protect him when he destroys the body, i.e., he who brings destruction upon the body of a person.

So as they have not taken up wretches, to whom no mercy is due, i.e., there is to be no mercy to the criminals respecting these 'eric'-fines; but where they take up wretches who escape the payment in consequence of their poverty.

[illegible]

Mar tall do cuar ina gnair ar eicin no ar elon, mara
marb tall hi, mar don toirpchiur ir marb hi, ir coirpchiur
ocur eneclann tic pe fine; ocur mar da galan eile, ir lan.]

Ma ta deoin pucan amac hi, plan can ni tic pa fein,
ocur eneclann tic pe cennab ocur pe coibdelacab, ocur
coirpoupe tic inti; ciu be oirde gnae no ingnae tair
imais hi, per in mior ocur pe pe in mior, ir coirpoupe ocur
eneclann tic pe rine.

10 clann do gēntar nia imaič ner in mūr, ocuŕ ne ne in
mūr, a noilŕi ōrine mathar; ocuŕ samar ail doib nēcat,
ocuŕ mar ail doib, na nēcat; ocuŕ ōa narēcat, noco
nupailino ōligeo orpo a nēic co tuctar [a lan] loŕ a
mbraiŕit doib ōar a cenn; ocuŕ o po berčar, iŕ iat iŕ
clann cetmuinoŕiŕe upnaroŕa ann, no aŕalŕaiŕi up-
naroŕa.

Ocup cač uair iŕ ar eicin pucato imaç hi, iŕ a poğa na pinečaipe ata in pecpat no na pecpat iat; ocup va nar-pecat, uraleto vligito ar in athair a cennach.

Mar da deoin pucad imach hi, iŕ a poŕa in athar ata
in cennaiŕgea iat no na cennaiŕgea; ocuŕ da naccennaiŕgea,

¹ *Within*—That is in her own native place.

² Obliges the father.—C. 1704 reads "αἱ αὐτὴν ἐκείνην" for "αἱ αὐτὴν ἐκείνην."

Abduction without leave.

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That is, *as regards* the abducted woman; if she was taken away by force, honor-price is to be paid to herself then, and honor-price is to be paid to her chiefs and her relatives, according to the nature of their relationship to her; and body-fine is to be paid for her, whatever kind of death, usual or unusual, overtakes her outside; whether *it be of* disease or of childbearing *she died*, body-fine and honor-price are to be paid to the family; and if she has not died, honor-price is to be paid to herself, and honor-price is to be paid to the family.

If it was within¹ she was cohabited with by violence or by evasion, if she has died within, if it was of the childbearing she died, body-fine and honor-price are to be paid to the family; and if it was of another disease *she died*, there is exemption.

If it was with her consent she was taken away, there is exemption from paying anything to herself, but honor-price is to be paid to her chiefs and to her relations, and body-fine is to be paid for her; whatever death, usual or unusual, overtakes her outside, before a month or within the space of a month, body-fine and honor-price are to be paid to her family.

The children that are begotten by her outside before the month, or within the space of a month, belong by right to the family of the mother; and if they like they sell them, and if they like they do not sell them; and if they sell them, the law does not oblige them to sell them until the full price of their lives has been given them for them; and when it has been given, they are *considered as* the children of a first wife of contract, or of an 'adaltrach'-woman of contract.

And whenever it is by force she was taken away, the family have their choice whether they will sell them (*her children*) or not sell them; and if they sell them, the law obliges the father² to buy them.

If it was with her consent she was taken away, the father has his choice whether he will buy them (*her children*) or not buy them; and if he will buy them, the law obliges the family

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 urailio oligeo ar in fineáirí. a reic nír; ocyr da tuctar
 do in aircio iat, urailio oligeo air a leirugao, ~~maí~~ ír
 rochor do.

No dono čena, cío ar air cío ar eicín pucad amiač hí,
 cu nuparlenn oligeo ar in athair a cenóač: Ocyr ír ar^a
 gabar eiríoe .i. maó baítreč nach tuailíng a toiríoe ocyr
 polaing a cinad, ír arctuo ír tečta a cor macrula ocyr
 ranairí.

Óčt maó čena, cač uairí ar eicín pucad amach hí,
 ciamao e pođa in athar a cennach, noco nuparlíno oligeo
 ar in fine a reic nír, ačt munub ail doib burdein.

- C. 1704. In clann do gentar íaríran mór, ocyr co tírat ar ur-
 naitom nólígtí, ír iat [ríoe] ír clann cetmumótíre poxail
 ann, no aóaltraiđí poxail, ocyr ír doib reuiríur poxul truan
 C. 1704. [a cotáč].

- C. 1704. [Mar ar eicín pucad amach hí, ocyr ar maíti re fine
 ro gob coibčí, rmačt cetmumótíre, no aóaltraiđe sic
 ría, ocyr rmačt aóaltraiđe sic uaití manā tírtar po
 coraib; ocyr tecar po coraib cona ícann nač ní, ocyr
 rmačt cetmumótíre no aóaltraiđe sic ría.

Mar da deoin pucad hí, cío ar maíti cin cob ar maíti
 re fine ró gab coibce: no mar ar eicín, ocyr ní har maíti
 re fine ro gab coibče; rmačt aóaltraiđe sic ría, ocyr
 rmačt aóaltraiđe sic uaithe, mana tírtar po coraib;
 ocyr [ma] tecar po coraib, cona hícunn nač ní, [ocyr]
 rmačt aóaltraiđe sic ría.

Manar gab coibče tír amuí, ocyr ar maíti re fein no

¹ Or pay for her offences.—The MS. here has 'pol,' which Dr. O'Donovan
 lengthened out into 'polaing;' 'poluc' is the reading of C. 1704.

² It is then.—For 'arctuo' of the MS., Dr. O'Donovan suggested 'arpetoi,'
 the reading in C. 1704 is 'ruiugao,' and for 'a cor'—'ačcor.'

of *the mother* to sell them to him; and if they be given to him *gratis*, the law obliges him to educate them, because it is a good contract for him.

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Or else, indeed, *according to others*, whether it was with her consent or without her consent she had been taken away, the law obliges the father to buy them. And that is inferred from this: "That is, if she be a prostitute who is not able to provide for her own necessities or pay for her offences,¹ it is then² it is lawful to return the similar and the dissimilar."

But nevertheless, whenever it was by force she was taken away, though the father may choose to buy them (*the children*), the law does not oblige the family of *the mother* to sell them to him, unless it be their own pleasure.

The children that are begotten after the month, and until they come into a lawful contract, are *considered as* the children of a first wife of abduction, or of an 'adaltrach'-woman of abduction, and it is from them the abduction takes away one-third³ of their share.

If it was by force she was carried away, and for the good of her family she accepted a 'coibche'-wedding-gift, the 'smacht'-fine of a first wife, or of an 'adaltrach'-woman is to be paid to her, and the 'smacht'-fine of an 'adaltrach'-woman is to be paid by her, if her contracts be not opposed; and if her contracts be opposed, she pays nothing, and the 'smacht'-fine of a first wife or of an 'adaltrach'-woman is to be paid to her.

If it was with her consent she was carried off, whether it was for the good of her family or not, she accepted a 'coibche'-wedding-gift; or if it was by force *she was carried off*, and it was not for the good of her family she accepted a 'coibche'-wedding-gift; the 'smacht'-fine of an 'adaltrach'-woman shall be paid to her, and the 'smacht'-fine of an 'adaltrach'-woman shall be paid by her, if her contracts be not opposed; and if her contracts be opposed, she pays nothing, and the 'smacht'-fine of an adaltrach is to be paid to her.

If she did not accept any 'coibche'-wedding-gift at all outside, and for her own good or *that* of her family,

¹ Takes away one third.—The copy of the "Book of Aicill" preserved among the MSS., E. 8-5, in T.C.D. Library, ends here.

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C. 1141.

pe fine, coirpóipe a cneidí oic ría, amail ro hiepaitea pe
duine nađ lanamanda; ocur ip a rođa na fine ata in
compar ro bui [imrich] hi, in ben in ar ron aiteina a
gnomraio bíar dóib, no in a dulpi a gnomraio fip ocur
gan fer do dul ina gnomraio. Ocur ip ceofoio co
mbeoir apaeo dóib, .i. ben ar ron aiteina a gnomraio,
ocur a dulpi a gnomraio fip, ocur gan fer do dul ina
gnomraio, no co tpar apaeo pe oligeo. Nođo nruil
aitpegađ rođla láin no leče no oairte no ceđnaman
etupru amail cađ lanamain oligeo, no co ría rogail i
nairileoigeo enecclann, ocur ó ró ría rogail, a peđao
cia rui noenuo rogail; ađt mar in fer, nođo nruil nađ
ní; mar pe neđ eile, ip a íc don fip, amail ícur in
gataidí cirtu na reot ngaiti gein bit aice amuiđ.

Mar da deoin rucao a reoit fein uaiti amuiđ, ciđ
ar air ciđ ar éicin rucao amac hi, iplan gan ní oic pe fein
ann, ocur leđ oipe, ocur leđ enecclann oic pe fine ip na
reaoib, ocur ip é rin aen inao ipin bepla a ruil oipe a
reoit fein o duine do neđ eile ocur pe fein ar aipio.

Mar ar eicin rucao amac hi, ocur ar eicin rucao a
reoit uaiti amuiđ, ip aitein ocur lan enecclann ocur lan
oipe oic pé fein ann, ocur enecclann oic pe fine.

Mar da deoin rucao amach hi, ocur ar eicin rucao a
reoit uaiti amuiđ, enecclann oic pe fine ann, ocur aitein
ocur lan oipe ocur lan enecclann oic ríari féin. Ocur
tođur etarparach uil aice annpin co noenum marfura
de; ocur mara tođur nemetarparach uil aice, no ciđ

¹ *Separable property*: Dr. O'Donovan's opinion was that this meant any kind of property which one could sell to another, or dispose of in any way; and that

the body-fine for her wound shall be paid her, as it would be paid to a person not in social connexion; and it is in the choice of her family whether they will have a woman *to work for them* as long as she was outside, as compensation for her work, or whether she will participate in^a the work of the man, and the man will not participate in^a her work. And it is an opinion of *lawyers* that they (*the family*) should have both, i.e., a woman by way of compensation for her work, and her participating in the work of the man, without the man's participating in her work, until both submit^b to law. There is no consideration of full trespass or of half, or of a 'dairt'-heifer or of one-fourth between them, as in every lawful social connexion until it amounts to an injury for which honor-price is paid, and when it amounts to *this* injury, it is to be considered to whom the injury was done; and if it be to the man, she pays nothing; if it be to another person, it (*the fine*) is to be paid for by the man, as the thief pays for the trespasses of the stolen 'seds' while he has them outside.

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^a Ir. Go
into.

^b Ir. Come.

If it was with her consent her own 'seds' were taken from her outside, whether it was with her own consent, or forcibly she had been carried out, it is safe not to pay anything to herself in the case, but half 'dire'-fine and half honor-price shall be paid to her family for the 'seds'; and this is the only place in the 'Berla'-laws where 'dire'-fine for his own 'seds' is due from a person to another, he himself being present.

If it was by violence she was carried out, and by violence her 'seds' were taken from her outside, compensation and full honor-price and full 'dire'-fine are to be paid to herself in the case, and honor-price is to be paid to her family.

If it was with her consent she had been carried out, and by force her 'seds' were taken from her outside, honor-price is to be paid to her family in the case, and compensation and full 'dire'-fine and full honor-price are to be paid to herself. And it is separable property¹ she has in this

inseparable property, on the other hand, meant what could not be given away to another or disposed of, such as genius, personal beauty, or any other natural endowment or acquired art, which a person could not take away from himself and give to another. It appears rather, that separable property was the *peculium* of the individual, while inseparable property was that which belonged to the tribe or family in common.

THE BOOK TOČUR ETARPCAPTAČ, muna dena maič de, noča nuil nach ní
 OF
 AICILL. DI AČT AČGIN CEPET.

Mar da deoin pucato peoit na fine uaiti amuiž, ciđ ar
 air ciđ ar eicin pucato amach hí, plan gan ní díc riari ann ;
 ocur ačgin, ocur lan dıpe, ocur lan eneclann dic pe fine.

Mar ar eicin pucato amach hí, ocur ar eicin pucato peoit
 na fine uaiti amuiž, ır eneclann díc riari ocur ačgin,
 ocur lan dıpe, ocur lan eneclann dic pe fine.

Mar da deoin pucato amach hí, ocur ar eicin pucato
 peoit na fine uaiti amuiž, ačgin ocur dıpe ocur eneclann
 dic riari in fine ann ; ocur leč eneclann díc riari, mara
 tochur etarpcaptach uil aice co nıenum maičıura de.
 Mara točur nemetarpcaptach uil aici, no ciđ točur etar-
 pcaptach, maine deni maič de, nočo nıuil nač ní dı.]

case, and she does good with it; but if it be inseparable **THE BOOK** property she has, or though it be separable property, unless **OF** she does good with it, there is nothing *due* to her but just **AICILL.** compensation. —

If it was with her consent the 'seds' of the family were taken from her outside, whether it was with her consent or forcibly she had been carried out, it is safe not to pay her anything in the case; and compensation, and full 'dire'-fine, and full honor-price are to be paid to the family.

If it was by force she had been carried out, and by force the 'seds' of the family had been taken from her outside, then honor-price is to be paid to herself; and compensation, and full 'dire'-fine, and full honor-price *are* to be paid to the family.

If it was with her consent she had been carried out, and by force the 'seds' of the family were taken from her outside, compensation and 'dire'-fine and honor-price *are* to be paid to the family in the case; and half honor-price *is* to be paid to herself, if it is separable property she has, and does good with it. If it be inseparable property she has, or though it be separable property, unless she does good with it, there is nothing *due* to her *but just compensation*.



APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

Book of Aicill, pages 85-86.

The following remarks as to the authorship of the original Book of Aicill are given in C. 895.

No, comað e Cormac do neith é uile, ocuṛ gomað e Centoraelao do beṛuo glunṛnaithe ṛilouēta ṛa; ocuṛ deṛmeṛeēt aṛ:

Leṛhbṛeēt neitṛuo, ṛaṛh go lṛ,
Cormac ūa Cuino ṛoṛṛuṛno;
In leēt eile iapmoṛṛa,
Centoraelao mac Oilella.

Ūa ṛeṛṛa oṛeṛa ṛṛa centoraelao mac Oilella. Iap na ṛṛolṛao ṛṛin ēaṛh ṛṛ aṛo do ṛuṛne oul ṛoṛeā.

Pages 204-205.

The substance of this article is thus given in C. 939, &c.

Ma ṛo ēuinoṛṛ ṛṛ in biaē, ocuṛ nṛ tucaro do, ocuṛ oap leino ṛṛ e a ṛeṛ ṛo ṛob in in mbiao aṛoṛo, ocuṛ ṛṛ é ṛaē aṛna tucaro do coṛogluaiṛṛeṛ inṛi, coṛṛoṛṛe ocuṛ eneclann ṛṛ in lenum .i. oṛṛine a aṛṛaṛ; ocuṛ aṛṛṛin inoṛṛiṛ, ocuṛ cumal oṛṛine maṛṛaṛ, ocuṛ coṛbē ocuṛ eneclann doṛ mṛai .i. aṛ ṛaē maṛbēa in leinoṛ nama ṛin; ocuṛ maṛ aṛ ṛaē a maṛbēa maṛ aen, in beṛ ocuṛ in lenṛ, ṛṛ coṛṛoṛṛe comlan inoṛṛṛ aṛaen.

Maṛ aṛ oaiṛin maṛbēa in oapṛa de, ṛṛ coṛṛoṛṛe inoṛṛṛ de, ocuṛ aṛṛṛin aṛaile.

Maṛ aṛ oaiṛin eṛba, ocuṛ ṛṛ e eṛba ṛo bai aice a beīē iṛa ēluiche .i. leēt coṛṛoṛṛe ṛṛin lenum, ocuṛ aṛṛṛin inoṛṛṛ de, ocuṛ let cumala oṛṛine maṛṛaṛ, ocuṛ coṛbē oṛ

APPENDIX.

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Or, *according to others*, it was Cormac that made (*composed*) the whole of it, and it was Cendfaeladh that put the poet's glosses upon it; and a proof thereof is :

Half the judgments of ' Etgedh,' cause of fame,
Cormac, grandson of Conn, composed ;
The other Half afterwards,
Cendfaeladh, son of Oilell.

Cendfaeladh, son of Oilell, was indeed a remarkable person. After he (*i.e. his head*) had been split in the battle, it was then he composed the ' Duil Roscadh,' *i.e. the Book of Commentaries*.

If she asked for the food, and it was not given her, and methinks it was her husband that refused the food in this case, and the reason why it was not given her was that abortion might be brought about, body-fine, and honor-price *shall be paid* for the child, *i.e.* to the family of the father; and compensation *shall be paid* for her, and a ' cumhal' to the family of the mother, and a ' coibche'-wedding-gift and honor-price to the woman; that is, this was *when the food was refused* for the purpose of killing the child only; and if it was *refused* for the purpose of killing both the woman and the child, it is full body-fine *that shall be paid* for each of them.

If it was for the purpose of killing one of them, it (*the penalty*) is body-fine for her, and compensation for the other.

If it was for the purpose of sport, and the sport she had was to be at play with her, half 'dire'-fine is *due* for *killing* the child, and compensation to her, and half a ' cumhal' to the family of the mother, and a ' coibche'-wedding gift *is to be*

paid to the woman, if she survive.^a And it was not with respect to the child her sport took place^b then; and if it were, it would be a sport of foul play, and full fine *would be due* for it.

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^a Ir. *Be**living.*^b Ir. *Was.*

If it was through penuriousness or niggardliness the food was withheld, it is like unnecessary profit as regards compensation for it (*the withholding*); a *cumhal* is to be paid to the family of the father for it, a *cumhal* to the family of the mother, and a 'coibche'-wedding gift is to be paid to the woman.

From a married man this is *due*; and if it be *the case* of a person who is not married, it (*the fine*) is the same, except that the 'coibche'-wedding gift is not obtained from a person who is not married, for " 'eslan' requires *warning*," &c.

If she did not ask for the food, and the reason why she did not ask for it was that there might be abortion, i.e. for the purpose of killing the child, body-fine and honor-price *are due* from her for the child, and they are to be paid to the family of the father; and a 'cumhal' is to be paid to the family of the mother, and her 'coibche'-wedding gift and honor-price to her own husband.

If it was for sport, and the sport she had was to be at play with her, and it was not sport with respect to the child, then i.e. half body-fine *is due* from her for the child to the family of the father, and 'coibche'-wedding gift, and half a 'cumhal' is to be paid to the family of the mother, and honor-price to her own husband. And her sport was not in respect of the child in this case; but if it were, it would be sport of foul play, and *there would be full fine for it*.

If it was through shyness or shame that she did not ask for the food, it (*the case*) is like unnecessary profit with respect to compensation; a 'cumhal' *is due* to the family of the father, and one-seventh of a 'cumhal' to the family of the mother, and 'coibche'-wedding gift and honor-price from her to her own husband; for "eslaine is entitled to warning, warning or proclamation is safe, i.e. warning is safe with respect to the asking again,¹ or proclamation with respect to that thing."

APPENDIX.

Pages 252-253.

C. 952-3 gives the following on the subject of the ball.

blā liathroirde loṛḡ ocuṛ poll ocuṛ loḡ.

1. iṛlan lim don tí buailiṛ in liathroirde dá luirḡ o poll ná himana co loḡ ná ḡuirṛo; no o loḡ ná ḡuirṛo co loḡ ná comrainne, no in poll á mbi cu ruiḡi in locc á mbi.

iṛlan do ná macaib beca ruiṛilṛi á cluiche co ro icad roṁal do uirḡe ná robach.

Slan uoib á rian cluichi co ro icad aithḡin ná robach; ar nic aithḡina ina robach cū icad ina rian cluichi.

Sechtmao oṡruṛa co bar i neṛbač. Sechtmao oṡruṛa ocuṛ cuṛumuy rečtmaio leč uirḡe ná cneirde i toṛba[c] rech erba; áčṡ ḡunab á noṡruṛ do ṛoṛmaṛtaṛ. Ceirḡe rečtmaio naithḡina i cečtaṛ de iar mbar cū á toṛbač cū á neṛbač.

Ná ceirḡe rečtmaio rīn ruiṛ acad, tṛi rečtmaio ar reath uirḡe anṡ, ocuṛ rečtmao ar reath naithḡina i neṛba[č] uar bo toil é, no i neṛbac do iar bo toil, no in toṛbač ro maṛbad anṡ.

Maṛa erba[č] uar bo toil, rečtmao uirḡe do uil re lar ar reath tola comcluiche; rečtmao uirḡe ocuṛ rečtmao naithḡina ṛoṛ reṛ laime; rečtmao uirḡe ṛoṛ lučṡ meṡon cluiche.

Tṛian coṡa cač rīṛ coṡnuṛad uib á toṛmeṛc do beč ṛoṛ rellach, cenmucha cuṛ rīṛ laime.

The exemption of the ball, hurlet, and hole, and place.

That is, I deem the person exempt *from liability* who strikes the ball with his hurlet from the hurling hole to the place of the 'grifid,' or from the place of the 'grifid' to the place of the division, or *from* the hole in which it is, until it reaches the place in which it *usually* is.

The little boys are exempt in their legitimate games until they *are of age* to pay a share of 'dire'-fine for their assaults.

They are exempt in their fair games until they *are of age* to pay compensation for their assaults; for they do not pay compensation for their assaults though they pay for their fair games.

One-seventh of *the price of sick-maintenance* till death is *paid for injury* to an idler. One-seventh of sick-maintenance and a proportion equal to one-seventh of half 'dire'-fine of the wound, *are paid* for a profitable worker more than for an idler; but on condition that it is in sick-maintenance the increase takes place. Four-sevenths of compensation *are paid for injury* to either of them, after death, whether for a profitable worker or for an idler.

Of these four-sevenths which you have, three-sevenths are *paid* in lieu of 'dire'-fine, and one-seventh in lieu of compensation, for *injury* to an idler who did of his own *free will*, or for an idler who did it not of his own will, or for a profitable worker who was killed in the case.

If it was an idler, *and* of his own will, one-seventh of 'dire'-fine is to be remitted* on account of his will to play the game; one-seventh of 'dire'-fine, and one-seventh of compensation are *to be paid* by the man who actually inflicted the injury with his own hand;^b *and* one-seventh of 'dire'-fine upon the middle game party.^b

* Ir. To fall
to the
ground.

^b Ir. Hand-
man.

The third of the share of every man who could have prevented *the injury* is to be upon the looker-on, except *that* of the share of the actual inflicter of the injury with his own hand.^b

APPENDIX — Ματ ερβα[ῥ] το ναρ βο τολ, νο τορβα[ε] το μαρβαῶ ανθ,
ρεῖτματο co λεῖ το τινε, ocuy ρεῖτματο ναιτηγινα πορ
περ λαιμε.

Seῖτματο co λεῖ το τινε πορ λιῖτ μετον in cluiche;
τριαν cota caῖ πιν co τιεραῶ α τοιρμερε πορ ρελλαῖ,
cenmoῡa cuiτ πιν λαιμε. Ὡρ νίε τοιβ ποῡαλ το τινε na
pobṑach ciḑ ιεραιτ ina puiṑley cluiche.

Sic. Ὡn euṑpuma po ιεραῶ ina piancluiche o ῥιαναib ιαρ
νίε τοιb αιτηγινα ina pobṑach, ῡpab εῶ ιαιτ ina puiṑley
cluiche innoṑia, ιαρ νίε τοιb ποῡαλ το τινε ina pobṑach.
No, dono čena, co τιρταιρ το puiṑley ῥluiche πορ α pian
cluiche ιαῶ, ocuy comāḑ pian cluiche τοιb caῖ cluiche.

Pages 276-277.

On this subject O'D. 694, has the following in addition.

c. 722 Ὡειῖβιρ ιτιρ in plan paille ocuy in plan naiṑne. Ipeḑ
ιρ plan paille ann α pāḑa το; aḡ po πορε, ap pe, ciḑ pail
το nér in na petaiḑ ḡin α naḡpa opam. Iṑpeḑ ιρ plan
naiṑne ann, tpebaṑe το ḡabail [το πιν in τιḡ,] pe πιν
ῡaiṑḡne no εῡaiṑḡne in τιḡe.

Μαḑ oin ῡpep pine ḡin ponaṑm α ταιριε, ocuy poiḑe
ῡé ῡia ταρραῖταιν, ιρ oḡplan; ῡia mbe ponaṑm, ιρ λεῖ
αιῖḡin.

Μαḑ oin ῡpep aiṑpine ḡin ponaṑm, ocuy poiḑe ῡe ῡia
ταρραῖταιν, ιρ λεῖ αιῖḡin; ῡia mbe ponaṑm, ιρ αιῖḡin
ḡin πιν poiḑe ῡe annpo το ceῖταρ ῡe.

If it was an idler who did not act of his own will, or a profitable worker, that was killed in the case, one-seventh and one-half 'dire'-fine, with one-seventh of compensation, are *imposed* upon the actual inflicter of the injury with his own hand.*

*Tr. Hand-man.

One-seventh and one-half of 'dire'-fine are *imposed* upon the middle game party; one third of the share of each man who could have prevented *the injury* is *imposed* upon the looker-on, except the share of the man who has inflicted the injury with his own hand. After they have paid the 'dire'-fine for their assaults, they pay for their legitimate game.

The amount which they would pay for their fair game just mentioned, after their payment of compensation for their assault, is what they shall pay for their legitimate game now, after their payment of a division of 'dire'-fine for their assault. Or else, *according to others*, they would come from their legitimate cause to their fair game, and every game is a fair game to them.

There is a difference between the exemption from *finer* for neglect, and the exemption *on account* of charge. Exemption from *finer* for neglect means his saying—"Here is on thee," says he; "whatever neglect is committed with respect to the 'seds' is not to be claimed from me." Exemption *on account* of charge means, that the man of the house takes security as to knowledge, *on the part of the depositor*, of the safe or unsafe state of the house.

If a loan be *given* to a 'fine'-man without a bond to return it, and *if* the act of God overtakes it, there is perfect exemption for it; if there be a bond it is *a case of* half compensation.

If it be a loan to an 'unfine'-man without a bond, and *if* the act of God overtakes it, it is *a case of* half compensation; if there be a bond, it is *a case of* compensation when in this instance neither of them knows of the act of God.

APPENDIX. **Μα**ρ οιν ρεϋρ ρινε γιν ροναιρμ co ριρ ροιχε ρον ρεϋρ
 ρορβειρ, ιρ λετ αιτγιρ ραιρ; ρια mbe τρεβαιρε co ριρ
 ροιχε, ιρ αιτγιρ ραιρ; αρα ριρ ιρ ογρλαν.

Pages 292-293.

O'D. 2010, has the following on the same subject.

Για ρορ αναρ ρλάν ριν ρεϋρτταιν? .1. ρορ in ρεϋρ ocuy ρορ
 in mnaí, ocuy ρορ muinntir in ριρ, ocuy ρορ muinntir na
 mnaí, ocuy ρορ α ρευιτib, muna ταρρυρ ιατ ρέιν, ocuy ρορ
 cað aen ap α ροιχιnn cin inbleogain ρaccpa. Ocuy noða
 ταρρυρ ιατ ρέιν ann ριν, ocuy ρα ταρρυρ, ρο bup lán α
 cneirbe cin ρυττιρ ρíc ρε hinbleogain.

Den ριργ ριν γυρ na ρυil ραιλεττυ ρεϋρ ρε ρεαρ ρέιν,
 ocuy γά ρυil ραιλεττυ ρεϋρ ρε ριρ ειλε. Ocuy ράμαρ ben
 αα mbiatð ραιλεττυ ρεϋρ ρε ριρ ρέν, ocuy ac na ρυil ρε
 ρεαρ αιλε, γαð m ιρ ρλάν ρι ριαρ in mίρ ιρλάν ιαρρ an
 mίρ.

Pages 294-295.

O'D. 2011, adds the following on the subject of horses in
 horse-fights.

ιρ ρλάν lú/m ρο na echuib in τρερ echua ρο νιατ ριατ
 ιτιρ na hechú etarpu βοδείν; ocuy muca etarpu βοδειν α
 comait[ιτ]in α ρά ριαρατ ap aen cae; ocuy ιρ ρλάν ροιρ α
 ρογλα comaitčepa uile ρε ρεϋρ ocuy ρε harbup ocuy ρε
 haileðuib, ocuy ρε hairbeðuib, céin beιr mepačt α latha
 ocuy α nechmarpa oppa; ocuy ó pachup ρίρ, ιρ méich, no
 ριαč ρuinicaitu oppa.

If it be a loan to a 'fine'-man without a bond, the man APPENDIX.
 who takes it (*the loan*) having knowledge of the act of God,
 it is half compensation *that is imposed* upon him. If there
 be security, with knowledge of the act of God, it is compen-
 sation *that is imposed* upon him; if both had knowledge* of
the act of God, it is a case of complete exemption.

—
 Ir. The
 knowledge
 of both.

On whom is it safe for her to inflict this? That is, upon
 the man and upon the woman, and upon the people of the
 man, and upon the people of the woman, and upon their
 movables, if they themselves have not been taken, and upon
 everyone on whom the liability of a kinsman comes to be
 sued. And they themselves are not then taken; and if they
 be taken, the full fine for his wound without retaliation is
 to be paid to the kinsman.

This is a decayed woman who has no expectation of co-
 habiting with her own husband, but who has expectation
 of cohabiting with another man. And if she be a woman
 who has expectation of cohabiting with her own husband,
 and has no expectation of cohabiting with another man, for
 whatever she is exempt *from liability* before the month, she
 is exempt after the month.

I deem the horses exempt in the horse-battles which they
 make between the horses, between themselves; and pigs
similarly, between themselves, with the consent of both
 their owners, on the same way; and they are exempt as
 regards neighbour trespasses *committed* upon grass and corn
 and stakes and palisades, while they are under the excite-
 ment of desire for the horse or the boar respectively; and
 when it (*the excitement*) leaves them, it (*the penalty*) is sacks,
 or the fine for man-trespass.

APPENDIX.

Pages 296-297.

O'D. 2011, 2012, adds as follows on the subject of a cat in a kitchen.

Իր ղլան ծոն՝ cat ւո ԲԻԱԾ քօ չԵԲԱԾ ք՛՛ Ի՛ ւո շԻԼԵ ծօ շԱԻԾԵՄ, աԾ՛ ՆԱՐԱԲ ԵՔԵ ծԱՅՆԵՆ ԵՂՏԵ Նօ ԼԵՂԵԱՐ ծօ ԲԵՂԱ ԻԵ; ղԼԱՆ ծՕՐԱՄ Է, ՕՇԱՐ ԱՆՇՅՈՒ ՕՆ ԵՂ ԾԱՐ ԻԵՐԲԱԾ Է Ա ՇՈՄԵՒ; Նօ, ԻՂԱՆ քօ ԱՅՆԵԾ Ա ՔԱՂԼԻ. ՄԱՐ Ա ծԱՅՆԵՆ ԵՂԻ Նօ ԼԵՂԵԱՐ ԵԱՇԱՅԵԱՐ ւո ՇԱԾ ւո ԲԻԱԾ, Ի՛ ԲԻԾԻՆՈՇԻ ծօ ՔԱՃԱՂ Ի ԼԵԾ ՔԱՅՐԱՄ; ԱՆՇՅՈՒ ԻՆԱ ՇԵՒ ՇԻՆԱՐԾ, ԼԵԾ ՔԱԾ ԼԱ ԱՆՇՅՈՒ ԻՆԱ ՇԻՆԱԾ ԵԱՆԱՐԵ, ԼԱՆ ՔԱԾ ԼԱ ԻԱՆՇՅՈՒ ԻՐՈՒ ԵՐԵՐ ՇԻՆԱԾ. Նօ Ի՛ ղԼԱՆ ծօ՛ շԱԾ ՔՕՃԱՂ ՔՐԱՐ ՆԱ ԻԵՐԵՔԵԾԵԱ ւո ՕԻԾՇԻ, ԻՆԾԵԾԻՐ ԻՄԱՐՔօ ՄԱԾ ԻԼԼՕ.

ՇԱԾ ՇՈՄԱՆԵԾ ՔՐՈ, ՕՇԱՐ ծԱՄԱՐ ԻԵ ՇԱԾ ՆԱ ՇԻԼԵ ԲՕԾԵՈՒ, ՇԻԾ Ա ԻՆԱՐ ծԱՅՆԵՆ, ՇԻԾ Ա ԻՆԱՐ ԷՇԱՅՆԵՈՒ ծօ ԲԵՂԱԾ, ՔՕԲ ԷՐԱ Քօ ԲԻԾԻՆՈՇԻ Ի՛ ւո ԲԻԱԾ, ԱՅԱՐ Ի՛ ՔԱՐ Քօ ԻԵՐԲԱԾ ՇՈՄԵՒ ՆԱ ՇԻԼԵ.

The cat is exempt *from liability* for eating the food which it finds in the kitchen, so that it is not through the fastness of a house or of a vessel it brings it (*the food*); it (*the cat*) is exempt *from liability*, but compensation *is due* from the person who was ordered to mind it; or, *according to others*, he is exempt *or not* according to the nature of his neglect. If it was from the fastness of a house the cat brought the food, wickedness is the rule with respect to it (*the cat*); compensation for its first crime, half-fine for its second crime, full fine with compensation for its third crime. Or, *according to others*, the cat is exempt *from liability* in committing trespass against pet animals in the night, but it is unlawful *to trespass against them* in the day.

This is *in the case of* a neighbour cat, but if it be *in the case of* the kitchen itself whether it took it (*the food*) from a fastened place or a place not fastened, it (*the cat*) shall pay for it (*the trespass*) according to its wickedness, for the guarding of the kitchen had been entrusted to it.

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